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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1901.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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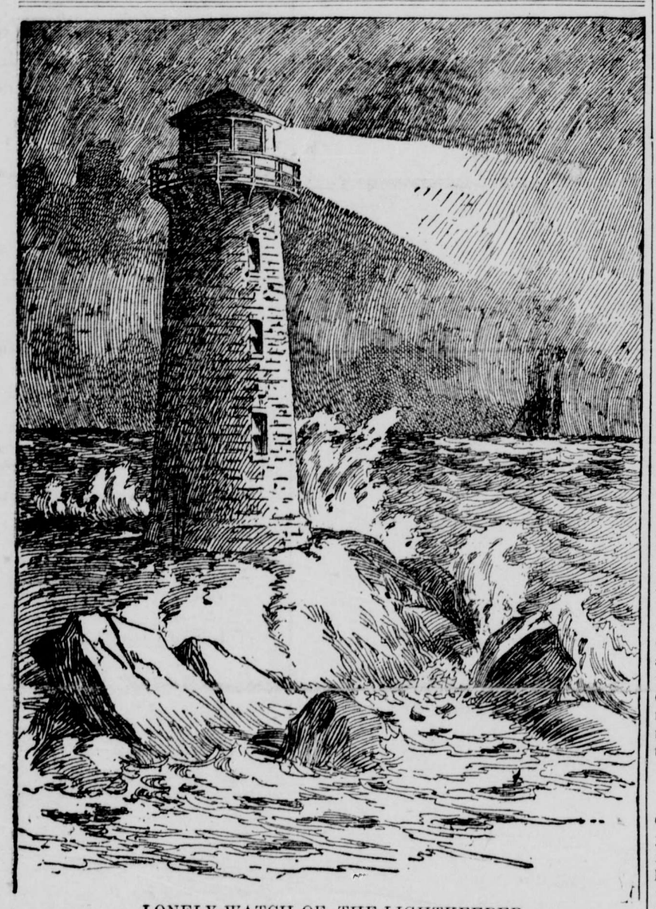
KEEPS LONELY VIGIL.

LIGHTHOUSE MAN HAS WORRY AND RESPONSIBILITY.

Works Amid Deep Solitude and Must Endure All Sorts of Weather—Place an Appointive One and Free from Wiles of Politicians.

The keeper of a marine lighthouse has not a job, but an office. He is a Presidential appointee and holds a commission which when read out sounds as important as that of the collector of customs or the postmaster. He holds an office of large trust and high responsibility. He is to keep his lamp trimmed and burning from the dusk of evening till the next daylight. His post is advanced to the edge of the deep and often raging waters—it is a lonely situation and through nights of all weathers he must stay and be vigilant at his post. Should he fail once in the performance of duty what disaster to vessels and crews might not come! The navigator knows and testifies to his worth in the position where he has been placed by the government, but it is certain that he is not much regarded by the general public.



LONELY WATCH OF THE LIGHTKEEPER.

The first lighthouse in the Chicago harbor, says the Chronicle, if it could be so denominated, when the smallest vessels made their way with peril into the shallow mouth of the unimproved river, was erected in 1831. Reckoning from that date, which, in fact, was six years earlier than the city's birth as a corporation, the vast commece now carried on here had its beginning only sixty-nine years ago. There is nothing like this commercial wonder in the world now, nor ever was. All this since an immense number of men still living and not yet accounted old were born!

When it first was in agitation to erect a lighthouse here of the old pattern, with a stationary light of no great power, there was a man in France deep in studies and busy with experiments to produce a marine light on a new principle that should take the place of every other the world round. Fresnel was that man. Indeed, he began with his experiments ten years earlier. Over in France was Fresnel at work on a marine light that was destined to send its aprising flashes from six several towers in the Chicago harbor over the waters to the horizon. The Frenchman lived to perfect his light; he was appointed secretary to the lighthouse board of France in 1825 and while he was in that position he replaced reflectors with lenses and invented the revolving light. Then he added prismatic rings. The result was the system that still goes by his name and has long since changed the mode of lighthouse illumination throughout the world. It is now used exclusively by the United States.

Chicago people are accustomed to seeing the Fresnel light in the several lighthouses in the harbor, but probably few have ever inquired into the mechanism of the apparatus by which the flashes are produced. Take the one on the north pier as typical. Within it is an arrangement of lenses, supplemented by prisms, which revolve around a sperm oil-burning lamp. When one of the lenses comes opposite the observer the eye receives a bright flash preceded and followed by a brief eclipse. There are six orders of lenses, arranged according to size. The first three and largest are used in seacoast lights, and the last three in harbor and river lights. The lamp differs from other lamps in the provision of wicks. Carcel invented a lamp which is named for him, in which oil is fed to the wick by means of a pump, operated by clockwork, sometimes used in lighthouses and as a domestic lamp. Fresnel adopted the Carcel lamp, but improved it so that it pumps up to the burner four times as much oil as is consumed, which, by keeping the burners cool, prevents them from melting and also the wicks from burning up. Sometimes a wick will burn a whole night without requiring snuffing. This, notwithstanding the fact that the intensity of the Fresnel light is about equal to that of about twenty-five ordinary Carcel burners. The above description applies to the first order of lenses, which are used in the great lights on the seacoast. For the second order of lenses, such as used in the lights in the Chicago harbor, a lamp with three concentric wicks was adopted. The annual consumption of oil by the lenses of the first order is 694 gallons and of the second order 461 gallons. The lenses cost but little more than the old reflectors and the saving of oil is great. The ratio of effect of the lens light is to that of the reflector light as 4 to 1—that is, one gallon of oil burned in a lens throws as much light to the horizon as four gallons burned in a reflector light.

During the last twenty-five years there has been a great increase in marine lighting in the ninth lighthouse district, which includes Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois. The number of lighthouses in this district is 127, and every light is a Fresnel. A new lighthouse built at Manitou Island is fine, costing the government a good sum of money. Beside it is the fog signal contriyance and a little distance off is the oil tank inclosed neatly. The house in which the lighthouse keeper dwells is supplied with the modern conveniences and is handsome enough to be called a villa. A large quantity of stores is required to be kept constantly in the district, and these are substantially housed in a government building in St. Joseph, Mich.

The official headquarters of the ninth district is in Chicago. It is in charge of Commander F. M. Symonds, United States navy. Commander Symonds says that the Chicago lighthouses are reckoned among the best on the lakes.

HOT RACE WITH A GRIZZLY.

Lively Experience of a Colorado Postmaster with a Bear.

W. H. Person, local manager of a typewriter company, received a letter this morning from Tom Hamilton, postmaster at Hamilton, Routt County, describing a thrilling race with a bear which he enjoyed this week.

The bear was a big grizzly. The grizzly when he sees a human form is bound to do one of two things. He will either run at or away from the stranger, and if he does the former it is generally a case of doughnuts to pretzels that it is all off with the stranger. In this case the bear that runs at a man yearned for a closer acquaintance with the postmaster and would probably have interfered seriously with the future delivery of the United States mail but for the fact that Hamilton is something of a rough rider and had a horse under him.

Postmaster Hamilton had for the time being left the affairs of state in the hands of a subordinate while he went out to round up some straying cattle. He went about three miles from home and was standing beside his horse wondering which way to turn next when there was a stir in some brush ahead of him. It looked too small a disturbance for a cow, but he thought it might be a calf and went forward to investigate. He was within a few feet of the brush when a big grizzly stood on its hind legs and threw him a kiss.

Hamilton didn't stop to catch the kiss, but made a bolt for his horse. The steed had seen Mr. Bear and started away almost as eagerly as did his master, and it was nip and tuck for the saddle between bruin and the postmaster. After a run of 100 yards Hamilton caught the pommel of the saddle and threw himself aboard just as the bear made a bound for him. A pair of spurs went into the horse's hide and the animal leaped forward with a bound which made the bear feel that his meal of man was apt to escape. But he doubled himself up into a ball of fury and started red-hot after his intended victim. The chase kept up until the door of the postmaster's cabin was reached, when bruin turned about and made for the woods. He was allowed to escape.—Denver Times.

Risked His Life in a Canoe.

A young Frenchman named Felix Chauchois, a Parisian student, about 25 years of age, was given an enthusiastic reception on the sands at Calais upon his reaching shore after an adventurous voyage across the channel from Dover in a small canoe.

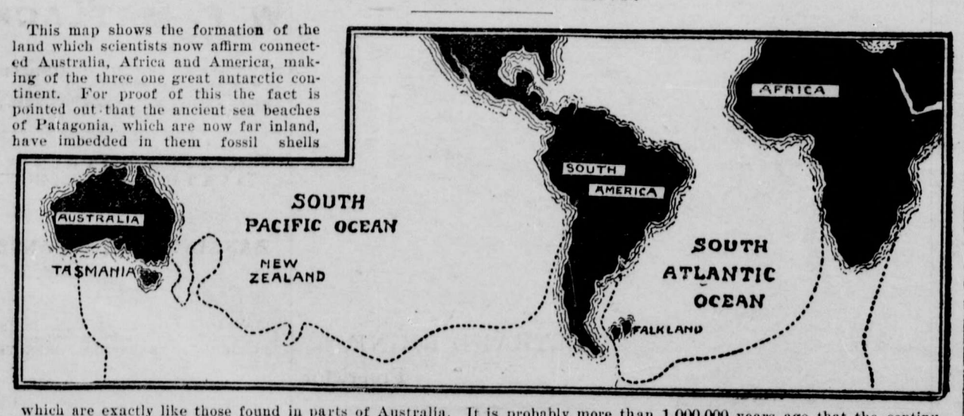
M. Chauchois, who had been staying at Dover, left the English shore on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock in a canoe belonging to the Dover Rowing Club, of which he was a temporary member. It is an exceedingly frail craft, measuring about 14 feet in length and 2 feet wide, covered at both ends. The well in which the canoeist sat is 3 feet long by about 20 inches wide. She was in the same condition when he started as when used for ordinary pleasure purposes, the only protection he had to keep the water out being the ordinary weather boards.

There was a light northwesterly wind as he started from Dover, but later in the day the wind veered to southwest and freshened, and there was quite an unpleasant ripple on the water. Chauchois was at first carried away on the flood tide a good deal to the eastward, but he had the advantage of having his course for Calais given him by Captain Delahaye of the cross-channel mail packet Le Nord. It appears, however, that he drifted many miles out of his course, as the tide turned westward, and it was not until 10:30 on Monday that he reached Calais. He was unaccompanied throughout the passage.—London Chronicle.

Whenever a girl takes it into her head to wave a broom at the head of a mob, she is called a Joan of Arc.

ALL ONE CONTINENT.

This map shows the formation of the land which scientists now affirm connected Australia, Africa and America, making of the three one great antarctic continent. For proof of this the fact is pointed out that the ancient sea beaches of Patagonia, which are now far inland, have imbedded in them fossil shells



which are exactly like those found in parts of Australia. It is probably more than 1,000,000 years ago that the continuous coastline of both continents became divided.

The fauna of the three countries are beyond doubt descendants from the same ancestors, for it is absurd to assume that there could at one time have been a land bridge across the great expanses of ocean; or that there can ever have been migration by means of drifting wood.

The ostrich is cited as another proof. It is found both in Australia and Africa, but is, nevertheless, a non-flying bird. But it is more particularly among extinct animals, whose remains are from time to time unearthed, that investigators have been able to establish their theory beyond doubt.

Now, the discovery of an antarctic continent is looked forward to with more importance by scientists than the discovery of the north pole.

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.

"Oh, dear, how I do hate work!" said Lily.

"Have you got much to do, dearie" asked her grandmother, gently.

"All that!" replied Lily, holding out a long seam with a dismal sigh. "Oh, do, granny, tell me about yourself when you were little."

"Well, your dislike of needlework reminds me very much of my own childhood. You know it was not the fashion then for girls to play games as you do now, and I often got into sad scrapes for running and climbing with my brothers instead of sitting quietly at my needle. One day my mother spoke seriously to me and said I would never be a useful woman unless I tried to learn a little more, which made me cry and promise to do my best. Finally, she kissed me and promised that when I should have finished a set of shirts which I was then making, she would give me a gold thimble of her own. I really did try very hard; and at last the shirts were finished and I went triumphantly to claim my prize.

"'Yes, you deserve it,' said mother, when I put it on. 'But be careful where you keep it.' I promised and flew to the schoolroom to put away my work, when one of the boys called out that they were going for a walk. Down went my work and new thimble on the table and out I ran to join them. We had a delightful ramble, and on our return I went to the schoolroom, to find my work there, but not the thimble. High and low I searched, but it was gone. In terrible trouble, I went to the boys (not daring to confess to mamma), and we hunted everywhere together, but in vain. Suddenly Alfred looked out of the window. 'Look at old Jack,' he said. 'What has he got there?' We had a tame crow, who used to live in the garden, and was now hopping over the lawn with something glittering in his beak.

"'My thimble!' I cried, springing through the window; and we both raced after the naughty bird, but too late. With a wicked croak of triumph he flew toward the pond at the bottom of the garden and dropped the precious prize into the water.

"'O, you dreadful bird!' I cried, and fairly burst into tears. 'Never mind, old girl!' said Alfred. And in a twinkling he had tucked up his trousers and waded in. It was shallow just there; and, to my relief, he spied the thimble, where it had lodged against a stone, and restored it to me.

"Dear old boy! I love it for the memory of that bit of help!" And granny drew the thimble from a case, where it rested in company with an old, faded photograph. "I couldn't part with it now; but some day you shall have it, Lily."

More Play Needed.

It used to be that boys and men who worked had shorter working hours and less work to do in the same time than do the men and boys of to-day. Consequently they had better opportunities and greater inclination for recreation of the healthiest kind. They felt able to rise in the morning early enough for gymnastics, their work the day before not being so irksome as to make them feel they needed every moment of sleep possible, as is often the case nowadays, and in the late afternoons and evenings they could enjoy an athletic game. The girls some years ago exerted themselves mentally and physically much less than they do now, their course of study usually being mild in comparison to the average of to-day, and few of them were in business or the professions. Therefore their need was less for strengthening exercises.

Although the mental and physical work that the men and women of this generation do has greatly increased they do not seem to have realized yet that a counteracting force is absolutely necessary, for the number is growing larger every day. We cannot help observing it on the streets and everywhere—of men and women who slouch along with drooping figure and dragging steps, the picture of undeveloped physical manhood and womanhood.

There is nothing more pleasant to look upon than a strong, graceful, happy young man or young woman, and the last two qualities depend on the first and all three on physical exercises and development.

Therefore, boys and girls, you know what you must do to be happy and attractive, and it is your duty to be all three. You can, of course, in varying degree, and you ought to add much to the beauty of this old world, whose fine men and women are its most splendid features.

A Hard Word to Say.

In the heat of passion Robert had done something that he was ashamed of and sorry for after the excitement had passed away. "I wish that I hadn't let my temper get away with my good sense," he said; "but it's done and can't be undone."

"But isn't there a way to overcome the effect of wrong doing to a great extent?" asked a voice in his heart.

"How?" asked Robert.

"By owning to one's blame in the matter," answered the voice. "Confessing one's fault does much to set wrong right. Try it."

Now, Robert was very much like the rest of us—he hated to admit that he was in fault. "I'm wrong; forgive me," is a hard thing to say. But the more he thought the matter over the more he felt that he ought to say just that. "It's the right thing to do," he told himself. "If I know what's right and don't do it I'm a moral coward. I'll do it." So he went to the one that he had wronged and confessed his fault frankly and the result was that the two boys were better friends than before and his comrade had a greater respect for him.—Exchange.

A Word or So About Opportunity.

There is an old saying that opportunity is kind, but only to the industrious. As an illustration of this idea we may cite the old Perisan legend that a poor man waited a thousand years at the gates of paradise hoping that they would open and he could enter. Finally he snatched one little nap of a few minutes' duration, but then it was that the gates opened—and shut. Von Moltke, the triumphant strategist of the Franco-Prussian war, said:

"To win you must be at the right place at the right time, with a superior force."

The great Napoleon made that the active principle of his marvelous military career. The rule holds good in all the pursuits of life.

Hilda's Dogfish.

Said a fisherboy to Hilda,
"Once I caught a dogfish, Miss!"
And ever since she's wondered
If the creature looked like this.

Mamma's Mistaken Policy.

"Mamma," said 3-year-old Flossie, "I guess you don't know much about raising children, do you?"

"Why do you think that?" asked the mother.

"Because," replied the little miss, "you always send me to bed when I'm not sleepy and make me get up when I am sleepy."

A Queer Alaskan Fish.

In Alaska there is a queer fish that can be used as a candle when dried. The tail of the fish is stuck in a crack of a wooden table and its nose is lighted. A good-sized flame will burn about three hours. It gives a good, steady light of three-candle power and considerable heat.

Ferment in a New Sense.

A little schoolgirl was told by her teacher to write the word "ferment" on her slate, together with the definition and a sentence in which the word was to be used. The following is the result:

"F-e-r-m-e-n-t; a verb, signifying to work. I love to do all kinds of fancy ferment."

A Bright Boy's Retort.

"Tell me where the Lord is, my little man," said the minister to a bright little fellow, "and I'll give you a penny."

"You tell me where he isn't," replied the youthful philosopher, "and I'll give you two pennies."

There Was a Difference.

Aunt Mary—Now, candidly, Margie, don't you think you have eaten enough pudding?

Margie (aged 4)—Well, I may think so, Aunt Mary, but I don't feel so.

DANGER FROM OVEREATING.

Insanity Is Often Caused by a Too Liberal Indulgence in Food.

It is well known to the few medical men that many cases of insanity are directly due to overeating and the consequent absorption into the circulation of toxic matters from the intestinal tract; and melancholia, whether in mild or severe form, is generally due to this cause. Violent paroxysms of temper, whether in children or adults, are often properly referable to a bad state of the blood from this auto-toxemia, as is, indeed, the exceedingly exuberant spirits of old or young at times; just as we observe in alcoholic poisoning, some individuals are made temporarily jolly and good natured; others are made ugly and unreasonable. In view of this condition of affairs isn't it rather a wise plan for us all to consider rather the needs of the organism for food than the mere question of palate-tickling; to aim to eat good instead of bad food and enough of it—that is, not too much; to have the conditions about right when we take our meals; in brief, to try and treat our bodies decently, even though we act from a purely sensual point of view? In no other way can we secure the highest possible degree of pleasure on the average, while by acting thus sensibly we may enjoy practical immunity from disease.

The more exercise we take under proper conditions, the more we are exposed to cold and the cleaner we keep from excess in clothing the more we may eat; hence, in order to enjoy the fullest measure of table pleasures we must live actively, wear as little clothing as is consistent with comfort and do considerable "roughing"—sometimes called hardening. With all this we should take our meals at times when the body or brain is not overtired and when we "have leisure to digest." And, of all things, we should never eat unless we are hungry; to eat without an appetite is self-abuse of the most stupid sort, since it affords no pleasure and is productive of disease.

An Illiterate Country.

Roumania would appear to be the most illiterate country in Europe. The last census shows that, in a population of about 6,000,000 nearly 4,000,000 can neither read nor write, and that only a little over 1,000,000 have any education at all.

A physician says a man should never do any work before breakfast. Of course this doesn't apply to the tramp who is compelled to work for some one for his breakfast.

LAW SETS WASH DAY.

CHICAGO JUDGE RENDERS DECISION IN QUARREL.

Decides on What Day Flat Occupants Shall Cleanse the Family Linen—Housekeepers Must Wash on the Days Allotted to Them.

Strange as it may seem, the Chicago Woman's Club has never discussed the problem of wash day in an apartment building; neither has the West End Woman's Club, nor the Arche Club, nor, so far as anyone can find out, has any woman's club of the city. It is a rare occurrence that a matter comes before the public mind which has not previously been considered by the woman's club. It is seldom that women are forced to go outside the authority of their organizations for a solution of any really weighty problem. There can be no doubt that concerning the regulation of wash day the clubs have been negligent. They have had mothers' meetings, they have given their best thought to the solution of social problems, they have dabbled in domestic affairs to the extent of the servant question. Why they should have so neglected the problem of wash-day rights no one can say—it is enough that they have, and that but for the timely intervention of the judiciary serious things might have happened.

It was Judge Tuthill who was brave enough to attempt a settlement of the matter. The wash-day litigation has reached a successful termination, and the public is agreed that no greater service has been rendered by the courts of Illinois. All America will look to Judge Tuthill's decision for authority in arranging wash days, and the world cannot but be influenced by its message of domestic peace. It marks the passing of the Monday wash-day, opening a new epoch, which, influenced by the strenuous life of the times, will have seven wash days instead of one.

There can be no argument as to which wash-day belongs to whom. Judge Tuthill has read the law on that question, and occupants of apartments must consider the wash-day regulations before renting their flat. According to the decree, the mater stands: First flat wash day, Monday; second flat wash day, Tuesday; third flat wash day, Wednesday; fourth flat wash day, Thursday, and so on until the seventh flat is reached, when, so the decree reads, a new laundry shall be established. It is so planned that every six flats shall share a laundry, taking it day by day in turn, so that no two families will expect to have the room on the same day, and so that no discussion can arise as to which day the laundry belongs to which family.

The case that brought the matter to a focus in the courts was that of a family living in the third flat of a building on Woodlawn avenue. The family in question was more forehanded than its neighbors, and thought to get soapsuds and ill-tempers out of the way before the middle of the week. Wednesday was its allotted day for the laundry, but, nothing daunted, the family housekeeper set her clothes a-soak Monday night, with the intention of washing on Tuesday. Early Tuesday morning she was busy over the tubs, when the family from the second flat—a mother and two sturdy daughters—invaded the basement. The discussion which followed was a trying one, and but for the timely intervention of the janitor might have resulted no one knows how seriously.

Now, as luck would have it, the janitor, man fashion, was unconscious of wash-day trials and tempers. The matron of the third flat had taken to the tubs first, and by right of possession they belonged to her. So, at least, the janitor decided, never thinking that in breaking one of the rules of the establishment he was laying himself open to litigation.

The family of the second flat were great "sticklers" for rules. They knew the right of the laundry was theirs for the day, and, whether or not, they had no intention of being trampled on by the people from the flat overhead.

Beisdes that, they were persevering people and fond of argument, and would not let so good an opportunity pass.

Judge Tuthill has presided over the recreant masses these many years with never an opportunity for so distinguishing himself as he has done in the wash-day decision. He has never hesitated to mete out justice even of the sternest sort; he has never faltered in the doing of his duty, but it must be remembered that duty never came to him with so many perplexing complications as this of the wash-tubs brought. If he quailed before the stern facts as they were presented by the two chief witnesses, if he hesitated in choosing between the rights of the two sides of the case, no one will ever know. Wisely he kept his peace and, advising with no one, with his duty ever before him, he chose to emphasize the rule which has been held in many apartment houses, and which the better judgment of every thinking person will commend. It is now no longer a rule, but a law, unwritten, yet forceful nevertheless to hold every top flat occupant to her week's end wash day.

As for the women's clubs, it is too bad they did not "get in" on this discussion before the question was settled. As it is, one of the North Side clubs has decided to talk about it next week, and if possible to find some excuse for the action of the woman from the third flat, who has, in their estimation, been unjustly set upon throughout the trial. If such a decision is not possible, the club may decide to send her a testimonial of sympathetic sisterhood, expressing the trust that she will be resigned to retarded housework and midweek washings. Perhaps later in the year the Chicago club may undertake to throw further light upon the distressing domestic situation of the woman who occupies the third flat.—Chicago Chronicle.

COMMON LAW PROTECTS WASH DAY.

The Resources of Siberia.

Under government encouragement it is said that Siberia is gaining 200,000 farmers per year. Among its exports are cereals, butter, wool, leather and dried and preserved meats. Already this remote country, which the popular imagination is apt to picture as a vast waste, the abode of frost and snow, and misery, is becoming talked of as a possible competitor with the well-known cereal-producing countries of the world. A member of the French bureau of foreign commerce estimates that, on the basis of the present population of Russia in Europe, Siberia can sustain 80,000,000 inhabitants, although it now has not one-tenth of that number. It produces one-tenth of the world's yield of gold, but owing to climatic obstacles many of its mines are not worked, and its immense coal deposits have hardly been touched.

Does Cooking Spoil Food?

Prof. B. Tyler, of Indianapolis, says that human life would average three or four times longer than it does if people would reject the senseless practice of cooking their food. Animals and fowl live much longer in proportion to the period of full development than man. Says Prof. Tyler: "Man, for some unknown reason, eats dead cells (cooked cells) to replace the dead cells that have been separated from the body. In cooking food all the acids and gases so necessary for the conservation and preservation of ideal health escape with the steam, and the food retains a greater supply of ash, lime and other such substances than nature requires for the amount of food taken into the system."

Not Available.

When, at 3 o'clock one morning, Mrs. Newman was convinced that she heard a burglar in the parlor, she cautiously awakened her husband.

"Very well," said Mr. Newman, with a drowsy patience born of frequent similar alarms. "I'll get my revolver from the drawer and go down and investigate."

"But, William," said his wife, with a sudden gasping remembrance, "your pistol isn't here, dear. I—I tied it up with ribbons for an ornament under your father's sword to-day."—Youth's Companion.

"Miss Anteek seems very much interested in that homely old musician." "Yes. She heard that he made overtures quite frequently."—Philadelphia Press.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRA H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4.....1901

Good Stories of a Bishop.

Many anecdotes were told of Bishop Williams of Connecticut, after his death, for the good bishop was as well known for his love of fun as for his earnest piety.

At a meeting of the bishops a measure was proposed and explained by its orginator, but with such incoherence that nobody understood it. A second speaker essayed to make the matter clear, but only darkened it. When he had finished Bishop Benjamin Smith of Kentucky tried to explain the question and also the explanations. Feeling that he had failed, he said:

"Bishop Williams smiles. What has he to say about it?"

"Only this," said the old bishop, "that 'the mess of Benjamin was found to be greater than the mess of any of his brethren.' "

"The humor of Dr. Williams," says a friend, "was always present and ready like the flash of sunlight. It had one peculiarity, it never scorched nor left a scar behind."

At an assemblage of noted men, a lawyer who conducts the legal business of a great railway system tried to "guy the parson" by malicious quizzing. At last he said: "Why don't you get these railway managers to give you a pass over their roads, bishop? You can pay for it by giving them entrance tickets into heaven."

"Oh, no!" gently replied the bishop. "I would not part them so far from their counsel in the other world."

The laugh was general, and the lawyer concluded to "let the parson alone."—Youth's Companion.

The Shape of an Anæsthetic.

It is a Bath physician who tells the following:

"Some time ago I happened to spend the night in a country town not far from Bath, and it happened that there was stopping at the same hotel an itinerant eye specialist.

"We drifted into a conversation, and during the course of the evening he told me of some of the marvelous operations he had performed on the eye. One case in particular he spoke of that caused me considerable astonishment, for I didn't know, I confess, that the operation had been successfully performed. He said he had recently taken out a patient's eye, scraped the back of it and returned it to its proper place. The patient, he said, was never troubled by bad eyesight afterward.

"That was a difficult operation, doctor," said I.

"Yes," said he, "it was."

"I suppose you found it necessary to employ an anæsthetic?"

"Yes, I did," he admitted.

"What anæsthetic did you use, doctor?" I persisted.

"Oh, well, unless you are familiar with such operations, you probably wouldn't understand if I were to tell you. But—well, it was shaped something like a spoon," explained the eminent specialist.—Lewiston Journal.

Unsuspected Energy.

"Law me, but I'm jes' plum beat out frum runnin 'cross lots, but then I seed Mis' Green headin this way, an so I jes' sez, 'Marthy Potts, don't you give thet miserable ole gossip ther satisfaction uv tellin Mis' Brown ther news fust,' an dropped my bakin an rushed right over here. You remember that lopsided, snag toothed Hiram Medders, what went to ther city las' month, or ruther he had to go, fer he wus so ornery an shiftless nobody in town would put up with him? Well, what do you think! He hadn't been in ther city a week before he got in ther way uv a street car, gittin both legs broke an gen'rally jarred up, an doggoned if he didn't have seven thousan dollars given him fer it! Jes' think! Made seven thousan dollars an him only in ther city a week! Laws a massy! An we said he'd never amount to anythin!"—San Francisco Examiner.

A Tailor's Advertisement, 1734.

"This is to give Notice to all Gentlemen and others, That they may have good Druggets, Sagathie, and Duroy Suits made well and fashionable, for the first size Men at £3 10s. a suit, and the larger size at 4£. Cloth Serge, commonly called by the Name of German Serge, suits for £4 and £4 10s. Livery suits for £4 and £4 10s. Colored and black Cloth suits for £5 and £5 10s. At the Two Golden Balls in great Hart-street, the upper end of Bow-street, Covent-Garden. Also Horsemen's great Coats to be sold ready made at 20s. each, Morning Gowns, Calliimanco, both sides, at 30s. a piece, blue Cloak-bags ready made at 16s. each, blue Rocklers ready made. Superfine black Cloth at 15s. per Yard."—Fog's Journal, 1734.

A Smart Boy.

A good story is told of the crown prince of Germany. Soon after Bismarck's retirement the emperor and empress were at dinner with their elder children and some eminent statesmen when the prince suddenly broke out with:

"They say, father, that now Prince Bismarck has gone you will be able to tell the people to do just what you like all by yourself. You will enjoy that, won't you?"

Next.

It is said that the emperor of China sat up all one night to hear the reading of Li Hung Chang's report of his travels round the world. Considering that it was all Li's, this report seems to have received undue attention.—New York Truth.

Irreparable.

Theatrical Manager (to boy who has fallen from the gallery)—I hope you haven't suffered any injury!

Boy—Any injury? Don't you think it's any injury to lose the best seat in the front row?—Heitere Welt.

Japanese children write better with the left hand, while with the right hand they can turn out 10 per cent more work in a given time.

THE LISTENER.

The late George Muller, the philanthropist, of Bristol, England, left an estate valued at $800.

Obadiah Sands of Chicago is known as the "butter king." He owns 80 creameries and controls as many more.

Colonel Tom Ochiltree, so long a familiar figure in the corridors and bar of the Hotel Waldorf, in New York, has gone to Europe for his health.

Of the ten soldier presidents of the United States whose services in that office cover practically 40 years of the existence of the republic William McKinley is the first to call the nation to arms.

Lord Waldegrave, captain of that ancient corps known as "Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard," has been transformed into one of the wealthiest peers in the kingdom by the death of Lord Carlingford. He is very popular.

Captain Charles Weaver of an Arkansas company wears a sword that was first carried by his great-great-grandfather in the Revolutionary war, again by his great-grandfather in the war of 1812 and next by his uncle in the rebellion.

M. Deibler, Jr., son of the French public executioner, was lately married to a young lady once a cigar maker in a government factory. Young Deibler is now an assistant at executions and hopes some time to succeed his father in his grewsome office.

Colonel Robert H. Crockett, a grandson of the famous pioneer and patriot, "Davy" Crockett, is a typical southern gentleman of the old school. He is of medium height, with white hair and beard and stands as straight as an arrow, although he is now 70 years of age.

B. L. Stevens of Atlantic City, who was a gunner under the brave Dewey when the latter was a lieutenant on the Mississippi at New Orleans, in 1862, says that Dewey directed the shot which put the Manassas out of the fight and that he showed wonderful nerve in the battle.

Charles Boone, who has been appointed as a naval cadet at Annapolis, has supported himself and his mother and gained a good education by selling papers in Dayton, O., and was the only one of 50 applicants for the appointment who did not have recommendations from wealthy men.

The will of the Rev. Horace S. Bishop, rector emeritus of Christ Episcopal church, East Orange, N. Y., contains a bequest of $2,000, the income of which is to be used to supply altar lights and incense for the parish church. Mr. Bishop in his lifetime was never classed among the ritualistic clergy of the Episcopal church.

The father of the French chamber, M. Henri de Lacretelle, who is 88 years of age, is retiring from parliamentary life. He has represented Macon, but recently became so infirm that he had to be carried in and out of the chamber and appeared to be perfectly indifferent to the speeches and scenes which went on around.

THE PAINTERS.

The late Aubrey Beardsley is said to have done his best work at night by candlelight.

Although 79 years of age, Rosa Bonheur, the great painter of animals, appears as active as ever so far as her work is concerned. She spends about five hours a day perched on a ladder in her studio.

William Haskell Coffin, whose remarkable picture, "Karma," attracted so much attention in Washington art circles not long ago, is only 20 years of age and is the son of a former assistant comptroller of the currency.

Mr. T. R. Lamont, who has just died in London from an attack of pneumonia, was the original of the Laird in "Trilby." He and Mr. Du Maurier had been fellow students. As an artist he devoted himself especially to water color, and he was long an associate of the Royal Water Color society.

Georges Montbard, the artist, was a communist rather more than a quarter of a century ago and could frequently be seen careering about the Latin quarter on horseback and girded with a huge saber. When the Versailles troops entered Paris, he fled to England, and has since prospered with his pencil.

Brief Mention.

The disease of cotton generally known as "cotton rust" are, according to Professor Anderson of South Carolina, not caused by a rust fungus, but are due to the cropping of the land year after year in cotton, and, as is well known, can often be remedied by adding kainit to the soil.

Spanish peanuts raised on a poor, sandy Alabama upland, which in the investigator's opinion would not have produced over 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre, worth from $10 to $12, gave profit at the rate of $18.34 per acre as forage for pigs. The expense of cultivating the peanuts was less than for a similar area of cotton and the soil was benefited by the manure and the peanut vines.

A Texas exchange says that whole trainloads of peas and beans come into that state every year from Kansas, Michigan, New York, California and other faraway states. Texas doesn't raise them, although it can. The wholesalers sell them to the local merchants, who sell them to the people at 50 times the cost of raising them.

A Southern Cultivator correspondent thinks it well to look to forest and stream for sources of income, as the demand for lumber, hard wood and staves is increasing and factories are coming south.

Plant Selling and Fruit Raising.

Apropos of systems of strawberry culture, a correspondent of Gardening remarks: Above all, do not allow the runners to set too thick in the row, unless you are in the plant business. Plant selling and fruit raising is not, as a rule, a desirable combination. Every spring we sell a few thousand plants from our narrow matted rows—dug along the edges—but it is done more as an accommodation to the neighbors than a money making scheme. Every time a plant is dug from such rows we feel that just so much fruit is being taken up, besides injuring the adjoining plant roots more or less. Whether the price obtained from this weeding out process offsets the loss and injury is a question in our minds, with a big letter Q. It is the writer's humble opinion that the operation comes more properly under the heading of charity than finance.

A Little Sermon.

To be honest; to be kind; to earn a little and spend a little less; to make, upon the whole, a family happier for his presence; to renounce, when that shall be necessary, and not be imbittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation; above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Ulieda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th, 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

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RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

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San Francisco.
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☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

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Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

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Bacon,
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BERTRAND RHINE,
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SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

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J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

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P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

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Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4 1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Jan. 3, 1901:

Highest barometer	30.389	28
Lowest "	29 785	29
Highest temperature	51.0	28
Lowest "	13.0	1
Mean "	30.7	
Average dew point	1.2	
Average humidity	28.7	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	36 N	29
No. clear days	6	
No. part cloudy days	1	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	0 00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 1 89
" 1895-6 incomplete, 1.58
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.10 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0.39
" 1899-1900 1.93
" 1900-1901 1.48

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is the list of transfers recorded since Dec. 27, 1900, date of last report:

Edward Brown to Romulus Orcier—Lot 9 and N ½ of Lot 10 in Block 12 of the Given addition to Big Pine--$10.

Edward Brown to Louis Joseph—S ½ of Lot No. 10 and the fractional east part of lot No. 12, in block No. 12 of the Given addition to Big Pine—$10.

W. G. McCrosky and wife to M. Merten—½ interest in lot in Bishop—$700.

W. T. Morris and wife to W. J. Dunn—All their right in the Reed mine, Black canyon—$10.

P. B. Donahoo to J. S Stotler—½ interest in 2 mines in Panamint District—$1.

John King to J. T. Ness and Nels Hoff—½ interest in a mine in South Park district—$200.

John N. King to Ewell Hart—½ interest in a mine, South Park district—$75.

James Taylor to John N. King—Mine near Ballarat in South Park district—$5.

Wm. Cameron to J. J. Gunn—1-3 interest in mine in South Park district—$100.

Date your letters 1901.

The telegraph wires are down.

Mrs. S. A. Densmore is quite ill.

Sleigh-riding is the order of the hour.

Will Sanger came down from Alvord yesterday.

Gee whiz! but it has been cold for several days past.

John Kispert came down from Big Pine Wednesday.

Regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors next Monday.

S. E. Vermilyea, Esq., came down from Bishop Wednesday evening.

Our townspeople, young and old, are having a gala time today snow-balling.

Mrs. D. J. Hession and family went to Big Pine last Sunday to visit relatives and friends.

Archie Strong returned last Saturday morning from a holiday visit to his parents' home at Pasadena.

The Reward mill has been closed down for a day or two on account of the water in their ditch being frozen.

Mrs. E. McGranahan, Mrs. Oscar Hilton and Mrs. Mary E. Hilton came down from Bishop Wednesday, returning home Thursday.

Walter James, better known as Capt. Watt, who has been ill with pneumonia for several weeks past, is still in a critical condition.

Howard, son of O. I. Mairs, who has been seriously ill for a few days past with pneumonia, is reported somewhat better this morning.

Harry Floyd has hied him to Saline valley where he will barter with the native sons and daughters for baskets, bottles, bead work, etc. He already has some fine specimens of their handiwork.

Wells Barnes came in from his mine yesterday. He reports the development work done lately has opened up a large body of first-class ore. The work of taking out ore for shipment will commence in a few days.

The many friends of Mrs. A. Lamar, wife of Superior Judge Lamar, who has been so seriously ill at San Jose for some time past, will be pleased to learn that she is recovering as rapidly as can be expected and will return home as soon as she has gained sufficient strength to make the trip.

Silas Reynolds, the genial clerk of the Inyo Mercantile Co., is taking a vacation. He says he is going on a prospecting tour, but from indications it is apparent to us that he is on still hunt for a young lady to cast her lot with his and occupy the new building he has lately erected on his homestead. We hope he will find the lead and return with the prize he has so long sought after.

J. Sub Johnson and R. A. Whitley, of Visalia, arrived here last Friday evening and remained here until Wednesday afternoon, when they started for home going by way of Ballarat and Randsburg. Sub was kept busy shaking hands with his many friends in this vicinity who were pleased to welcome him. He informed us he was here for the purpose of looking after his mining interests? only this and nothing more? Mr. Whitley is a member of the Visalia Milling Co. Come again gentlemen.

Death of Augusta Kispert.

The sad news was received here Tuesday that Miss Augusta Kispert had passed away in Los Angeles after a long illness. The young lady contracted a severe cold at the Odd Fellows dance last April, which developed into consumption in a few weeks. She was removed to Los Angeles early in the Fall where it was hoped the change of climate would benefit her. But no improvement was noticed and there was a steady decline until death mercifully stepped in and put an end to her suffering. Her sister, Ida, was with her at the end, the mother being kept here at the bedside of the father who has been seriously ill for weeks past. The young lady was 15 years, 11 months and 28 days old, being the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. John Kispert, of Georges Creek. The sympathy of the whole community is extended to the stricken family in their great bereavement.

The body is expected to arrive here Monday evening and the burial will probably take place Tuesday afternoon.

A Question of Intent.

The most popular man in a western town once got into difficulty with a disreputable tough, who was the terror of the place, and did it up in a manner entirely satisfactory to the entire community. It was necessary, however, to vindicate the majesty of the law, and the offender was brought up for trial on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The jury took the case and were out about two minutes, when they returned.

"Well," said the judge, in a familiar off-hand way, "what have the jury to say?"

"May it please the court," responded the foreman, "we, the jury, find that the prisoner is not guilty of hittin' with intent to kill, but simply to paralyze, and he done it."

The verdict was received with applause and the prisoner given an ovation.—Green Bag.

Items for Stockmen.

FRESNO, Cal., Dec. 18, 1900.

INYO INDEPENDENT:—Instructions from Washington show that practically the same rules will be in force for stock grazing on the Forest Reservation next season that were introduced last year. Permits will be granted upon application for the grazing of horses and cattle upon conditions stated in printed forms furnished by the Government.

Stockmen who failed to obtain permits last year should at once write the Superintendent at Fresno for application blanks.

To those who had permits last year blanks will be mailed for new application.

Truly yours,
CHARLES E. NEWHALL,
Forest Superintendent.

Snow Storm.

The cold weather of the past few days culminated this morning in a bountiful fall of the beautiful. The snow-storm which began at 3:50 a. m., was the greatest for several years. At 9 a. m. the average depth here was fully five inches. The snow is very moist and this means a greater amount of water than when dry. The precipitation for the season, including this storm, insures an abundance of water for the coming crops, probably above the average as the rainy season is not more than half over.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

CIVIL.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1901.

Mary E. McGranahan, plaintiff vs. C. F. McGranahan, defendant—Divorce granted to plaintiff.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1901.

Mary H. Hilton, plaintiff vs. C. A. Hilton, defendant—Divorce and custody of minor child granted to plaintiff.

Mr. H. Levy, proprietor of the Independence Hotel, gave a New Year's supper to his boarders and numerous invited guests that could hardly be excelled for the numerous and tasteful dishes that were in evidence. It was a spread that could not help but please the most exacting, and all the guests did ample justice to the bountiful repast. The company voted Mr. Levy a royal entertainer and wished him many returns of the New Year.

There has been a new ruling by the Department of the Interior in reference to down, dead timber. Parties can now make application to the Supervisor for permits to cut and make pickets or cord wood to sell. Parties wanting permits should address Andrew Price, Independence, Cal.

The King Consolidated mine, of Ballarat, will commence active operations in a few days, under the supervision of J. N. King. A new 5-stamp Merrall mill, with a capacity of 40 tons per day, will be built and started up at an eary date.

F. E. Densmore, Esq., wife and children, after a visit of six weeks to relatives and friends in San Francisco and Southern California, returned home last Monday evening.

J. H. Shannon, principal of our public school, has been spending the holidays with his family at Bishop. School will re-open next Monday.

John Strohmeyer arrived with his big team from Mojave last Friday loaded with freight for our town merchants. He will start again for Mojave on Monday next.

R. H. Benton, of Los Angeles, representing the Cudahy Co., was in the valley a few days last week.

J. P. Smith and T. J. Hoover, of Palo Alto, arrived here last week and are looking for geological specimens of the azoic age.

Miss Lou Robinson visited Big Pine during the holidays.

THE MOUNTAINS.

The Tulare Register recently contained an editorial which purported to give the side of the sheep men in the controversy that has arisen relative to grazing in the mountains. This called forth a vigorous rejoinder from a gentleman in Visalia, in which many strong reasons were given why sheep should be excluded and the statement was also made that cattle should be kept out of the high Sierras. The Fresno Republican also contained an editorial Sunday on the same subject.

It is well that this question is up for discussion. It is something in which every irrigator in the vallley is deeply interested. As we have remarked before all the water that leaves the Sierras in this valley is appropriated and if the irrigable area is to be increased there are just two sources from which the water may come. The first is by preserving the water shed so that the snow and rain will go in the ground and come down gradually, and the second is by pumping. The youngest child in this valley will never live to see the day when the United States government will build reservoirs to irrigate land that is in private ownership, and the state and federal governments have parted title with all the land in this valley that is of any value. Some way may be devised by which ditch corporations may store water, and they may be aided by the federal and state governments in making surveys, but the money to build the reservoirs will have to be put up by the men who own the land to be watered.

It is of vital importance that the mountains be so used that the greatest amount of water can be kept there until needed in the valley. Much water goes to waste now because the country is bare and hard. We have seasons of abundance and seasons of drouth. It seems to be the concensus of opinion that this is brought about to a large extent because of the sheep that have until recent years had free range in the Sierras. The government has taken this view of the matter and the interior department has done everything in its power to keep the sheep out. Judge Wellborn has decided that the rules and regulations adopted are unconstitutional and it now becomes the duty of congress to act.

If the "Times" were asked to advise the sheep men it would say to them: "You are up against a public sentiment that it will be impossible to overcome. Many of you have so conducted your business as to merit the sympathy of the people, but there are more who have acted in such a way as to bring reproach upon those who have sought to do what was right. Some of you in good faith bought considerable land in the mountains when it was for sale, but the majority own no land, pay no taxes when it is possible to avoid it, and have thus created a prejudice among the people that it will be useless to fight. There is plenty of land in the valley where alfalfa can be grown and upon which sheep can be grazed to much better advantage than in the mountains. Reduce the size of your flocks and keep your sheep at home. The greatest question in California today is the reforestation of the mountains and the preservation of the forests we now have. The people in every section of the state are taking an active interest in this particular question, and among a very large majority of them the impression is firmly fixed that the greatest enemy to the work mapped out is sheep. You don't believe this, but that does not alter the situation. The wise man will look at things as they are and not what he wants them to be. Any organization to build up a sentiment in favor of permitting sheep in the mountains will inevitably have the effect of consolidating opposition to such a procedure. You have been kept out of the mountains for two years now and have had to make your arrangements accordingly. Accept the inevitable in good faith and when you get your business fixed so that you will not feel the need of a mountain range in summer you will be independent and the men who now feel it to be their duty to fight you will be your best friends."—Tulare Times.

Off for the Desert

The Herald states that there has scarcely ever been a time when it was so difficult to find mining men in Los Angeles than at present. This is due to the fact that there is a greater amount of prospecting and development work in progress than ever before in the history of the country. This boom in mining is partially due to the natural growth of the industry, but to a great extent it is directly traceable to a belief that the building of the Salt Lake road will bring into profitable production a great section of the country which has heretofore been out of touch with the world. A large portion of the energy now being put forth in the location of new mines is in what the various prospectors believe to be in the line of the road to be built. A good many different guesses are being made as to the route which the road will follow, but there are hundreds of miners who are doing their best to get in front of the surveyors.

As to the development work in progress, it is scattered over a great part of Southern California and Southwestern Nevada, and it ought to imply a large interest in the output of gold and copper, especially in the near future.

Methodist Church.

Preaching Service 7:00 p. m. Topic, "How much is a Man better than a Sheep?"

Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.

George D. Calvert, after a two weeks' visit to the Bay city, returned to his home at Tibbetts Station last Monday.

P. H. Mack, Esq., returned on Monday evening from a visit to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Manager Thompson, of the Reward mine, arrived from Los Angeles last Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

Total Warrants drawn		$ 9,870 00
Gen. Expense fund	1 468 56	
Hospital "	2 621 96	
Salary "	4 938 94	
Bridge "	436 24	
General Road "	23 35	
Road District No. 1 Fund	261 94	
" " " 2 "	29 90	
" " " 3 "	98 50	
" " " 4 "	94	
" " " 5 "	136	
School "	760 63	
	9 870 00	9 870 00
Total County indbtdness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55
Cash in treasury	7 388 94	
Remaining indebtedness	53 601 61	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY, County Auditor.

Filed Oct. 4, 1900.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk

Examined and approved this 5th day of Oct., 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1900.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1900

RECIEIPTS.

July 1	To cash on hand	$10 971 50	
2	cash from A M Given, tax col	333 04	
3	W W Yandell, Co assessor	2 424 91	
11	" " "	357 00	
2	Jas Jones sale of lumber	13 00	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	9 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees	68 80	
	cash from A M Given, tax col fees	29 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	1 75	
14	J E Parker, rd'mt'n	24 63	
	State School	3 335 85	
		17 567 48	
Aug 6	A M Given, Tax col	559 06	
	W W Yandell, co. assessor	35 65	
1	Josephine Richards State lands	416 35	
6	A M Given, Tax col. fees	25 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff fees	7 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	79 90	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees	22 60	
7	Mono county, on acc't indigent	121 75	
		18,831 19	
Sept 3	A M Given tax col.	172 67	
	W W Yandell, Co. Assessor	173	
	A M Given, tax col. fees	21	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees	45 80	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees	23	
	W J Harris, St. ind	51 80	
21	J D Shaw, red'mtn	9	
37	J W Tracy "	158 53	
		19 488 99	

DISBURSEMENTS

July—By Big Pine School Fund	126 85	
Milton	65	
Poleta	9 48	
Union Library	12 00	
Valley	7 00	
Salary	1 728 48	
Hospital	2 414 81	
Road Dist No 1	261 94	
" " " 2	29 90	
" " " 3	98 50	
" " " 4	88	
" " " 5	136 00	
General Road	23 35	
Bridge	436 22	
General Expense	1 348 91	
	6 786 44	
Aug.—By Salary Fund	1 099 98	
Road Dist, No. 4	6 00	
General Expense	47 70	
Hospital	162 90	
Big Pine Sch'l Bond	740 00	
Bishop School	15 55	
Independence	1 50	
Round Valley	1 00	
Riverside	8 25	
Station	60 00	
County school	18 00	
	8 947 32	
Sept—By Salary	1 110 48	
Hospital	40 00	
General Expense	63 00	
Bishop School	43 00	
Big Pine	17 00	
Irving	141 50	
Independence	30 00	
Lone Pine	61 25	
Union	140 00	
Big Pine Library	6 50	
County Bond Fund	1 500 00	
Balance	7 388 94	
	19 488 99	19 488 99

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund		2 438 21
General Expense	1 033 91	
State General	1 865 32	
Hospital		273 15
County bond		1 055 24
General road	455 33	
Road District No 1	243 08	
" " " 2	354 85	
" " " 3	365 49	
" " " 4	254 66	
" " " 5	228 96	
Unapportioned county	279 65	
Road Poll tax	44 85	
Bridge		206 63
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	34 33	
County Sch'l Fund	97 09	
State School	1 835 85	
Property tax	1 343 77	
Various school funds:		
Bishop	242 81	
Big Pine	86 53	
Fish Spring	135 95	
Irving	268 19	
Independence	208 16	
Keeler		21 42
Lone Pine	372 07	
Milton	133 79	
Poleta	11 19	
Round Valley	124 70	
Riverside	28 68	
Station	4 35	
Taboose	103 99	
Union	62 46	
Valley	116 23	
Warm Spring	5 83	
Various school library fund:		
Bishop	72 27	
Big Pine	61 02	
Fish Springs	4 61	
Irving	38 55	
Independence	20 42	
Keeler	28 78	
Lone Pine	43 08	
Poleta	15 32	
Round Valley	36 48	
Riverside	2 75	
Station	28 10	
Taboose	4 91	
Union	13 48	
Valley	7 93	
Warm Spring	28 14	
Darwin	2 31	
Station bond fund	23 87	
Big Pine " "	137 94	
Fish Springs " "	1 63	
Taboose " "	12 26	
Estates	144 67	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 59	
Big Pine Sch'l Bdg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence buildig	3 00	
Cash on hand		7 288 94
	11 383 59	11 383 59

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of Oct., 1900.

J. E. MERONEY Clerk

Filed Oct. 4, 1900.

J. E. MERONEY Auditor

Examined and approved Oct. 5th, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov 30, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on January 5, 1901, viz: Mabel F. Doss H. E. No. 951, for the S ½ S E ¼ and E ½ S W ¼ Sec. 21, T 11 S. R. 34 E, M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. F. Hines, of Big Pine, Cal., Edward B. Smith, David M. Rogers and Charles Walter, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 22, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARY MULHOLLAND, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 886, for the S E ¼, Sec. 10 Tp. 13 S. R 35 E, M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1900.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, James R. Moffett, James Hillyer and William H. Huff, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 22, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, Dec. 29th, 1900. viz: Mary Mulholland, H. E. No. 1029, for the S E ¼, Sec. 9, Tp. 13 S R. 35 E, M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz Edward B. Smith, James R. Moffett, James Hillyer and William H. Huff, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Change of Principal Place of Business.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business. Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo county, California.

WHEREAS, the consent in writing of the holders of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock of said Corporation has been obtained and filed in the office of said Corporation, to the change of the principal place of business of said Corporation, from Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of said corporation, and to all whom it may concern, that the principal place of business of the said corporation, "NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY," will be changed from the said Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on and after Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1900, and after three weeks publication of this notice, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, and that on and after the said 8th day of December, 1900, the said Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, will be the principal place of business of said Corporation.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Dated Nov. 15th, 1900.

Notice of Assessment.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business. Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, held on the 10th day of November, 1900, an assessment (No. 9) of ten cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the office of Mack & Forbes, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of December, 1900, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 15th day of January, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Dated Nov. 10th, 1900, at the office of the Secretary, in the office of Mack & Forbes, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE TO REDEEM.

(Under Section 3785, of the Political Code.)

TO H. FAHRENKING or present owners.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the following described property situated in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz:

Frac. N E ¼, E ½ of N W ¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 19 S. R. 37 E, M. D. M., containing 117 acres, was on the 2nd day of July 1894, by the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, sold for delinquent taxes for the year 1893, to F. E. Densmore for the sum of Fourteen and 43-100 Dollars.

The amount due at the date hereof is Twenty-one and 64-100 Dollars, and upon the 18th day of October, 1900, the undersigned D. Holland, assignee of F. E. Densmore purchaser as aforesaid, will apply to the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo aforesaid for a deed of said property.

Witness my hand this 13th day of September, 1900.

D. HOLLAND.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

— -x- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprie

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1838, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 13, 1900
" .....February 10, 1900
" .....March 10, 1900
" .....April 14, 1900
" .....May 12, 1900
" .....June 9, 1900
" .....July 7, 1900
" .....August 4, 1900
" .....September 8, 1900
" .....October 6, 1900
" .....November 3, 1900
" .....December 1, 1900

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

TO J. H. LOHMEYER:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, That I have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Lookout Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Copper Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Chief Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Little Mamie Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Contact Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Esmeralda Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Excelsior Mine, all situated in Mameva Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed January, 1900, in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December, 1899, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication), you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324.

JOHN BAXTER.

Manse, Nye Co., Nev., July 31, 1900. aug10

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:20 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:33 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	185	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:20 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT

CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,

SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the mo ning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spen examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

10 Reasons For Subscribing For The YOUTH'S COMPANION at Once

1. By subscribing Now for 1901 you will receive Free all the remaining issues for 1900, including the Special Holiday Numbers.—See offer below.
2. You will receive as a special gift the beautiful "Puritan Girl" Calendar for 1901, designed and lithographed in twelve colors expressly for The Companion.
3. The Companion will bring to you in each of the next fourteen months as much good reading as a magazine of 500 pages.
4. Every coming issue will contain from three to six capital stories by the most popular writers of fiction.
5. Through The Companion's special articles you will immediately make the acquaintance of men and women distinguished the world over for their achievements in literature, science, exploration and statesmanship.
6. In the first number of The Companion that you will receive you will welcome to your home an added influence toward high thinking and worthy living.
7. The Companion opens a window through which all the members of the household in town and country can get a clear view of the history of the times.
8. You cannot make a better investment of $1.75 for yourself or your family, and the earlier you invest it the larger will be the return.
9. The Companion's editorial articles are fair and impartial, and its record of current events is invariably trustworthy.
10. The Companion's new volume for 1901 promises to excel that of any former year. Illustrated prospectus and sample copies of the paper sent free.

Send $1.75 With This Slip

THOSE who subscribe now, sending $1.75 with this slip or the name of this publication, will receive all the numbers of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1900 Free, and then the issues for 52 weeks, a full year, until January 1, 1902. This offer includes the gift of the new Companion Calendar, in 12-color printings from exquisite designs painted expressly for The Companion, a souvenir of rare and lasting beauty.

Ets

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

THE SECOND MARRIAGE.

Her soft brown eyes upgazing to his face
As through the aisle's one sunlight shaft they pass
With measured pace,
He, smiling at the lips, but not the eyes
That seem to gaze upon some form that flies
Faroff, cloud wrapped, alas!

"He is too young to live alone," we hear,
"This woman's fair as was the first, and then
She's dead a year."
Ah, true, she's lain twelve months beneath the clay;
But, oh, poor ghost, she only dies today,
Yea, with the priest's amen!

"The new life clings as fondly as the old;"
"There's love in brown eyes as there was in blue;"
"The grave is cold;"
"The elm, you know, looks bare without a vine;"
But, ah, Death makes, when two souls intertwine,
No void place for the new!

"Yet this his first true flow'r of love may be;"
Oh, on the dead wife's grave why pour out gall?
Yet bitterly
I'll say, The dead is gone forever now,
And better love should garland this young brow
Than life be bloomless all.

Laughter and bells ring o'er the bridal train,
But through them sigh upon the love tuned ear
Low tones of pain.
Oh, haste and gaze into mine eyes, my wife,
Till soul tells soul that love is love for life
And life begins but here!

—Joseph I. C. Clarke in Criterion.

His Ignorance.

Tess—Oh, I like him well enough, but it's so hard to make him understand anything. Last night he asked me several times for a kiss, and I said, "No, no!" each time.

Jess—My goodness! I should think that was emphatic enough for any man.

Tess—It certainly should be for any one who knows that two negatives make a positive.—Philadelphia Press.

THE EMPORIUM and Golden Rule Bazaar.
CALIFORNIA'S LARGEST—AMERICA'S GRANDEST STORE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Coming to Town Before Christmas?

IF NOT

Send for our mammoth catalogue of Everything for Holiday Gifts at Department Store Prices.

IF YOU ARE

We invite you to visit the Grandest Store in America—the Largest in California. At this season of the year it is the great show place of the City, with its acres of floor space filled to overflowing With Holiday Merchandise, its Wonderful Christmas Shows and Entertainments, Santa Claus Receptions, etc.

5 DROPS The Only Sure Cure and Instantaneous Relief for **RHEUMATISM**

Trade Mark SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, CATARRH, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, LA GRIPPE, MALARIA, HEART WEAKNESS, CREEPING NUMBNESS, etc. Buy a bottle today and have it in the house. It will save suffering and doctor's bills. Harmless for children's use. Contains no opiates or other harmful ingredients. Absolutely pure and concentrated. Large bottle of 300 doses for $1, prepaid by mail or express, or we will send you (post-paid) a trial bottle for 25 cents. Agents wanted. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 164 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

HE ASPIRED TO OFFICE.

And He Will Never Forget His First Lesson In Politics.

One Detroiter who hopes some day to be elected to the legislature jollies the reporters by saying that he used to be a member of the craft. One of them, who prefers evidence to bare assertion, asked the political aspirant all about it and extorted this reluctant explanation:

"Well, just between you and me, it was this way: My father ran a weekly paper down in Indiana, and it was the party organ in the county. When I got home from college, I made up my mind that I was about ripe to be the clerk of courts. The old gentleman told me that I was pretty raw, but he agreed to be my strategy board and said he reckoned he could pull me through if I'd obey orders and make no moves on my own responsibility. I can see now that he was a great general, but you know how heady a young fellow is before the world has bumped him a few times.

"So I put up what I thought was a great scheme and kept it from the governor. The truth is that I thought him just a little slow for my class. The man against me on the opposition ticket lived in another town, and we had never met. So I went over there, told him that I was a reporter from my father's paper and proceeded to get his plans for making the fight.

"We had a delightful talk for an hour, smoking his cigars and sampling the juice of the grape from his own vineyard. I was too tickled for words till I got about half way home. Then I'd liked to have gone into a faint. It just dawned upon me that my smooth host hadn't told me a confounded thing and had got out of me my campaign to the minutest details. I was beaten to a standstill, and the old gentleman advised me to move."—Detroit Free Press.

Mail Box Honesty.

"That naive trust in human honesty that one sees here is distinctly American," said an Englishman, pointing to a letter box. "I would like to see a continental business man lay packages and large envelopes on the top of the post boxes. They would be taken before the glue of the stamps was dry. There is another reason why we can't do that at home. Our dear old London fogs would wipe out the address in short order, and unless the collections were frequent the paper would be reduced to a pulp. A dry climate makes you Americans talk with a dreadful nasal accent, but it shows up your honesty."—New York Tribune.

Misapprehension.

A small boy the other day heard the couplet of a hymn which runs thus:

And satan trembles when he sees
The meekest saint upon his knees.

His pity was all for satan. "Why does satan let the saint sit upon his knees if it makes him tremble?"—Rochester Post-Express.

Boasters.

"D'ye notice onny change since ye was here before, sor?" asked the native guide at the lakes of Killarney.

"How do you know I was never here before?" asked the American tourist.

"Faith, sor, no man ever comes here thot hasn't been here before."—Philadelphia Record.

Feminine Thrift.

He—Have you done as I asked, Elsie, and saved some money this month?

She—Oh, yes. I spoke to the grocer and asked him not to send in his bill till next month.—Fliegende Blatter.

No Use For the Water.

"They tell a good many jokes about Kentucky colonels and their natural aversion to water," said a fat drummer in the hotel corridor the other night, "but the richest thing in that line I ever knew to come off in real life happened over in Alabama when old man Briggs was trying to sell his summer hotel. Briggs had a pretty piece of property in the Alabama highlands, and its star feature was a magnificent big spring that welled into a sort of basin and was as cold as ice all the year round. He had good prospects of making a popular resort out of the place, but he got the California fever and offered it at a sacrifice to a race horse man from Kentucky who had an idea that he was cut out for a landlord.

"The race horse man was a typical Kentucky colonel of the old school and a mighty fine fellow. He came down to look over the ground in person, and Briggs started out with him to point out the principal attractions. At last they came to the famous spring. 'This, colonel,' said Briggs, stopping at the edge of the basin and swelling with pride, 'is a wonderful natural reservoir of crystal pure water, inexhaustible in volume and ice cold in temperature. It is undoubtedly the finest spring in the south.'

"'Hum-m-m!' grunted the colonel, sizing up the bubbling pool. 'I reckon I'll have to have this hole filled up if we close our deal, Mr. Briggs.'

"'Filled up!' exclaimed Briggs in horror.

"'Yes, suh,' replied the colonel calmly. 'You see, I'm not a-calculatin on keeping any stock on the place.'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Her Sacrifice.

The Rev. Cyrus T. Brady says in his book of missionary reminiscences: "I was once preaching about missions, urging the congregation to make some sacrifice for the missionary cause and indicating to them several methods by which they could follow my advice. Among other things I suggested that they refrain from purchasing any book which they very much desired and donate the money to me instead for my missionary work. I happened to have perpetrated a book myself.

"You will therefore understand my feelings when a very bright woman in the congregation came up to me and handed me $1 with the remark, 'I had intended to buy your book and read it, Mr. Brady, but I have concluded to follow your advice and give you the money for missions instead.'

"I accepted the situation gracefully and told her I would lend her my own copy of the book to read. She smiled and thanked me, and as she did so I voiced my thought in this way, 'But after all Mrs. R., there does not seem to be any sacrifice on your part in this transaction, for you have the happy consciousness of having given the money for missions and yet have the book as well.'

"'No sacrifice?' she replied. 'Why, I have to read the book!'"

Appropriate Shades.

A party of Americans were sitting on the upper deck of a Rhine river boat enjoying the charming scenery. One was reading aloud from a guidebook about the various castles as they came into view. Just as the boat was passing one of the finest old buildings a woman in the party exclaimed to her companions: "Why, that old castle is inhabited. See, there are blinds at the windows."

"No," said a man standing by her side; "those are the shades of their ancestors."

SALT WATER BLOOD.

An Operation That Is the Saving of Many Human Lives.

Transfusion of blood is a procedure that must have been employed by physicians in very early times. Ovid tells of Medea bringing back youth to the aged by the injection into their veins of the blood of young men, and doubtless the same means was employed by physicians for less fantastic objects. The injection of the blood of one person into the veins of another was until recently done to save life after severe hemorrhage and in various forms of blood poisoning. Sometimes a direct communication was made between the veins of the donor and of the recipient by means of a tube. At other times the healthy subject was bled into a bowl and the blood was beaten to remove the fibrin before it was passed into the blood vessels of the patient.

The procedure is a dangerous one, however, although many lives have been saved by it, and it has now been almost entirely abandoned, a much safer plan being used.

It is found that the blood when defibrinated is no longer a living fluid, and the corpuscles it contains serve no useful purpose when injected, but rather act as foreign matter which must be got rid of. Accordingly physicians now use distilled water in which a definite proportion of common salt and other chlorides have been dissolved. This solution is warmed and is injected slowly into a vein at the bend of the elbow, about a quart being used.

Often it is not even necessary to pour the fluid into a vein, but simply to inject it through one or more hollow needles into the tissues beneath the skin of the abdomen or the thigh.

This is done not only to supply an equivalent for fluid lost in hemorrhage or cholera, but also in certain diseases in which blood poisoning exists. In this latter case a large amount of fluid is injected slowly, and being taken up by the blood is almost immediately excreted through the kidneys, carrying with it much of the poison which the blood was unable to rid itself of unaided.

This operation has been felicitously called "blood washing," for this is what it really is, and to the process humanity owes the saving of many lives.—Youth's Companion.

Led In One Thing.

"Is there anything in which you excelled when you went to school?" asked Miss Cayenne.

"Yes," answered Willie Wishington. "I made more blunders than any other boy in the class."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Usually the Case.

Askington—Who was your friend whom I saw you walking with this afternoon?

Teller—Hoh! He wasn't a friend. That's my brother-in-law.

Siberian Prisons Abolished.

Siberia is no longer to be a penal colony. The decree abolishing it is the result of the building of the Siberian railroad. Nothing can compare to the rapid settlement of the vast plains, unless it be the rapid growth of that famous dyspepsia cure, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Try it for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia or flatulency.

It is a poor brand of charity that sticks to the fingers.

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A powder. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests and comforts; makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chilblains, Sweating, Damp or Frosted Feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. Don't get footsore, get Foot-Ease. Try it *today*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores at 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

When the spider captures a fly he considers it net gain.

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For nearly 40 years has the Van der Naillen School of Engineering of San Francisco been turning out engineers in electrical, civil and mining engineering. J. Ernest Garder of Napa, only 19 years old, has just been placed in charge of the Montecello Oil Co's surveying party, which shows the demand for surveyors.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Serious Accident

Befalls an Indiana Farmer—An Old Trouble Aggravated Which Causes Severe Suffering.

From the Democrat, Goshen, Ind.

Gilbert Updegraff, a prosperous farmer living near Goshen, Ind., in jumping from his wagon on to a board, some time ago, met with a serious accident.

It was feared at first that this accident was aggravated by rheumatism, which ailment Mr. Updegraff was troubled with some time ago in an unusually severe form. In speaking of it he says:

"About two years ago I was stricken with rheumatism, and for a year was severely troubled with it. It came on me suddenly during the winter, I don't know what caused it unless it was exposure, about the farm.

"It was the old-fashioned rheumatism and began in my lower limbs, gradually working up until my arms, hands and fingers became affected. My body ached all over, especially my limbs, which were swollen, and these by the following spring were almost entirely useless. I had to hire all my work done that spring and summer, but did a little work in harvest time.

"I must have done too much, for soon after that I was confined to my bed for some time. I had the family doctor, but he didn't do me any good. He finally said he could not help me and advised me to try the baths, but I couldn't afford the expense. Inquiries were made at the drug store for something that would be helpful in my case.

"The druggist recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I gave this remedy a fair trial, and soon discovered that it was benefiting me.

"I found that this was a medicine that did what was claimed for it, and when I had taken about a dozen doses of the pills I found that they were helping me. I continued taking them and I am glad today that I did. Why that medicine actually cured me and I didn't take more than six or seven boxes either.

"It was in January, 1897, that I began taking the medicine, and I was completely cured by the first of March. I began early in the spring to do my work, and I kept it up all summer, not missing a day. I have never had any rheumatic trouble with my limbs from that day to this."

"And are you positive that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that cured you?" asked the reporter.

"Positive, why of course I am. Nothing else did it. I did not take any other medicine at the time, and I was never better unitl I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I have taken nothing else since, and of course they are what did the work."

At druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Announcement of The Youth's Companion for the coming year shows that while this excellent periodical is faithful to the traditions which have endeared it to three generations of readers, it is progressive and unceasing in its efforts to increase its value and its attractiveness. Among the famous people who will contribute to it during 1901 are the Hon. Lyman Gage (Secretary of the Treasury), the Hon. John D. Long (Secretary of the Navy), the Hon. James Wilson (Secretary of Agriculture,) Ex-Gov. W. R. Merriam (Director of the Census), the Hon. W. R. Day (Ex-Secretary of State), Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, G. W. Cable, Gilbert Parker, Paul Leicester Ford, W. D. Howells, F. R. Stockton, Jane Barlow, F. G. Jackson (the Arctic Explorer), Sven Hedin (the Asiatic Explorer), Dr. W. T. Harris (United States Commissioner of Education), Sir Henry M. Stanley, Lady Stanley, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel (author of "On the Face of the Waters," etc.,) F. T. Bullen (author of "The Cruise of the Cachelot"), Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani, Sir Edwin Arnold, the Bishop of London, Admiral A. H. Markham, Admiral Philip Hichborn (Chief Constructor of the United States Navy), the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott, Justin McCarthy, the Right Hon. James Bryce, George Manville Fenn, W. T. Stead, Noah Brooks, the Hon. John Bigelow, Amos J. Cummings, Lady Jeune, Prof. C. A. Young, Prof. R. H. Thurston, Gen. A. W. Greely, Dr. Felix Oswald, Princess Kropotkin, Professor Max-Muller, John Hyde (Statistician of the Department of Agriculture), Gen. Charles King, Paul Laurence Dunbar, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Charles H. Duell (United States Commissioner of Patents) and others.

Her Knowledge of Chinese.

A young woman at a watering place one summer made a reputation as a profound linguist in a rather odd manner. She called one day at a Chinese laundry where she had left a shirt waist, but it could not be found, as there was no entry in the book of hieroglyphs corresponding to her pink slip. After a half hour's search the Chinaman found the entry. A mistake had been made, so the entry was crossed out and a new set of hieroglyphs in tiny characters placed below. She was told that the waist would be laundered immediately, and she could get it the next day.

The next day the young woman called for it, accompanied by three other young women. At the seashore the excitement of a visit to the Chinese laundry is not to be despised. The Chinaman to whom the pink slip was presented was not the laundryman of the day before, and he experienced the same difficulty in finding the identifying character, finally saying, "Not in book."

The girl answered calmly, "I can find it," and the Chinaman allowed her to take the book. Turning the leaves until she came to one that had an entry crossed out with another in tiny characters under it, she handed it to the Chinaman. "There it is," and, to his surprise, he found it.

"You only lady I know spik Chinese," he said. And the other girls looked upon her with admiration.—Kansas City World.

A FAMOUS BEAUTY'S RESCUE

Emily Marshall's Walk Over a Human Bridge at Niagara.

Writing of "The Loveliest Woman In All America," William Perrine, in The Ladies' Home Journal, recalls the thrilling adventure of Emily Marshall, the famous Boston beauty, at Niagara Falls. She, with Nathaniel P. Willis and a young, ungainly college student, Job Smith, attempted to go under the falls, in those days a perilous undertaking. After they had proceeded a short distance under the sheet of water there was a rumbling noise and a commotion, and a part of the ledge which formed the path disappeared, cutting Miss Marshall off from her companions by an abyss six feet in width and leaving her but a small stone in the swirling torrents to stand upon.

"In the commotion Job had been forgotten, but instantly a ray of hope shot into Willis' heart when he saw his rugged features, his sandy hair plastered over his forehead, his scanty dress clinging to his form like a skin and his hand trembling on the poet's shoulder as he steadied his steps. Without saying what he intended to do he crept down carefully to the edge of the foaming abyss till he stood up to his knees in the breaking bubbles. It seemed impossible that he could reach the lovely creature or that she could jump forward safely from the slippery rock into his arms.

"Willis covered his eyes in fear and wonder. The next moment when he opened them there lay at his feet the quivering and exhausted girl. Job was nearly seven feet high. He had flung himself over the gulf, caught the rock with his fingers and with certain death if he missed his hold, Miss Marshall had quickly walked over his body in its bridgelike posture. At this moment the guide returned with a rope, fastened it around one of Job's feet and dragged him back through the whirlpool. When he recovered from his immersion, he fell on his knees in a prayer of thanks to God, in which the poet and the beauty devoutly joined him."

Knocks Their Shoes Off.

Strange as it may seem, people killed in a railroad wreck are generally bereft of their shoes by the shock. In commenting on this peculiarity an old railroad engineer said: "A man who is killed in a railroad accident seldom dies with his boots on. I don't know why this should be, but it is a fact. It is particularly true in the case of a man who is struck by an engine and killed. In nine cases out of ten, when the body is picked up, it will be found minus shoes. Even men wearing heavy top boots are not exempt from this strange rule. Why is it? I guess you'll have to ask somebody who is wiser than I am."—Philadelphia Record.

Reasoning From Analogy.

Freddy is the son of a Fourth avenue stockbroker, you will understand, and is therefore familiar with some of the terms of the profession.

"Papa," said Freddy.

"Well, my son?"

"Is there such a worm as a bookworm?"

"There is such a creature, Freddy, but it very rare. The term bookworm, however, is applied to a person who is continually poring over books."

"And papa!"

"Well?"

"Is a man who is always poring over the ticker a tapeworm?"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

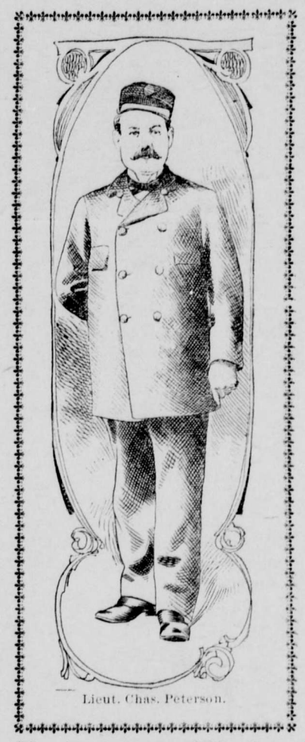
LIEUTENANT PETERSON

Says Peruna Is the Finest Tonic And Invigorator He Ever Used.

Lieutenant Charles Peterson, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 21, writes the following letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., from 827 Belmont avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"Last year I had a severe attack of la grippe which left me very weak, so that I was unable to perform my duties. Several of my friends advised me to build up on Peruna, and I found it by far the finest tonic and invigorator I had ever used. In two weeks I was strong and well, and if ever I am exposed to unusual hardship incident with my duties at fires, I take a dose or two of Peruna and find that it keeps me in good health."

Charles Peterson.



Lieut. Chas. Peterson.

The above is only one of fifty thousand letters we have on file attesting the merits of Peruna.

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There is no disease known to man that leaves the system in such an outrageous and exasperating condition as la grippe.

For this class of sufferers, Peruna is a specific. Peruna should be taken according to directions and in a few weeks the sufferer will be entirely restored to his accustomed health.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1901.

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A CHANGE ABOUT THE PLACE.

The place don't seem just like it did before she went away,
It's all so still and lonesome—not a word from her all day;
The old mare whinnies still when I go to the stable door,
But, somehow, things seem different since she ain't here no more.

The vines creep up along the porch just as she trained 'em to;
The flowers grow along the fence, just as they used to do;
The house is left just as it was, but still it seems, to-day,
As if it wasn't just the place from which she went away.

The sun still gets to peepin' in that window over there
Along to'rds breakfast time, and there's her high-backed rockin' chair;
The creek's still flowin' where it flowed—the water's cool and clear—
But still, somehow, it ain't the place it was when she was here.

The hedge still fences in the lane, just as it did when she
Would come, at dinner time, and call across the fields to me—
But where that steeple peeps above the hill she's sleepin' now
And everything's got all turned 'round, it seems to me, somehow.

This doesn't seem like home no more, and often through the day
I get to thinkin' 'tisn't her, but me that's gone away—
That she's at home there on the hill, a-callin' soft and low,
And that I'm goin' back, and glad it's nearly time to go.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

A NEWPORT IDYL

THE ballroom at the Casino was aglow with light and pulsing with music. The ball was at its height a moment before supper.

Standing near a door was a young man whose features were drawn and white, and whose set lips made a picture sadly out of place in that gay throng. His dark eyes followed a slim, graceful girl, with a crown of golden hair and tender, violet eyes, whose dark, long lashes lent them a pathetic look just then.

They seemed to be seeking for some one, but whoever they sought was not found until the dancers had twice made the tour of the room. Then the two pairs of eyes met for a second. Those of the girl had a wistful, questioning look; those of the man an expression of stern relinquishment.

The music ceased just then, and in the little ensuing flutter they lost sight of each other in the crowd.

The man, with a sigh so deep as to be almost a groan, turned away, and, scarcely knowing how he reached there, found himself seated in an easy chair on the wide porch. He gave himself up to bitter reflections.

"I must be crazy to come here to-night. I might in time have learned to forget her, but to see her again, so sweet and so far off. I could not ask her to marry me now on 'little or nothing a year.' She has been brought up to wealth and luxury. It is part and parcel of her daily life, and I would be the most brutal of brutes to ask her to share my poverty. Poor little Nellie! She didn't look any too happy, either. Well, Jim, if you are not a coward you will start now and go—so far away that she will never hear of you again."

Just at this stage of "Jim's" reflections, several persons came along, and in their gay conversation Jim had no part. He half rose to go when he heard his own name mentioned. In spite of the old proverb about listeners, he remained in his chair, which was in deep shadow.

"Poor Jim Alden! Did you see him? He stood by the door looking like the ghost at the feast. What a pity that he went on Wall street! He might have known better. He seemed to be particularly cut up when he saw Miss Burton dancing away and never even looking at him."

"I hear that Miss Burton's engagement to Lloyd Appleby is announced."

"What, that old man! Well, he's rolling in wealth."

"She did not need to marry money."

"The ways of women are past finding out."

The figure in the dark corner glided away swiftly. He had borne all he could. He strode on down toward the Point, scarcely knowing where he was going, until with a sudden sense of a new pain he found that he was standing by the rocks where he had sat only two days before with Nellie.

Then the hot sun blazed down and the heat pulsated from the sand and sea below, and the rocks above, and then, too, there was not the knowledge that he had lost every dollar he had in the world.

The long line of silver light laid across the water suddenly wavered and grew blurred and dim as his eyes filled, and a sob was wrung from the aching heart. He remembered the dimpled fingers that had clasped the parasol, the odor of flowers at her breast, and the clinging against his cheek of a few strands of golden hair tossed there by the wanton wind. He stood there, a black outline against the moonlit water beyond.

Back at the Casino another little drama had been enacted. Nellie had seen more than her trained features had shown, and she knew that unless she acted promptly she would have looked her last upon Jim. Suddenly Jim was more to her than all the world. All the other men and women in the world were effaced from her heart and mind as utterly as if they did not exist. She must find Jim—she must.

Out on the wide portico she flew, with her Aunt Elinor and Mr. Appleby behind her. Jim was not there. With the prescience of love she knew where she should find him, and snatching a white scarf from her aunt's shoulders she said:

"Aunt, you and Mr. Appleby wait for me; I am going to find Jim."

"Nellie! Nellie! You will compromise yourself fatally——"

"I don't care; I love Jim!"

"Nellie!"

But Nellie was gone. Mr. Appleby smiled as, under the cover of the shadow of a column, he said:

"Let her go, Elinor. Nellie is right. Jim is worthy of any good woman."

"But he is poor."

"That he isn't. I brought the news to him that he had just inherited a bigger fortune than he lost. He doesn't know it yet, and, Elinor, we can all be married together. Eh?"

"O—Lloyd!"

"We've waited long enough, dear, I think."

Nellie flew like a white angel down to the Point, her slippered feet scarcely touching the ground. Yes, there was Jim. Was he about to commit suicide, as he stood there so rigidly still? Nellie caught her breath, and then advanced slowly, stilling her throbbing heart by a miracle of will power, a power such as is only given to womankind.

"It's a lovely evening, Mr. Alden, isn't it?" she said, quietly.

"Nellie, little Nellie!" said Jim, in such a transport that it is lucky he couldn't see the sudden color leap to Nellie's cheeks. "I beg pardon, Miss Burton. I forgot for a moment."

"There is nothing to forgive."

"Ah! Where is your aunt—and Mr. Appleby?" asked Jim, stupidly.

"I left them on the porch, settling the date of their wedding day."—Boston Globe.

People Eat Far Too Much.

A Philadelphia physician of note, Dr. Edward H. Dewey, claims to cure all sorts of diseases by starving his patients. The brain, says this practitioner, never loses weight in either sickness or starvation. Usually the mind remains clear when the body has wasted away. The head is the power-house of the body. The stomach is run by brain power. When the stomach does too much work it makes too great a demand upon the brain.

"For more than twenty years," writes this doctor, "I have permitted my sick to do without food so long as there was no desire for it. Not a mouthful was enforced in any case, not one mouthful denied on the first hint of hunger.

"In this I have had all the medical text-books and the entire medical profession as authority unquestioned against me. That food is needed to sustain the strength of the sick has never been a matter of question with the medical profession.

"Many of my sick have gone for more than a month without food. One very sick, in bed for more than a month with acute rheumatism, was able to walk about the room on the forty-sixth day before the first food was taken. Another patient, a woman of 57, went until the forty-third day before she broke her fast, and without any omission of her ordinary duties. A diseased stomach was cured as the result, and now, after five years, there has been no return of the trouble."

Physicians are pretty generally agreed that Americans eat too much—especially too much meat. The no-breakfast habit may not be so very silly after all.

Gen. Stark's Lost Mare.

In an old file of the Hartford Courant, of date Oct. 7, 1777, is an advertisement sent to the paper by General Stark of Bennington fame, which shows that military hero to have had an excellent command of language and much cause for indignation.

Twenty Dollars Reward. Stole from me the subscriber, from Walloomscock, in the time of action, the 16th of August last, a brown Mare, five years old, had a star in her forehead. Also a doeskin seated saddle, blue housing trim'd with white, and a curbed bridle. It is earnestly requested of all committees of safety and others in authority, to exert themselves to recover said thief and mare, so that he may be brought to justice and the mare brought to me; and the person, whoever he be, shall receive the above reward for both, and for the mare alone one half of that sum.

How scandalous, how disgraceful and ignominious must it appear to all friendly and generous souls to have such sly, artful, designing villains enter into the field in the time of action in order to pillage, pilfer and plunder from their brethren when engaged in battle.

JOHN STARK, B. D. G.

Bennington, 11th Sept., 1777.

His Theory.

A novel explanation of the cause of thunder showers was once given a sojourner in a little Nova Scotia town by one of the inhabitants.

"Do you know what makes thunder?" the Nova Scotian inquired of his guest. "I've got a theory of my own, and I call it a pretty good one."

"I should like to hear it," was the diplomatic reply.

"Well," said the host, slowly, "my idea this: You know we hear about the air circulating and circulating all the time. My notion is that the pure air from above comes down here in summer, and gets foul with all the smoke and dirt and grease; and then the heat drives it up again into the clouds, and when it gets up there it's pressed on all round by the clouds coming together, and it explodes! That's my theory, of course," he added, with becoming modesty, "other folks may have others."

Sugar in Germany.

In thirty years Germany, from being little more than self-sustaining, has become the largest sugar-exporting country.

ESKIMOS DYING OUT.

WESTERN ALASKA'S NATIVE POPULATION DECREASING.

Unless Means Are Taken Soon to Prevent It, the Native Race Is Likely to Become Extinct—Sickness and Improvidence the Causes.

Among the great questions that are being studied by scientists, in connection with the far northern district of Alaska, is whether or not the advent of civilization into that section is making inroads on the native races. Strange as it may seem, within the last two years the native population of Alaska has been decreasing, and by those who have made a careful study of the matter it is said that within the last twelve months there has been a decrease of fully 60 per cent in the number of those who in former days were considered among the hardiest races and who, in sunshine or frost, were physically strong and knew but very little of fatigue.

As a matter of fact, investigations, it is said, show that the native races of the new realm of gold are fast dying off, and at the same rate of decrease, as in the last two years, it will only be a short time until the Eskimo will be only told of in history or in the fireside tales of those who have been the pioneers in the land of six months' night.

In the work of research the Alaska Geographical Society has made extensive investigations and the above facts are the result of its labors. In July last Arthur C. Jackson, president of the society, went to Alaska in the interests of the society and during the two months of his stay there he paid much attention to the condition of the natives. Among the sights he witnessed in a number of the small Indian settlements along the western coast of the district and far into the interior were many that were heartrending and told a tale of want and suffering that are surely carrying the native Eskimo to his doom. Mr. Jackson returned to Seattle on the Roanoke and in an interview regarding this subject, given at the Rainier-Grand, he said:

"The condition of the native Eskimos in western Alaska is pitiful to behold. During the past year disease has wrought much havoc among them and unless some measures are taken shortly by the government to better their condition it will only be a short time until that race of people will be numbered with the past. During our travels, for my wife was with me, we saw many touching sights, some of which are never to be forgotten.

"To the advance of civilization is partly due their state, for it cannot be said that the Eskimo has yet adapted himself to the new conditions. While I was at Cape Nome I talked with the census supervisor. He informed me that many of his enumerators who did the work in the Koyukuk district brought in with them stories of an appalling nature. He said that in several of the districts, from reports that he had received, he was convinced that fully 60 per cent of the Indians had died from disease and privation since the enumeration began.

"In several of the sections that we visited we found little Indian huts in which there had been no fire for the entire winter season. Wood was scarce, the head of the family was either dead or ill with some one of the many diseases that have been rampant among the Indians of that section during the last season, and there was no one left to go on a journey for wood. So through the long winter day and night these impoverished people lived in squalid poverty with no fire to keep the body warm or with which to prepare a meal, should the victuals be in the house with which to do it.

that we found among the Alaska In-

"But this is but one of the conditions dians that would make the heart sad. Since the advent of the white men into the district in great numbers and the consequent introduction of firearms in abundance the Indian has found it a comparatively easy matter to get all the guns he wanted. It was not long before he understood that powder and ball was a quicker method of gathering skins to sell to his white brother than the bow and arrow. The result of this knowledge was that, whereas in former times he killed, as a rule, only a sufficient number of fur animals to keep him in meat, with arms in his possession he began to ruthlessly slaughter large numbers of fur-bearing animals, the meat of which he could not use and which he allowed to lie on the ground and rot. He saw the white man do this and gave no thought to the consequences or that he was not in the same position as the foreigner whom he attempted to follow.

"The result of this is that to-day there is a scarcity of the fur-bearing animals in western Alaska. The Indian, before he realized it, was robbed of his meat subsistence, and worse than all, probably, is the fact that in this wanton destruction he has lost the animals that furnished him with the furs from which he made his clothing. So it has come to pass that during the last winter, while the house was cold, there was very little meat and the average Eskimo had not sufficient clothing to keep himself warm.

"It is true that within the past two years the Alaska Indian has had a greater revenue from his furs than ever before, but the Indian up there is just as improvident as the Indian in any other part of the United States and so he has nothing left with which to purchase either food or clothing. To these conditions to a large extent is due the great amount of disease and death that has prevailed in that district during the past year, and thus it can be said that directly to the advance of civilization in Alaska is due the present condition of the Eskimo and his threatened extinction."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

To prevent the pounding or water-hammering in heating-pipes a new attachment for warming systems consists of a relief valve with a spring gate inside, which allows the expansion to exhaust itself in the increased area.

In an improved safety lock for doors the plate attached to the door casing is extended outward and curved away from the door, with a cam pivoted on its face to swing against the face of the door when it is desired to lock it.

A Westerner has patented a child's cradle which has, in addition to an automatic rocking motor, a revolving canopy placed over the top of the cradle, serving the double purpose of a fly brusher and a governor for the motor.

For use in preserving the shape of shoes a new stuffer is formed of an air-tight chamber of similar shape to the interior of the shoe, provided with a flexible rod at the toe to push it into the shoe and a valve at the top for inflating.

A novel flytrap is formed of a wire cage, suspended by cords over a table, with vertical wings hinged at the lower edge, which fold across the bottom of the trap when it is dropped suddenly on the table, caging the insects inside the trap.

Gasoline is used in a newly patented chandelier, the tank being placed in the ornamental suspension rod, with pipes curved over the tops of the chimneys to be heated by the flame and turn the liquid into gas as it flows toward the burners.

Topics of Times

The New England States are holding their own, but making no rapid strides in population.

Johnson: The two great movers of the human mind are the desire of good and the fear of evil.

The figures would not indicate that Paris had sustained much of a failure in her exposition.

Spain gives evidence of reviving once more. She is able to announce now and then that a crisis in her affairs is at hand.

The new public library at Madison, Wis., lately dedicated, contains 212,000 books. Many of the volumes are of great value.

Though snuff is no longer popular, there is a fad in England for the collection of old snuff boxes. The English people run to fads.

A Moslem may marry a Christian woman or a Jewess, but a Mohammedan woman is not under any circumstances to wed an unbeliever.

There has just been started at Steubenville, Ohio, the first American manufactory of glass marbles. These toys have hitherto been imported from Germany.

In Canada the cold storage houses are subsidized by the Government, and their competition is felt in this country as far west as St. Louis and Kansas City.

Measles may be expensive as well as disagreeable. At Marysville, Ohio, the disease got into court and delayed a trial, costing the State at the rate of $300 a day.

Anna U. Carlson, editor of the Lindsburg (Kan.) News, confesses that many a woman who appears to be suffering from a great sorrow is only having a hard time with her corns.

The Chicago Tribune says: "Zangwill's declaration that fiction is the highest form of truth is merely the converse of the familiar proposition, 'the greater the truth the greater the libel.'"

Henry Miller recently died at Chappaqua, N. Y. He was distinguished for two things. He lived next door to Horace Greeley and invented the steam and air brake. All brakes now in use are patterned after his invention.

The New York Post thinks that much ignorant comment on the missionary movement is in the spirit of the famous

* * * Cassowary
On the plains of Timbuctoo
Who gobbled up a missionary,
Body, bones and hymnbook, too.

An old bachelor has the courage to say in the New York Press: "If men had a right to whip their wives as they used to there would be no divorces and a lot fewer women's clubs." Perhaps nothing better should be expected of a chronic celibate.

A family named Shanks in St. Louis that has sent four young men into the army of the Philippines may well be called "The Fighting Shanks." An instance of patriotism of this kind is worthy national attention.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Germany is getting nervous over the spread of leprosy in the empire. The Imperial Board of Health has reported that there were twenty-two known cases of leprosy in Prussia last year. There were also six cases which are suspected, and are still under observation, and probably some which have not been reported.

Shallow drawing vessels may yet solve the navigation question for streams not now considered eligible for boats. Along this line the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "The new steel barges for carrying grain and merchandise up and down the Mississippi River can easily defy any flood of that changeable stream, for they draw only sixteen inches of water and yet carry 3,000 tons each.

"DR." DOWIE, OF ZION.

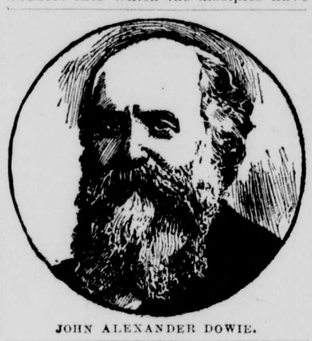
CHICAGO'S FAITH-HEALER AND PREACHER.

In Ten Years He Has Accumulated $5,000,000 and Built Up a Church with 50,000 Members—His Personality.

This is the story of a man who went to Chicago ten years ago with a wife, two children and no money, and who is now worth $5,000,000, is at the head of a church he founded, which has 50,000 members, is the proprietor of several hospitals, the president of a college and of a bank, owns a faith-healing hotel, and the greatest city of religion planned since the Mormons set one on the shores of Salt Lake.

Some time ago he left Chicago in a private car with his retainers for a trip through Europe and the Holy Land. He traveled in state like an Eastern potentate, and weeping subjects followed him to the train and to the steamer. He controls millions of dollars and thousands of minds. He has a larger personal following than any other man in Chicago. He has no machine. He is the machine. The mystery of it all is: "How?"

Hundreds of explanations have been offered. He has been called an impostor and a charlatan, and he has been called a divine messenger. He is of the latter opinion himself. Every man in Chicago knows who this man is. He is John Alexander Dowie, and his institution is Zion. But here the knowledge of a great many persons stops. They have read about Zion in connection with faith-healing and as an experiment in socialism, and have heard of the workings of the church through the troubles into which the disciples have



JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE.

got themselves. They have been mobbed in Hammond, Ind., and Mansfield, Ohio, and in Chicago. Sensational stories have been told about them. Their methods have been harshly criticised. They have been subjected to many forms of persecution.

Their leader has been held up to scorn, has been dragged into the courts in civil and criminal proceedings, and has been characterized as Chicago's worst enemy. His life and the lives of his closest advisers have been searched for evidences of wrong-doing. When these have been found they have been scattered broadcast.

It has lasted ten years, and in that time, in the face of many crusades against him by ministers of the gospel, by the press, the medical profession, State and city officials and a large section of the people, Zion has grown from 200 persons to 50,000; its wealth from $20 to mony millions.

Those who know Zion know, too, that Dowie is Zion. He thought out the plan years ago, and has given his life to the perfection of it. No man in Chicago to-day has a stauncher personal following than he. He is alone responsible for the thing that has made men say that a feudal system as strict as that of the Middle Ages is alive in Chicago now.

Pen Picture of Dowie.

This is Dowie: He is 55 years old. His beard and hair are white. He is strongly put together, and always looks as if in perfect health. His step is light, his eyes clear, and his voice is as the voice of a dozen men. He is well educated. He has had the training of a Congregational minister, and has been a minister in that church. He has a style of his own, both in the pulpit and in his literary work. He wastes no words. He is unconventional in his choice of words, and just as unconventional in his delivery. He calls names from his pulpit—sometimes ugly names—and he rides roughshod over the feelings of his congregations. He abuses them when he thinks they need it, and he wheedles when he believes that is the best course. His people love him better than they love their homes and their families, and many of them have left both to follow him.

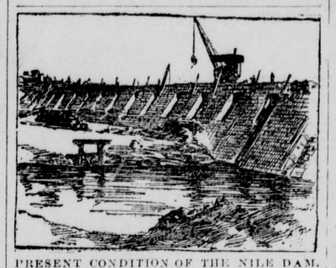
He has magnetism. He calls himself "the fighter of the devil." He also fights secret societies, the use of tobacco and alcohol, the medical profession, the press and the habit of eating pork. He fights them all in his own way.

He went to a theological seminary in Edinburgh, and then to Sydney, New South Wales. It was in the seminary where he was studying the principles of Congregationalism that he first found the faith-healing theory. While reading his Bible he made up his mind that Christ menat to cure the body as well as the soul, and that prayer, accompanied by the laying on of hands, would do what was required. He kept his belief to himself. He had stomach trouble and was going to die. The doctors could do nothing for him. He read the Bible all one night, prayed for a cure and was cured. That is, he says so.

GREAT DAM ON THE NILE.

Masonry Will Reach High Water Level by Next Month.

Thousands of men will be at work unremittingly from November until next July on the great dam at Assouan, on the Nile, and by that time the great wall of masonry, a mile and a quarter from shore to shore, will be up to the high-water level of the river. At this point of the Nile the river runs between an archipelago of rocky islets, submerging many of them at high tide and always rushing fiercely through the channels between them. The masonry is built from island to island, and when it is finished will present a broad carriage road reaching from bank to bank and more than 300 feet above the lowest water level below it. At present nearly all the foundations have been laid. There are a number of channels, of which the one on the left bank is called the Great West channel, and the next in importance are the three channels nearer the middle, called the Bab-el-Sogair, the Bab-el-Haron and the Bab-el-Kebir. The foundations for the western channel are the only foundations not yet laid; those of the three Babs have been for some time finished,



PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NILE DAM.

and during their last season their sluices were completed.

The type of dam selected is that of "an unsubmergible masonry dam," pierced with numerous under-sluices, through which will pass the silt-laden waters of the floods, while the clear supply at the close of the inundation may be impounded with no risk of inconvenient silting-up of the reservoir. These sluices, about six feet each in width, number 180, divided into eighteen groups of ten each. The piers between the sluices are some nine feet wide, but in order to enable failures, should they occur, to be localized the groups of ten are separated by massive abutment piers.

The traffic of the river is to be provided for by a chain of locks, in number six or seven. This is at the western extremity of the dam, and is called the navigation channel. It runs at right angles to the dam.

BIRTHPLACE OF COAL GAS.

Discovery that Revolutionized Existing Means of Illumination.

The house depicted in the picture produced below is situated in Redruth, Cornwall. It was in this house that William Murdoch, in 1792, brought to light a discovery that was destined to completely revolutionize the then exist-

BIRTHPLACE OF COAL GAS.

ing means of illumination—to wit, coal gas. Fixed to one of the walls is an iron plate bearing the following inscription: "William Murdoch lived in this house 1782 to 1798. Made his first locomotive here and tested it in 1784. Invented gas-lighting and used it in this house 1792."

A Hen's Hearing.

The Rural New-Yorker says that hens have a wonderfully keen ear, and gives this story in proof of it:

At a certain town in Indiana, dining-cars are run on to a side track and swept out. The hens ranging in the vicinity gather around these cars for their dinner with clock-like regularity.

These Wabash hens, so acute is their sense of hearing, can distinguish the whistles of the dining-car trains from those of the local passenger and freight trains, or even from that of a locomotive running wild, and they sit placidly on their nests or scratch gravel in a nonchalant way upon the approach of all locomotives save those pulling the dining-cars.

And this is not all. These hens can distinguish the whistles of the locomotives on the dining-car trains at almost incredible distances; so that if one of these trains is late twenty minutes, for instance, intending passengers do not look at the blackboard bulletin, but merely note the distance of the hens picking their way toward the crossing.

It is asserted, moreover, that neighbors of a mathematical turn of mind have an easy system of setting their clocks and watches to railroad time by the movements of these sharp-hearing hens.

Many people impress you as having the life worked out of them, while others impress you as being in need of something to do.

True politeness consists in treating others as you would like for others to treat you.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

Comments on Everyday Matters by an Original Genius.

The more a man talks, the less wood he saws.

The fault found with a bachelor doesn't hurt.

There is always a way; it takes a will to discover it.

No one is as impudent as the fiddler when he presents his bill.

You can build a little lack of attention into an imaginary wrong if you want to.

Take out a life insurance policy, and leave a full dinner pail for your wife's next husband.

When you think a man is acting mean, decide how you would act under the same circumstances.

When a baby arrives in this world a book should come with it, giving instructions for its management.

We have an idea that disease germs have less dislike for carbolic acid than they have of the smell of cabbage.

After all, there is no real happiness for any one who has passed the age when he took an apple to his teacher.

Next to a bridal party on the streets, the funniest thing is to see two girls carrying an enormous grip between them.

The men really don't know anything about the terrors of a mother-in-law; it is the daughter-in-law who is best posted.

As women grow older, they begin to find more fault with the unbecoming styles of hats that are displayed at the milliner's.

What pity it is that girls are not naturally inclined to work as hard to get a $50 situation as they work to capture a $50 man.

When a baby smiles in front of a photograph camera, its mother thinks that that does settle it—a smarter child never lived.

When the doctors decide that a woman must go away for her health, she immediately recovers, and chases after dressmakers to get ready.

Every storekeeper has two notions: 1. That he sells goods cheaper than any other merchant in the State. 2. That he is not appreciated.

Unfortunately, the man who is "lovely" about helping around the house finds it hard to earn the money to pay the household expenses.

There should be less worrying about what the "unseen has in store," and more care of the health to be able to do the work it brings to every one.

Men don't like the kind of man who lets his wife carry the pocketbook. And that sort of man never has as much in his pocketbook as the other kind.

The times are such that a married woman can't use her unmarried sisters for nursemaids after they are ten, owing to the fact that they are in "society."

When women get a few wafers and a little very mild cheese together, and call it a "Dutch lunch," the men long to step outside a few minutes while they laugh.

WOULD GRACE OUR TABLES.

Some Vegetables from New Zealand that Should Be Acclimated.

According to United States Consul Dillingham at Auckland there are several vegetable novelties in New Zealand which might be introduced into other countries with benefit to the people, especially where drouths are not infrequent.

"A certain cabbage, called 'Yates' aphis-proof cabbage,' an Australian-raised variety," he says, "gave, notwithstanding the intense drouth of last summer, good hearts and remained almost entirely free from aphis, while every other variety of cabbage was riddled by the pest. A better opportunity could not have occurred for testing its hardiness. After the heart is cut it throws out a number of small hearts and loose leaves, all of which are tender and of a good flavor, and, as they rapidly reproduce themselves after cutting, a bed of these cabbages will keep a house in vegetables all through the summer and autumn. A cabbage that would really resist aphis and stand the hot, dry summers has long been a desideratum in Australian gardens, and it is thought that this variety will meet the want.

"Another vegetable worthy of attention is an 'African cucumber,' a plant of the cucumber family from Rhodesia, South Africa. The fruit is six inches long, of a bright orange color and covered with spines. Even for ornamental purposes the plant is well worth growing, but it may be also used as a fruit, the flesh being soft and juicy and in appearance much like passion fruit. Eaten with sugar, the flavor is very similar to that of a rock melon.

"Another novelty is called the 'mongri,' or edible podded radish. It is a new vegetable from Java and is as easily grown as the ordinary radish, which are crisp and tender, with a delicious flavor. Persons who cannot eat the common radish because of its indigestible qualities should hail this new variety with pleasure. It makes an excellent salad; it is also delicious when boiled, having a delicate asparagus flavor."

Slow and Safe.

A learned professor shows that the custom of the French peasantry in lighting bonfires to ward off the danger from lightning, while perhaps born of superstition, really has some basis in reason. In one thousand cases of damage by lightning the number of factory chimneys was less than one per cent, showing that the smoke acts as a good conductor for carrying away the electricity slowly and safely.

Poverty is more of a punishment than it is a crime.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

JN° H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11.....1901

HOME MIXED FERTILIZER.

Items From the Ohio Station About Fertilizing Materials and Their Cost.

For several years the Ohio station has been using a mixture of equal parts of tankage and acid phosphate, with a small addition of muriate of potash (200 pounds to the ton), with most satisfactory results, but in order to make a more direct comparison of this mixture with factory mixtures the station began a year ago a comparative experiment in which four brands of factory mixed fertilizers, bought direct from four of the oldest fertilizer manufacturing firms in the state, are being used side by side with four home mixtures, made from the materials named, in such a way as to give approximately equal percentages of ammonia, total and available phosphoric acid and potash in the home mixtures to those claimed in the factory mixed brands.

The general outcome of this test to date is that home mixtures of similar chemical composition, made from the materials named, have given an equal increase of crop when used on corn with standard brands of factory mixed fertilizers, and at a reduction of more than 40 per cent in cost.

Acid phosphate is the basis of the phosphoric acid in practically all factory mixed fertilizers. It is a fossil bone, found in South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee, which is ground to a fine powder and mixed with sulphuric acid in order to make its phosphoric acid more easily soluble. The northern markets are supplied chiefly from Baltimore, where it may be bought at prices ranging from $10 per ton for single sack lots down to $7.50 per ton in carloads in bulk for a grade analyzing 14 per cent soluble phosphoric acid. In the experiments made at the Ohio experiment station a pound of available phosphoric acid in acid phosphate has apparently been as effective as a pound of phosphoric acid in bone.

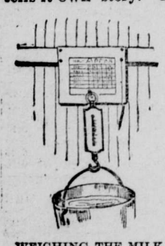
Tankage is made at all the great slaughter houses. It contains both phosphoric acid and ammonia and is variable in quality. Different grades are classed as 6 and 35, 7 and 30, 8 and 20, 9 and 20, etc., meaning that they contain 6 per cent ammonia and 35 per cent bone phosphate or 7 per cent ammonia and 30 per cent bone phosphate, etc., the term bone phosphate meaning that combination of phosphoric acid and lime which is found in bone and of which about 46 per cent is phosphoric acid. The lower grades shade off below into raw bone, which might be called a 5 and 50 tankage, and above into dried blood, which contains 10 to 14 per cent ammonia with 2 or 3 per cent or only a trace of phosphoric acid.

A 7 and 30 tankage has been sold in Cleveland for several years at the uniform price of $17 per ton in single sacks or carloads. The latest quotations in Chicago range from $12.50 per ton for 6 and 35 tankage up to $15.50 for 9 and 20 tankage, this being the standard grade.

Muriate of potash is a product of the Stassfurt mines in Germany, and its sale is controlled by a German syndicate. It may be bought in New York or Cleveland at about 2 to 2¼ cents per pound. Both acid phosphate and tankage are fine, dry meals, in perfect condition to be used in the fertilizer drill, and mixing them does not alter their condition. Muriate of potash resembles common salt in appearance, except that it is usually somewhat yellowish in color. In its commercial condition it is about half actual potash.

A Business Method.

The cut, from The Farm Journal, tells it own story. The owner of this device is going to know hereafter just what each cow is doing. He will weigh each cow's milk as it is drawn, and then put it down on the paper in black and white—the milk record for each week. The prosperous farmer makes use of business methods. He knows what each animal is doing, and whether she gains or loses on particular kinds of feed. Guesswork is poor business on the farm, as elsewhere.



WEIGHING THE MILK.

And in this connection it may be mentioned that the pleasing, cleanly and economical practice of delivering milk in glass bottles is steadily increasing.

Joke on the Major.

The major, just returned from Boston, tells in strict confidence this story:

"I had engaged my berth and was standing on the rear platform five minutes before the train pulled out of the Park square depot, when a middle aged woman and a handsome girl, both ladies, passed me and entered the car, accompanied by a gentlemanly looking chap who carried their baggage. A moment later this fellow rushed up to me and said he was in a most embarrassing position, had his sister and mother aboard and had lost his mileage book. He would introduce me to them and give me any security for $25. I said I needed neither introduction nor security, but would give him $10—all I had to spare. He insisted on giving me his diamond scarfpin, and then rushed into the station to see if he could get more cash. As the train pulled out without him he came running wildly after it, but had to give it up.

"Then the porter approached me tentatively. 'Was that man annoying you?' he said. I told him no. 'He insisted on carrying the baggage of two ladies inside, sah, an—an—did he get any money out of you?'

"'Of course he didn't,' said I, but I took the first opportunity of examining that pin. It was worth about five cents."—Buffalo News.

Japanese children write better with the left hand, while with the right hand they can turn out 10 per cent more work in a given time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

Total Warrants drawn ...			$ 9,870 00
Gen. Expense fund.....	1 468 56		
Hospital "	2 621 96		
Salary "	2 938 94		
Bridge "	436 22		
General Road "	23 35		
Road District No. 1 Fund..	261 94		
" " " 2 " ..	29 90		
" " " 3 " ..	98 50		
" " " 4 " ..	94		
" " " 5 " ..	136		
School "	760 63		
	9 870 00	9 870 00	
Total County indbtdnss..	60 990 55		
County bonds.....		60 000 00	
Old General Fund		990 55	
	60 990 55	60 990 55	
Inyo county total indebtedness.....		60 990 55	
Cash in treasury.....	7 388 94		
Remaining indebtedness	53 601 61		
	60 990 55	60 990 55	

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY, County Auditor.

Filed Oct. 4, 1900.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk

Examined and approved this 5th day of Oct., 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN Chairma..

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1900.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1900 RECIEIPTS.

July 1	To cash on hand..$10 971 50		
2	cash from A M Given, tax col...	333 04	
3	W W Yandell, Co assessor.....	2 424 91	
11	" " "	357 00	
2	Jas Jones, sale of lumber.....	13 00	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees.....	9 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees.....	68 80	
	cash from A M Given, tax col fees	29 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees.....	1 75	
14	J E Parker, rd'mt'n	23 63	
	State School.....	3 335 85	
		17.567 48	
Aug 6	A M Given, Tax col	559 06	
	W W Yandell, co. assessor.....	35 65	
1	Josephine Richards State lands.....	416 35	
6	A M Given, Tax. col. fees.....	25 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff fees.....	7 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees.....	79 90	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees.....	22 00	
7	Mono county, on acc't indigent....	121 75	
		18,831 19	
Sept 3	A M Given tax col.	172 67	
	W W Yandell, Co. Assessor.....	173	
	A M Given, tax col. fees.....	21	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees.....	45 80	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees.....	23	
	W J Harris, St. Ind	51 80	
21	J D Shaw, red'mtn	9	
37	J W Tracy "	158 53	
		19 488 99	

DISBURSEMENTS

July—By Big Pine School Fund....	126 85	
Milton.....	65	
Poleta	9 48	
Union Library.....	12 00	
Valley.....	7 00	
Salary....	1 728 48	
Hospital.....	2 414 81	
Road Dist No 1....	261 94	
" " " 2....	29 90	
" " " 3....	98 50	
" " " 4....	88	
" " " 5....	136 00	
General Road.....	23 35	
Bridge	436 00	
General Expense...	1 348 91	
	6 786 44	
Aug.—By Salary Fund...	1 699 98	
Road Dist. No. 4....	6 00	
General Expense...	47 70	
Hospital	162 90	
Big Pine Sch'l Bond	740 00	
Bishop School.....	15 55	
Independence.....	1 50	
Round Valley.....	1 00	
Riverside	8 25	
Station.....	60 00	
County school.....	18 00	
	8 947 32	
Sept—By Salary.....	1 110 48	
Hospital	40 00	
General Expense...	63 60	
Bishop School.....	43 00	
Big Pine.....	17 00	
Irving.....	141 50	
Independence.....	30 00	
Lone Pine.....	61 25	
Union.....	140 06	
Big Pine Library...	6 50	
County Bond Fund.	1 500 00	
Balance	7 388 94	
	19 488 99	19 488 99

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund.....		2 438 21
General Expense.....	1 033 91	
State General.....	1 865 32	
Hospital..... ...		273 15
County bond		1 055 24
General road.....	455 33	
Road District No 1...	243 08	
" " " 2...	354 85	
" " " 3...	365 49	
" " " 4...	254 66	
" " " 5 ..	228 96	
Unapportioned county	279 65	
Road Poll tax.....	44 85	
Bridge....		206 63
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library....	34 33	
County Sch'l Fund...	97 09	
State School.....	1 835 85	
Property tax	1 343 77	
Various school funds:		
Bishop..	242 81	
Big Pine.....	86 53	
Fish Spring.....	135 95	
Irving..... ..	268 19	
Independence.....	208 16	
Keeler.....		21 42
Lone Pine.....	372 07	
Milton....	133 79	
Poleta.....	11 19	
Round Valley.....	124 70	
Riverside	28 68	
Station.....	4 35	
Taboose	103 99	
Union....	62 46	

OFFICIAL.

Valley	116 23	
Warm Spring.....	5 83	
Various school library fund:		
Bishop.....	72 27	
Big Pine	61 02	
Fish Springs..... ...	4 61	
Irving.....	38 55	
Independence.....	20 42	
Keeler.....	28 78	
Lone Pine.....	43 08	
Poleta.....	15 32	
Round Valley.....	36 48	
Riverside.....	2 76	
Station	28 10	
Taboose	4 91	
Union.....	13 48	
Valley..... ..	7 93	
Warm Spring.....	28 14	
Darwin	2 31	
Station bond fund	23 87	
Big Pine " "	137 94	
Fish Springs " "	1 63	
Taboose " "	12 26	
Estates.....	144 67	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Bishop school bond fund (old).....	71 02	
Riverside special.....	96	
Round Valley special.	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg..	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence buildig	3 00	
Cash on hand.....		7 288 94
	11 383 59	11 383 59

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of Oct., 1900.

J. E. MERONEY Clerk

Filed Oct. 4, 1900.

J. E. MERONEY Auditor

Examined and approved Oct. 5th, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pais and nails $4.00

Manufactured by

Paraffine Paint Co.

116 Battery St

San Francisco.

Sample free.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

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Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

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FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

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FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND
INYO MERCANTILE CO.

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All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

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☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

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Nathan Rhine

General Merchandise.

Independence, Cal.

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

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CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

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Keep constantly on hand the very of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

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Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

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HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

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S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11 1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Jan. 10, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	30.286	10
Lowest "	29.693	7
Highest temperature.....	53.0	7
Lowest "	16.0	10
Mean "	34.7	
Average dew point.....	23.6	
Average humidity.....	65.9	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	32 W	7
No. clear days.....	3	
No. part cloudy days.....	2	
No. cloudy days.....	2	
No. rainy days.....	4	

Precipitation for week .2 69

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 2.85
" 1895-6 incomplete, 1.58
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0.61
" 1899-1900 2.02
" 1900-1901 4.17

Seasonal rainfall to date nearly double of the average for the past five seasons, from and including 1894-5 to 1900.

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is the list of transfers recorded since Jan. 3, 1901, date of last report:

Edward Brown to J. E. Randle—Lot 7 in block 12, Given addition to Big Pine—$10.

Edward Brown to J. A. Schalten—Tract 1 in block 1, Given addition to Big Pine—$10.

Miss Irma Webb has been quite ill for the past week.

Chas. Rooklidge, of Salt Lake, is visiting Independence.

Mrs. W. P. Yaney came down from Bishop Wednesday.

Assessor Yandell has been in town the greater part of the week.

J. Harry Cole, of Ballarat, was a visitor in Independence Tuesday.

P. A. Chalfant, of Bishop, was in town for a couple of days during the week.

O. C. Meroney, of Bishop, has been employed in the Clerk's office during the week.

Wilfred Watterson, of the firm of Leece & Watterson of Bishop, was in Independence Wednesday evening.

Miss Mabel Doss arrived here from Los Angeles last week and made final proof on her homestead at Black Rock last Saturday.

Mrs. W. T. Bunney, after a visit of several weeks to relatives in Missouri, returned to her home here last Friday evening.

W. F. Matlack and daughter Lizzie left for Los Angeles Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Matlack expects to return in about six weeks.

Its cold weather when the thermometer registers 29 degrees below zero but such was the case New Years morning.—Bodie Miner.

Mrs. Joseph Blaney arrived from Los Angeles last Tuesday morning on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kispert, of Georges Creek.

Mr. Reynolds, foreman of the Reward mine, who has been visiting Chicago for the past two months, returned to the mine last Tuesday morning.

The railroad water tank at Queen station was destroyed by fire last Wednesday. The origin of the fire is a mystery.—Hawthorne Bulletin.

Dan Stuart, the promoter of big fistic encounters, says he has a string of big fights scheduled for Carson. They will take place the latter part of May or early in June.

Charles Mulholland, who has been in Los Angeles for the past year and a half, returned here last Tuesday morning on a short visit to his mother and other relatives.

Supt. A. M. Squires, of the Mazourka M. & W. Co., returned from Los Angeles last Tuesday morning, where he had been to spend the holidays with his family.

The remains of the late Augusta Kispert were followed to their last resting place, in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, last Tuesday afternoon by a large and sorrowing throng of relatives, friends and acquaintances.

John Collins, of Black Canyon, who left here Thanksgiving Day on a visit to relatives in Tulare, has been critically ill with pneumonia. For a time his life was despaired of but late reports say he is on the road to recovery.

Owing to the snow near the summit of the White mountains, last Monday's train on the C. & C., was blockaded and did not reach Citrus until nearly 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, nearly ten hours late. Several wash-outs are reported between Citrus and Laws.

Hon. Wm. F. McMillan, a former resident of Virginia City, Nev., but lately appointed an Inspector of Land Offices, arrived here last Saturday morning and after inspecting our local Land Office, departed Wednesday afternoon for the southern country.

United States Senator Bard has his quota of flower and garden seeds which he desires to place in the hands of persons who will cultivate and appreciate the same. The INDEPENDENT will receive a portion of the seeds for distribution, and will gladly send them to any person who will take the trouble to make the application. First come, first served.

Board of Supervisors.

REGULAR MEETING.

MONDAY, Jan. 7th, 1901,
7:30 o'clock p. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors Jas. Jones and Jas. A. McKenzie.

Jas. Jones was chosen temporary Chairman.

There not being a quorum present the Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m.

JAS. JONES,
Chairman.
Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1901,
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, Jas. A. McKenzie and Chairman, pro tempore, James Jones presiding.

Minutes of previous days' meeting were read and approved.

On motion of N. J. Cooley, Jas. Jones was elected permanent Chairman of the Board.

A petition from citizens of Bishop and vicinity asking that an ordinance be enacted to protect the Japanese pheasants for a further period of two years was read, and in accordance therewith, Ordinance No. 71 was enacted by a vote, as follows:

Ayes—W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, Jas. A. McKenzie and Jas. Jones.

Noes—None.

Bond of J. W. Calloway, of Ballarat, for Liquor license was read, and on motion of Supervisor Cooley was approved and filed.

Application of Geo. Willard and G. E. Shannon, of Ballarat, for Liquor license, accompanied by the required bond, was read and filed and upon motion of Supervisor Yaney the bond was approved and filed and license granted.

The bond of J. W. Lambert, of Ballarat, for Liquor license was rejected, it not being a sufficient bond.

The Poll tax of Cy. Dodge, Jose Lopez, Will Schalten, A. O. Smith and Manuel Diaz was ordered cancelled from the Assessment Roll.

In the matter of the Valley School District Bonds, it appearing to the Board of Supervisors that a mistake had been made at the time they were issued, in not issuing any interest coupon for the year commencing Dec. 20, 1899, and ending Dec. 20, 1900, it was ordered that the Auditor be instructed to draw a warrant on the said Valley School District Bond Fund in favor of the holder of the bonds, for the sum of $48 00, being the interest for said year.

Board adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m., at which time it reconvened with all members present as before.

The matter of sending some one to Sacramento to work against the proposed change in the 60th Assembly District was taken up and discussed at length and upon motion of Supervisor McKenzie action was postponed until Wednesday morning.

Bills were examined and allowed on various funds, as follows:

	Gen. Exp. Fund.
T H Woodworth, $16.80, allowed	$13 80
N Rhine	3 25
J D Mairs	90 00
H Levy	21 80
L Wood	52 75
A K Eugley	19 06
Inyo Mercantile Co., Gex. Exp. Fd. $5.87, Hos. Fd. $14.60	20 47
J E Meroney	28 15
O I Mairs	6 00
A W Eibeshutz	28 57
T C Harness, $10.20, allowed	9 00

Board adjourned to meet Wednesday, Jan. 9th, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m.

JAS. JONES,
Chairman.
Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1901,
9 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, Jas. A. McKenzie and Chairman Jas. Jones presiding.

Minutes of previous day's meeting read and approved.

Bills were examined and approved on the various funds as follows:

	Gen. Exp. Fd.
H S Crocker & Co.	$ 81 15
P H Mack	20 00
Geo L Drake, $26, allowed	18 00
H P Cartier	23 92
J D Blair	5 00
J H Shannon	18 50
W G Dixon	18 40
Clay Hampton	23 50
Leora B Rhine	10 00
W T Bunney	26 90
F B Stewart	14 80
W A Chalfant	100 00
Irv H Mulholland	159 40
David Stubblefield	30 00
Porter Bros, assgn of Nourse	30 00
Porter Bros	9 36
Porter Bros	86 58
Porter Bros	80
A W Eibeshutz	15 00
Edward Walker	1 88
J E Laird	9 00
Wm D Dehy	19 35
A M Given	28 28
Independence Water Co.	13 00
Will L Smith & Co.	3 50
G L Albright	10 00
W W Yandell	6 00

At 12 o'clock m. the Board adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened with all members present as before.

It appearing to the Board that a mistake had been made by A. Carlisle & Co. in rendering their bill for Election supplies for 1898, by charging for 1900 general tickets at $1.50 per hundred, when they should have charged for 3800 at $1.50 per hundred.

It was ordered that the Auditor draw a warrant on the General Expense Fund for the sum of $28.50, that being the amount due in favor of P. H. Mack, as their representative.

Bills were examined and allowed on the Hospital Fund as follows:

L Wood	$ 18 25
E H Edwards	30 00
I J Woodin	130 00
F K Andrews	3 75
Geo Given	5 00
Max Fausel	15 00
A W Eibeshutz	27 00
Louis Joseph	5 00
N Rhine	29 40
Mrs M Lewis	162 50
John Davies	85 00
A W Eibeshutz	16 35

In the matter of the proposed change in the 60th Assembly District it was ordered that N. J. Cooley be appointed a committee of one to draft resolutions to send to the Senator and Assemblyman representing this district and also to Hon. N. D. Arnot protesting against any change being made in said District.

Board adjourned to meet Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1901, at 9 o'clock a, m.

JAS. JONES,
Chairman,
Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1901,
9 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, Jas. A. McKenzie and Jas. Jones, Chairman, presiding.

Minutes of the preceding day's meetin read and approved.

Affidavit of W. W. Watterson of the firm of Leece & Watterson asking for rebate of fire tax on property not in the fire district was read and rejected.

On motion of Supervisor Yaney, seconded by Supervisor McKenzie, the pensions of Mrs. Barnes and Miss Wayland was raised from $7.50 each per month to $10 each per month, and the pension of Mrs. Wilson be allowed at $10 per month.

On motion of Supervisor Cooley, seconded by Supervisor Yaney, the bond and application of J. W. Lambert for Liquor license was read and filed and rejected by the following vote:

Ayes—N. J. Cooley, W. P. Yaney and Jas. Jones.

Noes—Jas. A. McKenzie and T. C. Boland.

On motion of Supervisor Cooley Supervisor W. P. Yaney was appointed to make any needed repairs in the Branch Jail and Court House at Bishop.

Ordinance No. 72, levying a Road Poll Tax of $2.00, was duly passed by the following vote:

Ayes—W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, Jas. Jones and Jas. A. McKenzie.

Noes—None.

Ordinance No. 73, levying a Hospital Poll Tax of $2.00, was duly passed by the following vote:

Ayes—W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, Jas. A. McKenzie and Jas. Jones.

Noes—None.

W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley and Jas. A. McKenzie were appointed a committee to visit and investigate the County Hospital.

At 12 o'clock the Boare adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m., in order to give the Hospital Committee time to complete their work.

At 3 o'clock p. m. the Board reconvened with all members present as before.

The Committee appointed to visit the County Hospital presented the following report:

"We, the undersigned Committee appointed by the Chairman to investigate the condition of the County Hospital, report that we found thirteen patients, eleven male and two female, that we found them well cared for and the wards in a neat and comfortable condition."

Respectfully,
N. J. COOLEY,
W. P. YANEY,
J. A. MCKENZIE.

The Board adjourned until Friday, Jan. 11, 1901, 9 o'clock a. m.

JAS. JONES,
Chairman.
Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

A Jackassical Decision.

Pin-head Trout in a decision as to marriages in the State of Nevada once more by his bray betrays the quality of wisdom with which he is endowed. That the State of California can legislate for the State of Nevada is a proposition so absurd, so nonsensical, that only the suggestion of boodle could explain any decision leading that way. By what method are the officers of the State of Nevada to ascertain whether candidates for matrimony are eligible or not. If the law of the State of California in reference to divorces is to stand, some method should be devised by which divorcees can be identified when they come before the officers of neighboring States, so that these officers who owe their fealty to the State appointing or electing them can understand that they are disobeying the laws of the State of California, while obeying the laws of their own State. We suggest that these divorcees, both male and female, be branded on some suitable and secluded place, properly denoted and described by statute, giving the date of the divorce and such other particulars as will protect the officers of the State of Nevada and all others interested from doing illegal acts, and that the statute shall compel the divorcees to prove by exhibition of the brand that they are eligible to matrimony. Of course it might be a little difficult to enforce this California law in the State of Nevada, but something must be done to prevent pin head judges from rendering stupid decisions.—City Argus.

Tonapah.

W. J. Douglass, who recently visited Tonapah, is enthusiastic over the outlook. He is interested with Bob Stewart in a lease there and is confident they will do well. He says that there are large quantities of ore that will pay big if milled on the ground, but nothing is being shipped except high grade ore. Mr. Douglass predicts that there will be 200 men there within two months. Even if the ore goes no deeper than the lowest present workings—15 feet—it is a valuable proposition, but the strength of the ledges, the character of the ore and the formation indicate that the ledges will do down hundreds of feet. Mr. Douglass is preparing to build an assay office and house at Tonapah. Douglass & Stewart will ship a car-load this week to Selby.—Hawthorne Bulletin.

From private sources it is learned that there is considerable sickness in Bakersfield, and for some time past the death rate has been large. Wm. Johnson, a former resident of Independence is reported dangerously ill with pneumonia. There are also several cases of smallpox, but Dr. H. H. Look, the State Board of Health's expert, says there is no need for a feeling of uneasiness, and no necessity for quarantining the town as the cases are true smallpox of a mild nature and are sufficiently isolated and the quarantine of the houses where it is located will be sufficient to keep the disease from spreading.

"Not dead, but gone before."

Never does death's unrelenting call come so ruthlessly and with such heart-breaking sadness as when his victim is in the flower of youth, full of life's eager purposes, and endowed with the vigor and inclination to lead the life of activity and usefulness. While we know that "into each life some rain must fall, some days be cold and dark and dreary," it is difficult to become reconciled to the divine purpose which calls from earth the living being whose life was full of noble pursuits.

Augusta Kispert died Jan. 1, 1901, at the California Hospital, Los Angeles, at which place she had been taken for medcal treated. She had been ill for several weeks before going to Los Angeles. She was afflicted with consumption, not only of the lungs, but of every tissue of the body. Her sufferings were intense, but she had every care that could bestowed upon her. When the family were told there was no help in this world for her, Ida, her sister, who never left her side day or night, went to nurse her. She did all that a loving sister could do, and though her own health was in danger she could not be induced to leave Gusta.

The funeral occurred on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock p. m., from the residence of Mr. John Shepherd, George's Creek. A large crowd followed her to her last resting place in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Independence. A very impressive part of the ceremony was the filing of schoolmates who, as they marched past the bier, cast bouquets in the grave. Rev. G. Bigelow, pastor of the Methodist church, preached the funeral sermon.

Gusta was one of a family of seven children, and her death is the second to occur in the family. She was born in Inyo county and would soon have reached her sixteenth year. She received her education at George's Creek, from which school she graduated with honor last June. Being a favorite at school as well as in the whole community, many, many tears of regret were shed as she was laid to rest.

The profusion of flowers which the friends of the family and of the deceased provided, is eloquent testimony of the esteem in which she was held. The grave was also decorated with beautiful flowers and Gusta was laid to rest among them.

"And beneath the moaning trees,
Full of rest, thy body lieth,
While far up is clear sunshine,
Underneath a sky divine,
Her loosed wings her spirit trieth
Oft she strove to spread them here,
But they were too white and clear
For our dingy atmosphere."

"The calm spot where thy body lieth,
Gladdens thy soul in Paradise,
It is so still and holy;
Thy body sleeps serenely there,
And well for it thy soul may care,
It was so beautiful and fair
Lily white so wholly,
Sleep, sweet Gusta, sleep."

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

PROBATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1901.

In the matter of the estate of Maria Thede, deceased—Final account of Administrator allowed and approved and the petition for distribution granted.

MILITARY SPAIN.

Spain has a permanent army, an active reserve and a sedentary reserve.

Spain's frontier is completely protected by a cordon of forts and fortified towns.

Spain's standing army always numbers about 70,000. Recently it has numbered about 100,000, mostly boys.

A Spaniard drafted for war at home can secure exemption on payment of $300; if drafted for colonial service, the cost is $400.

During the Napoleonic wars Bonaparte gave orders to the French fleet that two Spanish vessels should always be counted as equal to one French ship.

In the year before Spain's war with Cuba began the government took in about $1,800,000 from drafted men who purchased exemption. In the first year of the war the figure rose to $5,400,000.

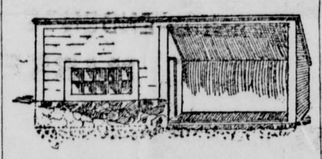
FICKLE FRANCE.

It is a curious fact that when France was a monarchy it was the friend of the United States and has become its enemy only since it adopted a republican form of government.—Kansas City Star.

The spectacle of the French republic aiding a decaying monarchy in enslaving its subjects is quite as interesting as her alliance with the most powerful despotism of Europe.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Side Hill Poultry House.

If the land slopes to the east, dig into the bank so as to make a level floor. Dig a trench and fill with loose stones for a foundation. On this build a cement wall of rough stones as shown.



A WARM POULTRY HOUSE.

Then cement the floor. This will give an exceedingly warm pen. The cut shows a section of the earth, the straight dotted line indicating the position of the cemented floor and the other dotted lines the stone foundation and the cemented stonework. The open scratching shed is coming to be greatly prized by poultry men, says The Farm Journal, in giving this plan.

Australasian Beef.

The Queenslander contends that, federation or no federation, Queensland is destined to be the great beef raising section of the Australasian group. In 1897 she possessed 6,089,000 cattle, or about half the number in the whole of Australasia. It is true that, in consequence of drought and the tick pest, the cattle number half a million less than they did two years ago, but corresponding losses have occurred in other colonies. But that federation would immensely stimulate cattle breeding in Queensland there is no doubt, as it would sweep away duties on cattle varying in the different colonies from 20 shillings to 40 shillings a herd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Ulieda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th, 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,
SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

LAND NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
Oct 30, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on January 5, 1901, viz: Mabel F. Doss H. E. No. 951, for the S ½ S E ¼ and E ½ S W ¼ Sec. 21, T 11 S, R, 34 E, M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. F. Hines, of Big Pine, Cal., Edward B. Smith, David M. Rogers and Charles Walter, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 22, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARY MULHOLLAND, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 885, for the S E ¼, Sec. 10 Tp. 13 S. R 35 E, M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1900.

She names the following wit nesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, James R. Moffett, James Hillyer and William H. Huff, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
November 22, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, Dec. 29th, 1900, viz: Mary Mulholland, H. E. No. 1039, for the S E ¼, Sec. 9, Tp. 13 S R. 35 E, M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz Edward B. Smith, James R. Moffett, James Hillyer and William H. Huff, all of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Change of Principal Place of Business.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo county, California.

WHEREAS, the consent in writing of the holders of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock of said Corporation has been obtained and filed in the office of said Corporation, to the change of the principal place of business of said Corporation, from Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of said corporation, and to all whom it may concern, that the principal place of business of the said corporation, "NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY," will be changed from the said Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on and after Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1900, and after three weeks publication of this notice, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, and that on and after the said 8th day of December, 1900, the said Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, will be the principal place of business of said Corporation.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated Nov. 15th, 1900.

Notice of Assessment.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business. Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, held on the 10th day of November, 1900, an assessment (No. 9) of ten cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the office of Mack & Forbes, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of December, 1900, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 15th day of January, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated Nov. 10th, 1900, at the office of the Secretary, in the office of Mack & Forbes, Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE TO REDEEM.

(Under Section 3765, of the Political Code.)

TO H. FAHRENKING or present owners.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the following described property situated in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz:

Frac. N E ¼, E ½ of N W ¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 19 S. R. 37 E. M. D. M., containing 117 acres, was on the 2nd day of July 1894, by the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, sold for delinquent taxes for the year 1893, to F. E. Densmore for the sum of Fourteen and 43-100 Dollars.

The amount due at the date hereof is Twenty-one and 64-100 Dollars, and upon the 18th day of October, 1900, the undersigned D. Holland, assignee of F. E. Densmore purchaser as aforesaid, will apply to the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo aforesaid for a deed of said property.

Witness my hand this 13th day of September, 1900.

D. HOLLAND.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

— -x- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprie

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 13, 1900
" .....February 10, 1900
" .....March 10, 1900
" .....April 14, 1900
" .....May 12, 1900
" .....June 9, 1900
" .....July 7, 1900
" .....August 4, 1900
" .....September 8, 1900
" .....October 6, 1900
" .....November 3, 1900
" .....December 1, 1900

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

TO J. H. LOHMEYER:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, That I have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Lookout Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Copper Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Chief Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Little Mamie Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Contact Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Esmeralda Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Excelsior Mine, all situated in Mameva Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed January, 1900, in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December, 1899, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication), you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324.

JOHN BAXTER.
Manse, Nye Co., Nev., July 31, 1900. aug10

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD
CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:20 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	123	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:25 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	229	4:05 p m	8:50 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Raf

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West o Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:00 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:42 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:42 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the mo ning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spen examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,18 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

Common Sense Talk with Women

If a person is ill and needs a medicine is it not wise to get one that has stood the test of time and has hundreds of thousands of cures to its credit?

A great many women who are ill try everything they hear of in the way of medicine, and this experimenting with unknown drugs is a constant menace to their already impaired health.

This seems to us very unwise, for there are remedies which are no experiments and have been known years and years to be doing only good.

Take for instance Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; for thirty years its record has been one unbroken chain of success. No medicine for female ills the world has ever known has such a record for cures.

It seems so strange that some people will take medicines about which they really know nothing, some of which might be, and are, really harmful; while on the other hand it is easily proved that over one million women have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine.

All this should, and does, produce a spirit of confidence in the hearts of women which is difficult to dislodge, and when they are asked to take something else they say, "No, we want Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which has been tried, and never found wanting, whose reliability is established far beyond the experimental stage."

We have thousands of letters like the following addressed to Mrs. Pinkham, showing that

Monthly Suffering is Always Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also Backache and Bearing-down pains.

"I suffered untold agony every month and could get no relief until I tried your medicine; your letter of advice and a few bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have made me the happiest woman alive. I shall bless you as long as I live."—MISS JOIE SAUL, Dover, Mich.

"Four years ago I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was afflicted with those dreadful headache spells which would sometimes last three or four days. Also had backache, bearing-down pains, leucorrhœa, dizziness, and terrible pains at monthly periods, confining me to my bed. After reading so many testimonials for your medicine, I concluded to try it. I began to pick up after taking the first bottle, and have continued to gain rapidly, and now feel like a different woman. I can recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the highest terms to all sick women."—MISS ROSA HELDEN, 126 W. Cleveland Ave., Canton, O.

Two Letters which Prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Will Remove Tumor and Cure Other Female Weakness.

"Two years ago I was a great sufferer from womb trouble and profuse flowing each month, and tumors would form in the womb. I had four tumors in two years. I went through treatment with doctors, but they did me no good, and I thought I would have to resort to morphine.

"The doctor said that all that could help me was to have an operation and have the womb removed, but I had heard of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and decided to try it, and wrote for her advice, and after taking her Vegetable Compound the tumors were expelled and I began to get stronger right along, and am as well as ever before. Can truly say that I would never had gotten well had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound."—MARY A. STAHL, Watsontown, Pa.

"After following the directions given in your kind letter for the treatment of leucorrhea, I can say that I have been entirely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies, and will gladly recommend them to my friends."—A. B. DAVIDS, Binghamton, N. Y.

Another Case of Womb, Kidney and Bladder Trouble Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR FRIEND—Two years ago I had child-bed fever and womb trouble in its worst form. For eight months after birth of babe I was not able to sit up. Doctors treated me, but with no help. I had bearing-down pains, burning in stomach, kidney and bladder trouble and my back was stiff and sore, the right ovary was badly affected and everything I ate distressed me, and there was a bad discharge.

"I was confined to my bed when I wrote to you for advice and followed your directions faithfully, taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Liver Pills and using the Wash, and am now able to do the most of my housework. I believe I should have died if it had not been for your Compound. I hope this letter may be the result of benefiting some other suffering woman. I recommend your Compound to every one."—MRS. MARY VAUGHN, Trimble, Pulaski Co., Ky.

Art's Happy Discovery.

"Dauber has hit it at last. He's making fame and money."

"How?"

"People have begun to notice that he paints smaller hands and feet than any other portrait artist in town."—Chicago Record.

Adams Sarsaparilla Pills

Chocolate coated; very small; easy to take as sugar. CURE SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SALLOW COMPLEXION, PURIFY THE BLOOD. 10c-25c, Druggists; or mail, Adams Co., S.F., Cal.

To Self-Supporting Women

Without interfering with your regular duties, you can make money by means of our offer of $17,500 FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS. Send for full particulars. THE DELINEATOR, 7 to 17 W. 13th St., New York.

TO SEEK THE NORTH POLE.

Evelyn B. Baldwin, the Latest Aspirant to Arctic Honors.

Next year will see the beginning of an international race in search of the north pole. In Europe Dr. Nansen, the famous Norwegian explorer, and the adventurous Italian Prince Louis, of Savoy, more familiarly known as the Duke of Abruzzi, who recently returned from the Arctic after having reached the furthest point north yet reached by man, have united to form a joint expedition. In the United States Evelyn B. Baldwin, an explorer, who has gained considerable reputation, and William H. Ziegler, a New York millionaire, are fitting up an expedition, which in point of equipment and number of

W. H. ZIEGLER.

E. B. BALDWIN.

men and resources surpasses all of its predecessors and which it is claimed will reach the pole if it is within the range of human possibility. All of the expenses of this American expedition are to be borne by Mr. Ziegler and it matters not how great they may be. It has been the hope of Mr. Ziegler, ever since he was a young man of 17, to solve the secret of the frozen north and now he claims he has found the person capable of doing it. Mr. Ziegler is himself too old to accompany the expedition further than Greenland.

Mr. Baldwin, who will conduct the perilous quest, is a rugged, hardy and courageous traveler, inured to the privations and alive to the dangers which attend all attempts at reaching the pole. Mr. Baldwin accompanied Lieut. Peary in his efforts to gain the pole in 1893 and in 1894, and was a conspicuous member of the expedition which was commanded by Wellman two years ago.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

He Has Been Returned to Power by the Liberals' Victory in Canada.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, who has been returned to power by the victory of the liberals in Canada, has been the leader of his party since 1887. Four years ago he led the liberals to triumph at the polls, and was sworn into office as President of the Privy Council on July 9, 1896. His record since that time has been evidently pleasing to the people. He settled the vexed school question in Manitoba so as to take it out of politics

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

altogether, and his administration in other respects has been satisfactory to the electorate. On his visit to England in 1897 he received almost regal honor. In the same year he was the recipient of unusual honors from the Pope and the President of France. Sir Wilfrid on his return was met with acclaim in numerous cities of Canada, which vied with one another in the warmth and enthusiasm of their receptions. In 1898 he acted as one of the joint commissioners for the settlement of matters in dispute between Canada and the United States.

On His Dignity.

I get queer answers sometimes, said an old advertiser, when I ask my customers, as I frequently do, what publication they saw my advertisement in.

As a rule they reply courteously, but once in a while a man takes the question as an affront. One pompous old fellow told me it was none of my business. Another advised me to "hire a checking clerk." A languid young man referred me to his valet. But I was worst taken aback by a roughly dressed customer once to whom I put the usual question:

"What magazine, may I ask, did you see my 'ad' in?"

"In all of them, sir," he replied, indignantly. "Did you think, sir, from my appearance, that I read only one?"

Original Greening Apple Tree.

The American Cultivator says that the original Greening apple tree is still standing on the farm of Solomon Drowne at Mount Hygeia, in North Foster, R. I. The tree was a very old one when the farm was sold in 1801. The seller informed the purchaser that it was a pity the old tree was going into decay as it produced the best fruit of any tree in the orchard. The purchaser determined to see how long he could keep it alive, and it still survives after almost another century has been added to its venerable years. But it shows signs of final decay, and the parent of all the famous Rhode Island greenings, which has set its grafts on the orchards of almost all the world, will be but a neighborhood memory.

Effect of a Lovely "Ad."

Fair Visitor—So you have really decided not to sell your house?

Fair Hostess—Yes. You see we placed the matter in the hands of a real estate agent. After reading his lovely advertisement neither John nor myself could think of parting with such a wonderful and perfect home.—London Tit-Bits.

Penitent.

Mrs. Good—It is drink that has brought you so low.

The Tramp—Yes'm. It has brought me so low that I can't get a drink.—Puck.

"Ring off," said the telephone girl when she canceled her engagement.

The Chinese Almanac

Predicts the weather, and notes the days which are considered lucky or otherwise for commencing any undertaking, or for applying remedies to diseases. A lucky day is not necessary when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is taken for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver or kidney troubles. It will cure all these disorders.

The actor cannot be blamed for speaking his lines like a washerwoman when he's thinking about his tan a week.

Good Health.

To maintain good health, it is necessary to keep the blood pure and the system cleansed: take GARFIELD TEA, it is the best blood purifier known.

The absence of a tail does not worry the automobile in fly time.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Vim, Vigor and Vitality.

The Atlas Kalamazoo Celery Pepsin Bitters is a wonderful invigorator. It digests the food, promotes sound sleep and is a remarkable aphrodisiac. Be sure and try it; $7.50 case; $1.00 bottle. Send P. O. order if your dealer does not carry it. MOHNS & KALTENBACH, 29 Market St., S. F.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The following students of the A. Van der Naillen School of Engineering, of San Francisco, were allowed their claims against Napa Co. for practical work performed in conjuction with their instructor, A. Van der Naillen, on the Green Mt. mine case: K. C. Maclachlan, J. O. Hechtman, C. E. Sloan, A. L. Glassell, E. H. Wilcox.

A woman is not necessarily a good tailor because she can give her husband fits.

Learn Shorthand at Home.

To all persons commencing within two months a six-months' course by mail in practical shorthand will be given by Robt. F. Gallagher, the expert court reporter, for $2. Text book furnished free. This offer is bona fide. Correspondence solicited. Better results accomplished by this means than by attending any so-called Business College for same length of time. Don't let this opportunity slip. Mail classes now forming. Address: Gallagher-Marsh College, Parrott Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

A Story About Wilberforce.

Before he became a bishop he had been archdeacon of Surrey, and his old archdeaconry became a part of his latter bishopric of Winchester. At a meeting of the clergy at Clapham his chaplain told him that an old Dr. ——, who had been many years in the diocese, was vexed at having been forgotten.

"Yes," said the bishop: "I have not the smallest recollection of him, but I will make it all right and will go out and speak to him. Which is he?" He was pointed out, and the bishop made his way to him:

"My dear Dr. ——, I have not had a moment to ourselves for a real conversation with you. I need not ask how you are after all these years. Do you still ride your gray mare?"

"Yes, my lord. How good of you to remember her," etc.

The chaplain, who was within earshot, said when he again came near the bishop:

"Then you did remember Dr. —— after all?"

"Not a bit of it," said the bishop. "I saw the gray hairs on his coat, and I chanced the animal's sex."—"Kegan Paul's Memoirs."

A Telephone Enigma.

"I recently heard," said the inquisitive man who had the faculty of being able to be in two places at once, "the following conversation over the telephone:

"'Who are you, please?'

"'Watt.'

"'What's your name, please?'

"'Watt's my name.'

"'Yes, what's your name?'

"'I say my name is Watt. You're Jones?'

"'No. I'm Knott.'

"'Will you tell me your name?'

"'Will Knott.'

"'Why won't you?'

"'I say my name is William Knott.'

"'Oh, I beg your pardon.'

"'Then you'll be in this afternoon if I come around, Watt?'

"'Certainly, Knott.'

"Do you wonder they rang off in despair and disgust?"—Kansas City Independent.

LITERARY NOTES.

Judging by the handsome Prospectus just issued, it may be said that the editors have been to "the ends of the earth" in search of fresh material for The Youth's Companion, and while celebrated statesmen, scientists, diplomats and story-writers have been found nearer home for other topics, the use of the familiar phrase is especially justified by the notable variety of sketches of travel and adventures which have been procured. The Arctic explorer, F. G. Jackson, the Asiatic explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin, and the African explorer, Sir Henry M. Stanley, are prominent in one group of notable contributors.

"What is the difference between a person suffering from heat prostration and Allen's Foot-Ease? One feels the heat and the other heals the feet."—Life.

In India there is more wealth than in any country in the world. Gold, fabrics, jewels and spices, for ages these have been produced and found in this land. One of the Indian princes owns [illegible] valued at $15,000,000.

Humors

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule.

They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions, by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not.

They cause more suffering than anything else.

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

ANOTHER AID TO MATRIMONY.

The Ring-Bearer a Feature of Up-to-Date Weddings.

At many of the up-to-date weddings the ring-bearer is an important feature of the bridal procession as it slowly marches up the aisle. Usually this functionary is a small boy—not so small, however, that he will lose the precious circlet with which he is entrusted—dressed as a page and carrying with much importance the satin pillow that holds the ring.

This is not an absolutely new feature of weddings, but it is one that should be encouraged by fond parents who would have the ceremony go off without a hitch. As things are now, the wedding ring is a fruitful source of trouble. When the groom take charge of it himself he invariably forgets in which pocket he put it, and it is only produced after a nerve-racking pause and much fumbling.

When it is intrusted to the care of the best man, it is as like as not to be dropped by his nervous fingers as he awkwardly essays to hand it to his friend. Therefore, the little ring-bearer in doublet and hose is not only a picturesque addition to the wedding procession as he walks along beside the flower girl—he is also important for the preservation of peace and tranquillity.

It is prophesied, by the by, that the fashionable wedding with its bridesmaids, its maid of honor, its flower girl, its music and flowers and chatting, criticising host of spectators will soon be a thing of the past.

A goodly number of young folks in smart circles have recently slipped quietly away after their engagements have beene announced and been married at a clergyman's house simply to avoid this ostentatious display.

Men have always been restive under a custom which is to them theatrical and trying in the extreme, but they have yielded as the American man usually does to the wishes of the women.

Now, however, even femininity seems to begin to look upon the fashionable wedding as a great bore and as unnecessary expense, and in consequence slips away quietly with the man of its choice, foregoing the pleasure of court trains and tulle veils, and is married with the gardener and cook of the rector as the sole witnesses.—Baltimore News.

The Officer Was Satisfied.

Sir William Turner, a Scotch savant of note, is an authority on electric fish, having given much study to their peculiarities. At a "smoker" recently given by the British association he told, with much gusto, how he once got the best of an unduly inquisitive customs officer. "When first I went to Edinburgh," he said, "the professor to whom I was assistant possessed a very rare specimen of an electric fish. Though, in a general way, like any other fish to all appearance, anyone who touched this specimen received an electric shock of such severity as to put an end to any further desire for close acquaintance with it. A professor on the continent who was greatly interested in electric fishes expressed a strong desire to see this Edinburgh specimen, and at the beginning of the autumn vacation I was intrusted with the duty of conveying it, in a specially constructed box, across the channel for his inspection. On arriving on the other side I assured the customs officer that I had nothing to declare, but, unfortunately for him, the appearance of this box excited his suspicion. I repeated my assurances of bona fides and informed him that the box contained a fish. As he still appeared unsatisfied," continued Sir William, speaking in characteristically measured tones, "I advised him, in—the—most—courteous manner, that an investigation of the contents of the box was inadvisable. He, however, was a somewhat determined man and observed that he had better see about it for himself. Accordingly he opened the lid of the box, inserted his hand, and—— Well, I had no more trouble with the custom house."

Miss' Costume.

Of rough cheviot made with Eton coat and finished with stitching in clover leaf design.

The Shoe.

Hereupon I ventured to reason with woman.

"Your conventional immunities," I urged, "are not compatable with the new possibilities which you seek to assume! There is where the shoe pinches!"

The woman gave me a withering look.

"Pinches!" she exclaimed most scornfully. "It's a mile too big! I could wear two sizes smaller!"

Oh, what a futile thing mere logic seemed now!—Detroit Journal.

On Wheels.

Not only is the bicycle in Cathay a fact, but the Coreans have taken to wheeling. Consul General Allen reports that two ex-cabinet ministers may be seen on the streets of Seoul on wheels, getting more pleasure out of their machines than they ever got out of their offices. The consul general there thinks there is a good field in Corea for American bicycles, which already constitute a majority of those owned in that country.

About the only difference between laughing and crying is that laughing draws the corners of the mouth up and crying pulls them down.

Women are Handicapped.

Too Frequent Illness Debars Them From a Successful Career in the Business World—How It May Be Overcome.

From the Free Press, Detroit, Mich.

The greatest drawback today with women that work in the stores and factories is, that they do not take the right care of their health. Business men frequently say they can't depend on women because they are ill too often. If every young woman would take the right care of herself this complaint would never be heard. Mrs. C. W. Mansfield, of 58 Farrar Street, Detroit, Mich., is a business woman, and a successful one, too. Employing many young women and having years of experience in the business world, she is in position to speak of women who earn a livelihood.

"For years," she says, "I suffered in silence and was so worn out at night that I could not sleep. I visited a female specialist who said I had a complication of ailments peculiar to women. I could not find relief from her remedies and had tried so many kinds of medicine that I had given up all hope of ever getting better.

"I was given a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, by a young lady in my employ. The first box gave me much relief and I was able to rest at night for the first time in many months.

"I then bought more pills and think I must have used a dozen boxes in my own case, but have given away to suffering women double that amount. Without a doubt these pills are a good medicine, for they cured me, and have cured several people to my knowledge.

"I think that if you should ask any of the druggists of Detroit, who are the best buyers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, they would say the young women.

"These pills certainly build up the nervous system and many a young woman owes her life to them.

"As a business woman I am pleased to recommend them, as they did more for me than any physician, and I can give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People credit for my general good health today."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a boon to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health to the exhausted woman where every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

For the growing girl they are of the utmost benefit, for the mother indispensable, for every woman invaluable.

At druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Scehenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

A question that gives one a headache must be a nut-cracker.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Tonic For Impaired Health.

Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco. Kentucky Favorite Whiskey, unsurpassed for medicinal purposes.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

The female elephant is known by the size of her trunk.

We have almost reached the Twentieth Century, and no remedy has yet equaled GARFIELD TEA, which is the ORIGINAL HERB MEDICINE for the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache.

One Grateful Descendant.

"This," said the guide, "is the grave of Adam!"

Historic spot! With reverential awe—nay, with a feeling of deep thankfulness—the wealthy merchant tailor on his first trip to the orient drew near and cast a flower on the tomb.

"Erring ancestor," he murmured, "I should be the last man on earth to revile your memory. To your sin I owe my prosperity."—Chicago Tribune.

Subtleties of Phrase.

"Do you think your new production is in for a long run?" asked the friend.

"It is impossible to state at this early day," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "The members of our company are still in doubt as to whether they are in for a long run or a long walk."—Washington Star.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

Improved Ball-Bearing **$18 SEWING MACHINE**

will do as much work and a great a variety as the highest price machine sold. Operates on ball-bearings, runs with no noise and little effort. We warrant it satisfactory to the user in use for 10 years. To introduce this machine we will, for a limited time, send our No. 8 style, as illustrated with attachments, on receipt of $18, freight paid. Write today for our Catalogue of Sewing Machines.

PATTOSIEN'S Furniture Exposition Building, corner 16th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

THE BELLA VISTA RANCH.

A Famous Property That Will at Once Become the Scene of Extensive Oil Operations.

The late Creed Haymond, famous as a lawyer and politician and man of wealth, created on the Bella Vista ranch in San Mateo County, a country seat, where he sought rest from business.

After Mr. Haymond's death the property was purchased by Henry H. Davis, the well-known attorney, of 420 California street, San Francisco. The profuse oil seepages on the ranch were known to Mr. Haymond, and he often spoke of development, but nothing was done in that line until Mr. Davis acquired the property. Recent investigations by oil experts determined Mr. Davis to organize the Bella Vista oil syndicate, comprising well-known San Francisco and Kansas City business men and capitalists. The president of the company is Dr. A. E. Neumeister of Kansas City; first vice-president is Henry H. Davis of San Francisco, Charles F. O'Brien of Kansas City is secretary. The assistant secretary and manager is Thomas Gilbert of San Francisco, a practical oil man of many years' experience.

The Bella Vista oil syndicate opened a beautiful office recently on the first floor of the Bush-street side of the Mills building, where stock is on sale, and where prospectuses and full information may be had.

The capital stock is $1,500,000, the shares $1 each, par value, non-assessable. A limited amount of stock is offered to investors at 10 cents per share. Offices have also been opened at Kansas City.

It is proposed to begin at once to develop the Bella Vista ranch, the entire 1200 acres of which is believed to be first-class oil territory. The property is eighteen miles west from Redwood City, is abundantly supplied with wood and water, and will at once become the seat of active oil development.

Men sometimes make money, but money never makes men.

The Best Preparation for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The favorite drink of connoisseurs is Gilt Edge Whiskey, because it is properly matured and is absolutely pure. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

That Listless, Lack-Luster Feeling.

Caused by a logy, languid liver. Stir it up with Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, ideal laxative, intestinal tonic and brain bracer. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

It's a wise boy who knows how to pick the pantry lock, but it's a fool kid who brags about it.

COME AND GO

In many forms

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Lumbago
Sciatica

make up a large part of human suffering. They come suddenly, but they go promptly by the use of

St. Jacobs Oil

which is a certain sure cure.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

5.15 QUEEN

SEND NO MONEY

Until you have seen and tested our watch. We sell at Factory Price at One-Half and less than what you have to pay elsewhere. Our watches are fitted with the unequalled, 17 Jeweled Special Limited, or 7 jewel Waltham or Elgin Movement, known the world over as the best, and WARRANTED 20 YEARS. Case is hunting solid gold pattern engraving, extra 14 karat gold plate, good enough for a railroad president. Special Offer for the next 60 days: Send your address and we will send watch C. O. D. with privilege of full examination. Call in any expert and if found perfectly satisfactory and the best watch ever offered for such a price pay $5.15 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. FREE a $7.00 chain for next 30 days with every watch. State if Ladies or Gents watch is wanted. Write at once as we may not advertise this watch at this price again. Catalogue free. Excelsior Watch Co., 347 Central Bank Bldg., Chicago.

Nervous Prostration and the Liquor, Morphine, and Tobacco Habits Cured at the

KEELEY INSTITUTES

No. 1170 Market St., San Francisco, and Carson City, Nevada. Adopted by the U. S. Government.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post St. S. F. Send for Circular.

SURE CURE FOR PILES

ITCHING Piles produce moisture and cause itching. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c a jar at druggists or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write me about your case. DR. BOSANKO, Philada. Pa.

F. F. N. U. NO. 48, 1900

CUTLER'S CARBOLATE of IODINE

A guaranteed Cure for Catarrh and Consumption. $1.00. D Lock Box 145. W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N.Y., Prop's.

Forewarned, Forearmed.

The liability to disease is greatly lessened when the blood is in good condition, and the circulation healthy and vigorous. For then all refuse matter is promptly carried out of the system; otherwise it would rapidly accumulate—fermentation would take place, the blood become polluted and the constitution so weakened that a simple malady might result seriously.

A healthy, active circulation means good digestion and strong, healthy nerves.

As a blood purifier and tonic S. S. S. has no equal. It is the safest and best remedy for old people and children because it contains no minerals, but is made exclusively of roots and herbs.

No other remedy so thoroughly and effectually cleanges the blood of impurities. At the same time it builds up the weak and debilitated, and renovates the entire system. It cures permanently all manner of blood and skin troubles.

SSS

Mr. E. E. Kelly, of Urbana, O., writes: "I had Eczema on my hands and face for five years. It would break out in little white pustules, crusts would form and drop off, leaving the skin red and inflamed. The doctors did me no good. I used all the medicated soaps and salves without benefit. S. S. S. cured me, and my skin is as clear and smooth as any one's."

Mrs. Henry Siegfried, of Cape May, N. J., says that twenty-one bottles of S. S. S. cured her of Cancer of the breast. Doctors and friends thought her case hopeless.

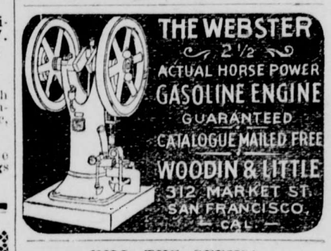
Richard T. Gardner, Florence, S. C., suffered for years with Boils. Two bottles of S. S. S. put his blood in good condition and the Boils disappeared.

Send for our free book, and write our physicians about your case. Medical advice free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Are You Deaf??

All cases of DEAFNESS or HARD-HEARING are now CURABLE by our new invention; only those born deaf are incurable. HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY. Describe your case. Examination and advice free. You can cure yourself at home at a nominal cost. International Aural Clinic, 596 La Salle Ave., Dept. 162 CHICAGO



KILL THE GERMS!

Spread of Germs Through the Human System Instantly Checked by "5 DROPS."

"5 DROPS" is a germ killer; a preventive of disease; a builder of nerve force; a maker of pure blood; of healthy tissue. Where it is used there can be no disease. It is a natural foe to germ life. Left to themselves, without adequate measures of prevention, the germs which enter the weak human system multiply so rapidly that their numbers become beyond human comprehension, destroying the structures of the body until death comes to the victim's relief. "5 DROPS," if taken in time, is an absolute preventive of disease. IT is the only absolute cure for Rheumatism, driving out of the system forever the uric acid and other impurities which cause it in its various forms. It is taken up at once by the blood. Hence its work is quicker, surer and many times more effective. You should never be without it. Secure a bottle today. You will then be on the safe side. "5 Drops" is harmless and can be used by a child as well as by an adult. **It is used with unfailing effect in the following diseases: Rheumatism, Sciatica, Backache, Neuralgia, Gout, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Croup, La Grippe, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, Paralysis, Creeping Numbness, Etc.**

I WAS AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Gentlemen: I want to tell you what your "5 Drops" has done for me. I was for two years a sufferer of untold misery. My feet were swollen so I could not wear shoes and my hands were drawn so I could not open them, nor could I shut them. They cramped half shut. My husband had me try every medicine he could hear of and I still suffered untold agonies. Nothing I could get would ease my pain, until last November one of my neighbors had Rheumatism so bad he could not walk. He told my husband about "5 Drops" curing him, so he got me a dollar bottle, and in three weeks I walked without a cane and could use my hands, something I had not done for two years. I give all the praise to "5 Drops." My neighbor's know that I was at death's door. Now I have used four bottles of "5 Drops" and can do my work with ease. I am still taking it sometimes. If this will do any good to ward getting suffering people to use "5 Drops," use this as you please. If any one doubts this, send them to my friends and neighbors. ELIZABETH C. FINN, 2057 North Lyon St., Springfield, Mo.

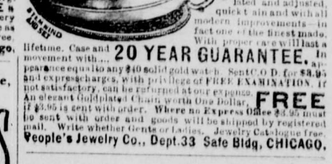
Sept. 12, 1900.

SWANSON'S "5 DROPS" is sold by us and agents. In some places the Druggists are our agents. If the remedy is not obtainable in your town, order of us direct. Large size bottle, 300 doses, $1.00, sent prepaid by express or mail, or for the next 30 days, to enable all who are suffering to at least have an opportunity to try the most wonderful of all remedies, we will send **SAMPLE FREE** upon receipt of 4c. to pay postage. Agents wanted in new territory. **Write Now.**

5 DROPS Trade Mark

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 164 Lake St., Chicago.

AN AMERICAN WATCH



$3.95

The handsomest 14 K. double gold plated watch ever offered. Beautifully engraved hunting or open face, fitted with a genuine **AMERICAN MOVEMENT** no imitation, fully jeweled, nickel finish, properly regulated and adjusted, quick aim and with all modern improvements—in fact one of the finest made. With proper care it will last a lifetime. Case and movement with... appearance equals any $40 solid gold watch. Sent C. O. D. for $3.95 and express charges, with privilege of FREE EXAMINATION, if not satisfactory, can be returned at our expense. An elegant Gold plated Chain, worth One Dollar, FREE if $3.95 is sent with order. Where no Express Office $3.95 must be sent with order and goods will be shipped by registered mail. Write whether Gents or Ladies. Jewelry Catalogue free. **20 YEAR GUARANTEE.** People's Jewelry Co., Dept. 33 Safe Bldg., CHICAGO.

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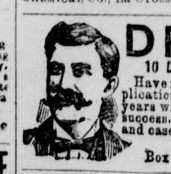
It injures nervous system to do so. **BACO-CURO** is the only cure that really cures and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. **BACO-CURO** is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands, it will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid, $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis.



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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1901.

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JUST COMMON FOLKS,

If only sweetest bells were rung
How we should miss the minor chimes
If only grandest poets sung,
There'd be no simple little rhymes;
The modest clinging vine adds grace
To all the forest's giant oaks,
And 'mid earth's mighty is a place
To people with just common folks.

Not they the warriors who shall win
Upon the battlefield a name
To sound the awful din;
Not theirs the painter's deathless fame;
Not theirs the poet's muse that rings
The rhythmic gift his soul invokes;
Theirs but to do the simple things
That duty gives just common folks.

Fate has not lifted them above
The level of the human plane;
They share with men a fellow love
In touch with pleasure and with pain.
One great, far-reaching brotherhood,
With common burdens, common yokes,
And common wrongs and common good—
God's army of just common folks.

An Unconscious Matchmaker.

Do tell me, old fellow, how on earth it is possible for such a metamorphosis to have taken place. Not a month ago we sat here, two hardened bachelors, determined to remain so to the end of our days, and now I find you transformed into a most devoted husband."

A hearty laugh was the immediate answer to this outburst, and Dr. Trenton, to whom it was addressed, took a puff at his pipe before replying.

"Well, you see, Jim," he said, "I thought it would be fun to surprise you thoroughly for once. But Delia shall tell you the story, and you may be surprised to learn that you yourself, unconsciously, I admit, made up the match."

"I suppose it is for penance, Will, that I am to narrate my own mistakes and misdeeds to Mr. Allison. Two months ago I was a stupid little country girl. My eldest brother had sent for me to keep his house. Our parents have been dead many years and I had lived with an aunt. Henry, my brother, had written me that it would be impossible for him to meet me at the depot, and that I should drive to the Tudor Flats, where he was living on the fourth floor. My poor brain was certainly in a whirl after my long drive through the noisy streets. When I arrived at the Tudor Flats I walked bravely up the stairs.

"I know you will laugh at me dreadfully, Mr. Allison, but you must remember that I had never before seen so many stairs. In my ignorance I was unaware that the entresol does not count; therefore, when I arrived at a landing where a door was ajar and an old man servant replying to an inquirer the the doctor would not be home until 2 o'clock, I naturally concluded that I had reached my journey's end, for my brother also bears the title doctor. To old James' astonishment I walked calmly in, saying:

"'The doctor expects me. Please have my luggage seen to.'

"'But, miss, I don't know,' he ventured, 'I have the strictest orders never to allow any one to enter my master's study during his absence.'

"'I am the doctor's sister, and he himself arranged my coming,' I answered, condescendingly.

"With that he admitted me, muttering: 'Never heard about a sister,' into the smoky, dusty apartments, which I assumed to be my brother's.

"Much to James' consternation, I set to work and dusted furniture and books, spread a clean cloth on the table, and prepared a lunch (though James informed me 'Master never eats at home') of fresh butter, home-made bread, cheese, ham and apples; then decorated the room with roses and honeysuckle brought from home.

"To pass away the time, I took up a book and began to read. A note fell out of this book. My eyes fell on the first words and my attention was instantly attracted. It was signed Charlie Allison, and read:

"'Dear Old Man: So you have decided to install that awful creature in your house, though you acknowledge that all hopes of peace and comfort of your life will be gone. My dear fellow, do be advised and give up this preposterous idea. At any rate, don't be surprised if I cut your acquaintance for the present, and leave you to enjoy the company of Miss Delia. Your friend,

"CHARLIE ALLISON."

"My dear lady," interrupted Charlie, "you don't mean to say—it isn't possible that any misunderstanding arose out of that? My dislike and——"

"I do mean to say so," she replied, laughing; "it was quite possible—indeed, natural—I should assume that those words referred to me. I was at first highly indignant and then began to cry. My resolution was soon formed; I would go away at once and not ever see the heartless brother who had discussed me in such a manner before my rival.

"While repacking my bag I came upon a photograph of myself. A sudden impulse made me write a few words on the back of it and leave it on the table. Then I heard steps outside. It was Henry, I thought. He should not find me there. Seeing the door of a small room open, I slipped in and closed it behind me."

"Let me tell the rest," interrupted the doctor; "I fancied I was dreaming as I became aware of the invitingly spread table; then I noted two covers laid as if for a delightful tete-a-tete, and upon my napkin a photograph of the sweetest face I had ever seen. Listen to what was written under it:

"'As I am so ugly; as I destroy your peace and drive away your friends, I leave you to lunch alone and shall find a home elsewhere.'

"While puzzling about what this might mean, I heard a terrific yell from Delia, my parrot; I opened the storeroom door and Delia, my wife, fell into my arms.

"After explanations had been made I restored her to brother Henry as housekeeper, but claimed her in five weeks for my own. Now do you believe that you are a matchmaker?"—Boston Post.

TWO POOR BOYS WHO MADE THEIR MARKS IN THE WORLD.

MARCUS DALY'S MONEY.		HENRY VILLARD'S DEEDS.
Capital represented by him	$100,000,000	Reported the Lincoln-Douglas debates
His personal wealth	22,000,000	Reported the first Lincoln campaign.
Copper interests represented	75,000,000	War correspondent, the Civil War.
First price paid for his copper mine	35,000	Foreign correspondent of American newspapers.
His annual wage roll paid	8,000,000	In 1861 owned New York Evening Post and Nation.
His horses cost	1,000,000	In 1875 president Oregon Steamship Company.
His works of art cost	300,000	Receiver of Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.
His private car cost	40,000	Completed in 1883 the Northern Pacific Railroad.
His hotel cost	200,000	President Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
His personal living cost per annum	5,000	President Edison General Electric Company.
His annual income was approximately	2,500,000	Chairman in 1889 of the Northern Pacific directory.

Marcus Daly graduated from digging potatoes to digging copper and accumulated a fortune of $50,000,000. Henry Villard rose from reporter to railroad president, became a Napoleon of finance, lost two enormous fortunes, and died a millionaire.

RUSHING INTO THE CITIES.

Young Men Invite Failure by Essaying Untried Fields.

Some published fragments of the new census statistics are very depressing to the old-fashioned, yet very sensible, people who have been hoping that the movement of villagers and country people to the large cities had been checked.

What is the meaning of the continuous rush to the cities? The old explanation was that farmers' sons and daughters wearied of work that was never finished; they had heard of city demands for labor and of city wages, payable always in cash and at stated dates. They had also heard of city pleasures, some of which were said to cost nothing, while others were very cheap. But young people do not constitute the whole body of people who are crowding into the cities, for mechanics and artisans of all kinds are in the throng, for in the villages and country districts employment is irregular and pay uncertain. The more aspiring of them hope for the larger opportunities and recognition that the country dares not promise; they know, too, that such of their children as incline to study may become fairly, even highly, educated in the city without special cost to their parents. Of the "seamy" side of city life they know nothing, for their acquaintances who "went to town" have not returned to tell of it; few of them could return if they would. The few who go back to the old homesteads are the men who have succeeded, and in any village such a man in effect resembles a gold-laden miner from Cape Nome or the Klondike—his example threatens to depopulate the town.

Nevertheless the rural districts are not going to be depopulated, except when their soil is very poor and their malaria overrich. A countryward movement started in some cities a few years ago and it has been increasing in volume, it may be almost invisible in some localities, for 3,000,000 square miles is an area so great that any city's overflow might be lost in it. The men who are trying scientific farming are all from the cities and they have carried their city ideas with them. As a rule, city brain and city money are suggesting and backing the rural attempts to have good roads, pure water, perfect drainage, high farming, high-grade schools, free libraries and many other ameliorations of old-time conditions. Yet in one respect the city man in the country is a disappointment to all classes of the dissatisfied, for when they talk of going to the city he persistently says, "Don't," and he supports his advice with a dismal array of facts and figures.—Saturday Evening Post.

The American Is Vulgar.

"We must all agree that the American has beyond other men an innate respect for women and for helpless things," writes "An American Mother" in the Ladies' Home Journal. "He has usually, too, a wide acquaintance with the world which hinders him from intolerance and vanity. He has also a tact too fine to blurt out unpleasant facts to his companions, as does the Englishman, who, quite unprovoked, hurls disagreeable truths at you with a ferocity and a gusto that is indecent. A week with your dearest English friends is enough to make you in love with lying. The dearer you are to them the more likely are they to talk incessantly of the mole on your nose, or your vulgar kinsfolk. The American has a vivacity almost French: he gives himself easily to the occasion: he is ready to weep and laugh with you, and is sincerely interested in your new bicycle or baby. At the same time he has something of the phlegm of the Asiatic, and seldom frets or grumbles. He sniffs the odors of foul drains, quaffs typhoid germs in his water, sits in overheated steam cars and stands in overcrowded street cars year after year with imperturbable good humor.

"Why, with all these qualities—why is he not a more agreeable fellow? Why, with all the traits that go to make up a courtly gentleman—why is he vulgar? Simply because he is not certain of his own position. He asserts himself every moment lest you may mistake him for an inferior. This uneasy self-assertion is the explanation of all our bad manners. 'I'm as good as you!' is the secret thought with which too many of us meet every fellow-creature."

An Epitaph for Ruskin.

The London Academy has awarded a prize of one guinea to J. R. Anderson, Lairbeck, Keswick, for the best inscription suitable for the proposed medallion of John Ruskin in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Anderson's epitaph is as follows:

He Taught Us
To Hold
In Loving Reverence
Poor Men and Their Work
Great Men and Their Work
God and His Work.

In connection with this competition it is interesting to quote what Ruskin himself said on epitaphs: "Take care that some memorial is kept of men who deserve memory in a distinct statement on the stone or brass of their tombs, either that they were true men or rascals—wise men or fools. How beautiful the variety of sepulchral architecture might be, in any extensive place of burial, if the public would meet the small expense of thus expressing its opinions in a verily instructive manner, and if some of the tombstones accordingly terminated in fools' caps, and others, instead of crosses and cherubs, bore engravings of cats-o'-nine-tails as typical of the probable methods of entertainment in the next world of the persons not, it is to be hoped, reposing below.

Key to the Working-Girl's Success.

"Whatever vocation the girl wageworker settles upon she may as well accept the fact, first as last, that slipshod performance and inadequate equipment will win no favor, will not even secure a foothold," writes Margaret E. Sangster in the Ladies' Home Journal. "The ranks are everywhere crowded, and the second-rate work must go to the wall. In most fields the supply is well in excess of the demand, and only the capable, the efficient, the competent and the trustworthy may hope to find their niche. As a grain of satisfaction let it be added that those possessed of these desirable qualities, those who are ready for service and are responsible in their work, are sure to be appreciated and will never cease to be wanted."

Barter.

"I should like to subscribe to your paper. Would you be willing to take it out in trade?"

Country Editor—Guess so; what's your business?

"I'm the undertaker."—Brooklyn Life.

Guards on European Royalty.

Every royal palace in Europe has its special private police, who, in one guise or another, are always on the lookout for suspicious persons.

English Public Buildings.

The public buildings of England alone are valued at a sum approaching $1,250,200,000.

A woman is never so proud as when her boy voluntarily asks for a fork with which to eat his pie.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

All the children were begging for a story. Uncle Hal had told so many tales that there was scarcely a new subject left.

"I will tell you a sad story about a cat," he said at last. "It was a kitten and it belonged to a little girl named Rose. Now, this kitten was black and had long fur, but during the winter it felt the cold, especially nights, so the kind cook used to leave the oven door open and there it slept all night."

"On the oven door?" asked Charlie, seriously.

"Oh, no. In the oven, the lower oven, where the wood was kept to dry. The fires were out, and with the doors open the oven was just comfortably warm. Then in the early morning the cook would call the kitten out and shut the door before she started the fire.

"One morning she came down and found the oven door shut. She was very busy and did not even think of the kitten. Of course if the door had been open she would have remembered, but she started the fire, and a good hot fire it was. When Rose came down she ran into the kitchen and looked around eagerly.

"'Where is Kitty?' she asked.

"The cook dropped a pan. 'Goodness gracious,' she cried. She knew that the beer she had drunk before going to bed had made her head a little muddled, and now she wished she had not touched it, for then the oven door would not be found shut. She ran to the stove, which was nearly red hot by that time, and when she opened the door and looked in, she found that the poor, little kitten——"

"Was all burned up," cried May with tears in her eyes.

"Oh, Uncle Hal!" exclaimed Charlie.

"The poor little thing!" wailed Edna.

Uncle Hal looked gravely around the circle of sorrowful faces.

"She found that the poor, little kitten," he repeated slowly, "hadn't slept in the oven at all, for the door had been shut all night. She was out in the wood shed in a basket of chips."

"Oh!" cried all the children in chorus, and then they laughed together, and Uncle Hal laughed with them.

Optimism vs. Pessimism.

1. Two girls examined a bush. One observed that it had a rose, the other that it had a thorn.

2. Two children were gathering flowers. One said that the flowers were plentiful, the other that the sun was hot.

3. Two friends were scaling the Alps. One exclaimed at the grandeur of the scenery, the other at the steepness of the ascent.

4. Two children looked through colored glasses. One said, "The world is bright," the other said, "The world is blue."

5. Two people were out on the sea in a boat. One admired the beauty of the waves, the other complained that they rocked the boat.

6. Two boys went out to fly a kite. One thought the kite mounted finely, the other grumbled that the string tangled.

7. Two people listened to the song of a bird. One said, "How beautiful the notes," the other said, "How short the song."

8. Two maidens by a stream. One said, "How clear the water," the other, "How damp the ground."—Fulton Sun.

New people movin' in right next door!
So now I won't fret and fuss no more.
For I can see just all they do,
An' maybe in summer hear 'em, too!
For we allus open winders wide
So's to get the air on ev'ry side.
Course there'll be talkin' an' lots of noise,
That is, if the children's only boys.
Hope there is children, for, oh! dear me!
How tough an' miserable 'twould be
If only old folks should move in there!
Oh, I'd be so mad! Well, I don't care—
They've a dog, I know, for I saw him
And I heard the woman call him Jim.
(I'd call him over here if I dared,
An' didn't suppose the woman cared).
There's a baby carriage, and that shows
That they have a baby, I suppose.
And there's another one for a doll!
I'll bet there isn't a boy at all.
Oh, yes, there is, for there goes his wheel.
My, but I'm glad! I'd just like to squeal!
An' now I can see him ev'ry day
Mountin' his wheel and ridin' away.
Maybe he'll holler an' say "Hullo!
Old fellow, look down an' see me go."
He plays baseball, for there is his bat,
An' maybe he'll talk to me of that,
An' tell me of the nines, their runs and all.
I do hope he loves to talk of ball.
An' some day the dog will come in, too,
An' we can teach him a trick or two—
To speak for his food or lie down dead,
Jump through a hoop or stand on his head.
Guess 'twould take that boy a good long while
To read all through the books in that pile.
There goes his sled, an' I s'pose he skates
An' cuts pigeon wings an' figure eights.
There's a fishing rod, doubled up fine;
That box, I s'pose, holds his hooks an' line.
Oh, there he comes! An' my! he can jump—
Clear from the steps way down to the pump.
His back is straight as a soldier's gun
An' his big brown eyes are full of fun.
I wonder now if he'll notice me,
If I sit right here where he can see,
And kinder whistle soft and yet clear,
But loud enough so he'd have to hear.
He did! An' what d'ye s'pose he did?
Why, winked and hollered, "Hullo there, kid!
Can you catch?" An' the first thing I knew
A big red apple came sailin' through
The winder, right square into my lap,
An' he turned away, liftin' his cap.
So now I shan't fret an' fuss no more,
For now I've a neighbor boy next door,
An' I'm sure my back and ugly crutch
Won't bother me now—so very much.
—Chicago Record.

"He'll Do."

"He'll do," said a gentleman, decisively, speaking of an office boy who had been in his employ but a single day.

"What makes you think so?"

"Because he gives himself up so entirely to the task in hand. I watched him while he swept the office, and although a procession, with three or four brass bands in it, went by the office while he was at work, he paid no attention to it, but swept on as if the sweeping of that room was the only thing of any consequence on this earth at that time. Then I set him to addressing some envelopes, and although there were a lot of picture-papers and other papers on the desk at which he sat, he paid no attention at all to them, but kept right on addressing those envelopes until the last one of them was done. He'll do, because he is thorough and dead in earnest about everything."

You may be naturally a very smart person; you may be so gifted that you can do almost anything; but all that you do will lack perfection, if you do not do it with all of your heart and strength.

MARVELS OF MECHANISM.

Automatons that Have Excited the Wonder of European Travelers.

Some years ago a jeweler of Boulogne, France, constructed a wonderful automatic conjurer. This figure, correctly dressed in black, performed various sleight-of-hand tricks with remarkable dexterity, and when it was applauded gracefully saluted the spectators to the right and left. One of its tricks was the following: It struck a table several times, and made an egg come out of it. It then blew upon the latter, when out of it came a bird that flapped its wings and sang, and afterward entered the egg again.

This, however, was nothing as compared with the automatic fly manufactured by John Miller and which flew around the table during a dinner and alighted upon the hand of its owner and manufacturer, to the great astonishment of the guests.

Another wonderful piece of mechanism was a minute coach, to which were harnessed several horses, and which rolled over the table. Upon starting the coachman cracked his whip and the horses began to prance, and then became quiet and started off on a trot. The coach stopped, and the lackey jumped from his seat, and, opening the door, handed out a handsomely dressed lady, who saluted and then reentered the coach. The lackey closed the door and jumped upon the box, the whip snapped and the horses galloped off.

The famous mechanical flute player was a life-long figure, standing by the side of a broken column, upon which it slightly leaned. It was capable of playing a dozen different airs with remarkable ease. To effect this result there was a system of weights that actuated a bellows placed in the interior of the automaton, and through an invisible tube forced air to the flute, where it acted in the usual way upon the stopple of the opening. In order to obtain the modulations, and consequently a complete air, the fingers of the automaton were movable and closed the holes of the flute hermetically when at rest. The fingers were moved by wires and cords that were tautened and relaxed by the play of a toothed cylinder.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Dog Laughed.

The proprietor of a Third avenue store owns a little black kitten that cultivates a habit of squatting on its haunches, like a bear or a kangaroo, and then sparring with its forepaws as if it had taken lessons from a pugilist.

A gentleman took into the store the other evening an enormous black dog, half Newfoundland, half collie, fat, good-natured, and intelligent. The tiny black kitten, instead of bolting at once for shelter, retreated a few paces, sat erect on its hind legs, and "put its fists" in an attitude of defiance. The contrast in size between the two was intensely amusing. It reminded one of Jack the Giant Killer preparing to demolish a giant.

Slowly and without a sign of excitability the huge dog walked as far as his chain would allow him, and gazed intently at the kitten and its odd posture. Then, as the comicality of the situation struck him, he turned his head and shoulders around to the spectators, and if animal ever laughed in the world that dog assuredly did so then and there. He neither barked nor growled, but indulged in a low chuckle, while eyes and mouth beamed with merriment.

Could Take a Joke.

Barber (absently)—Shampoo, sir?

Customer (with shining bald pate)—No;—shine!—Puck.

LIGHT AT SMALL COST.

DEVICE PERFECTED WHICH WILL BURN AIR.

Globes Filled with Always Luminous Metal and Others Containing Phosphorescent Microbes — Late Inventions About Ready for the Market.

Undoubtedly one of the most remarkable features of the Paris exhibition just closed has been the multiplicity of curious and novel systems for producing light. In electricity the extraordinary electric lamp that must be lighted with a match proved one of the triumphs of the German section. In gas-lighting the portable boxes of a Paris company have already found their way into general use. Acetylene, that peculiar French discovery and invention, astonished the visitor by its white effulgence all along the Seine, between the new bridge and the Street of Nations. The powerful new American petroleum lamps on the Quai des Tuilleries show that old-fashioned "coal oil" is still to be heard from. In the exhibition grounds and on the Paris boulevard the alcohol lamps with incandescent gas burners compete with the electric light. More curious still and full of a vague promise are the mysterious psychological and luminous metallic lamps. Finally, the scientists and capitalists of Paris are whispering together over something in the municipal and house-lighting line that is absolutely sensational. The discovery or invention contemplates the disintegration at the burner of common air, pumped through the mains—air that costs nothing but the pumping. The great question is which is to be the cheapest and the best. Gas and electric lighting companies may or may not have to go into liquidation; in any case, the honest citizen may hope at last to come into his own at no distant day.

I first noticed the "fountains" of this canned-gas company at the exhibition, but they are now doing business on the Rue Auber, beside the Grand Opera, and are beginning to extend their business all over Europe. It is in the full tourist quarter, and I fancy there have been few Americans in Paris this summer who have not stood in admiration before the simple-looking device displayed in those show windows by which the suburbanite and the farmer equally with the dweller in cities may enjoy gas-lighting all over his house. These gas fountains—using the word in the French sense—are long, narrow metal boxes, standing upright, of solid construction, to hold compressed illuminating gas, that by means of rubber tubes is led to incandescent burners by way of movable lamps like those that stand on center tables in America. This is the story of the "fountains;" but simple as it is, how is it that no one thought of it before

The gas boxes, sold to the consumer at $5 each, require only to be taken home and set up on shelves. Three form the regulation "battery" for a moderate-sized house, lighting the three rooms which the French light brilliantly—the dining-room, the ante-chamber and the kitchen.

THE NEW GAS FOUNTAINS.

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EAT THE FAT OF THE LAND.

Natives of Burgundy Are Well Provided With Edible Necessities.

In the morning many eat gaudes, a porridge, made of Indian corn flour mixed with milk, or a soup maigre with cream, then curds, or goat's cheese, or a peculiar kind, home-made, called formage fort, a well-deserved name, for I have never seen a woman partake of it. It is made of dried curds and old goat's cheese kept in wood ashes for a year, the two grated and mixed together with salt, pepper, brandy and sometimes garlic. When it has subsided the whole presents the appearance of yellowish, sticky, strong-smelling, curdled cream—far from appetizing in my opinion, which is not, however, that of a great many male Burgundians. White wine is the general beverage at breakfast.

For the midday meal there is often salt pork (cured at home), boiled with different kinds of vegetables—cabbages, potatoes, turnips, beans, carrots or peas—the broth being utilized for soup in the evening. As a change, the wives prepare occasionally a ragout de mutton, sometimes a pot au feu for Sunday dinner, and the people thereabout, being extremely sociable, they invite each other frequently, and do not mind sacrificing ducks, fowls, geese, pigeons or rabbits in honor of their guests. Large quantities of salads, radishes and fruit are eaten in their season, and eggs, milk, curds and cream throughout the year.

Mercerey produces vast quantities of fruits—apples, pears, cherries, apricots, almonds, nuts and medlars; but its [illegible] deservedly renowned. They [illegible] grown as hardy fruit in the vineyards and receive the sun's rays without shelter of any kind; the warm showers of thunder-storms (very frequent there) wash the dust from their velvet coats, while the soft summer breezes soon dry off all moisture, leaving them at last in the perfection of their delicious ripeness and purple-hued beauty. These are the edible peaches. There is another sort called white ones, used for making brandy, but seldom eaten, being greatly inferior to the red kind.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Plans for a Long Drive.

In a wonderful wagon drawn by two gray horses sixteen hands high, and with a yellow dog mascot as his companion, the Baron Herman De Twigh will start from Hoboken for a three months' drive across country to the City of Mexico. The yellow dog cost the baron 25 cents. The wagon cost a small fortune. It is not only a house on wheels, but an arena and a fort. In shape it somewhat resembles a wagonette. It has a top, light sides, but no windows. The sides, however, disappear at the touch of a spring. From the wagon top a big awning may be extended in the air automatically so as to form a complete tent.

Every panel of the wagon inside and out opens by a spring and reveals a store place for provisions and supplies. Another spring turns two seats inside the wagon into a comfortable bed, and under the driver's seat is a store of arms ranging all the way from a small pistol to a Maxim rapid-fire gun. The baron is over 60 years old. His home is at 349 Central avenue, West Hoboken. He came to this country from Holland forty years ago, and has spent most of his time in the West as a civil engineer.—New York Sun.

Metric System in Russia.

The Russian Minister of Finance has, says a St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Mail, definitely decided to introduce the metric system of weights and measures into Russia. St. Petersburg, Moscow and half a dozen other great cities will have their first experience of the reform on Jan. 14, 1901, and the rest of the country will be gradually permeated with it in the course of five years. There is a feeling, too, abroad in Australia that with the coming commonwealth should be introduced a currency based upon the decimal system.

A Land of Poverty.

It is in Russia's most fertile districts that the worst famines occur, for famine—a little one every year, a big one every seven years—has now become a regular occurrence. And the country, as one flies across it, leaves the general impression of indigence. In sharp and painful contrast with Western Europe there are virtually no fat stack yards, no cozy farmhouse, no chateau of the local landowner, no squire's hall—pitiful assemblages of men and women just on the hither side of the starvation line.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18.....1901

(Official.)

Board of Supervisors.

REGULAR MEETING.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1901,
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, Jas. A. McKenzie and Chairman James Jones presiding.

Minutes of previous days' meeting were read and approved.

A petition from the citizens of Bishop asking for an alteration in the county road running north from Leece & Watterson's corner in Bishop, accompanied by the required bond, was received and discussed at length, and action thereon postponed until afternoon.

Proclamation of Governor Gage, approving the cattle quarantine line and the rules and regulations governing the same established by the State Veterinary Surgeon, was read and filed.

Bills were examined and allowed on various funds as follows:

I J Woodin, Hospital Fund		$10 00
J D Mairs	"	3 50
Inyo Lodge I.O.O.F.	"	5 00
John Keegan	"	7 00
H P Cartier	"	27 10
T C Boland, General Expense		5 00
Leece & Watterson	"	16 30

Board adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m., at which time reconvened with all members present as before.

Deed from Clara A. Cross to Inyo County for a strip of land 2½ rods wide and running the length of the north line of her land in Warm Springs School District, was received and accepted, and the land so deeded declared a county road.

The said above described land was purchased from Mrs. Cross for the County of Inyo by Wm. Watterson, with the understanding that the county would grant him a right of way for a waste ditch from the SW corner of the Warm Springs school lot easterly to the Case slough; therefore, in consideration of the above described deed, the right of way is hereby granted to Wm. Watterson for a waste ditch from the SW corner of the Warm Springs school lot to the Case slough, about one-half mile distant in an easterly direction. Said ditch to be constructed directly south of the present course of the Yandell and Case ditch.

In the matter of the petition of the citizens of Bishop asking for alterations in the county road running north from Leece & Watterson's corner in Bishop, Supervisor Yaney was appointed to confer with the parties asking for the changes.

Be it Resolved: That it is the sense of the Board that if the parties asking for said alterations will furnish deeds from property owners to the county for rights of way for road, over whose lands the road would run in straightening the east line of the street from Geo. W. Dixon's NW corner in a straight line to W. G. McCrosky's SW corner, and put the road as changed in a condition acceptable to the Supervisors of Districts Nos. 1 and 2, without expense to the County, then in consideration thereof the Board will abandon all that part of the road lying west of a straight line running northerly from the present corner of Leece & Watterson's store to the SE corner of I. P. Yaney's ranch.

Allan Matlick and I. F. Smith, together with the County Suveyor, were appointed Viewers, subject to the call of the Supervisor of the 2d District, to view and lay out the said proposed road.

Board adjourned to meet January 12, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m.

JAS. JONES,
Attest: Chairman.
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1901,
9 o'clock a, m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie and Chairman Jas. Jones presiding.

Minutes of previous day's meeting read and approved.

The Auditor was instructed to draw a warrant on the General Expense Fund in favor of W. G. Dixon for $200, to apply on his contract with the county to furnish township maps.

Bills were examined and allowed on the General Expense Fund as follows:

Ed Schober	$13 75
"	42 95
Ira Hume	5 80

Estimates of the probable cost of painting the Court House were read, and after discussion it was decided to do nothing in regard to the matter at present.

In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Inyo County, California, the Board selected and listed from the Assessment Roll of 1900 the following named persons to serve as Trial Jurors for the year 1901:

1—W H Evans, Round Valley
2—C L Olds, " "
3—John R Shipley, " "
4—Chas R Titus, " "
5—J G Bell, Lincoln
6—John A Boyd, "
7—J E Dunlap, "
8—Archie E Fitzgerald "
9—Samuel J Newlon "
10—Wm Allen Powers "
11—Rudolph Schober "
12—Chas A Winter "
13—Thos Williams "
14—J L Gish Laws
15—L H J Ehlen "
16—Jos McNally "
17—Wm Symons "
18—John H Bulpitt Bishop
19—Eli Baker "
20—J Wm Clark "
21—Geo A Clarke "
22—Thos Hughes "
23—John S McQueen "
24—Alexander Porteous "
25—John H Stoutenborough, Bishop
26—Edward H Sterling "
27—C F Summers "
28—F K Andrews "
29—Walter G Bennett "
30—T F A Connelly "
31—C M Dixon "
32—J E Epperson "
33—Henry Gerken "
34—Wm H Menke "
35—J A Linscott "
36—Thos J McComas "
37—J B Newlon "
38—W J Perry "
39—Fred R Smith "
40—L H Young "
41—Wm Voss "
42—John R Mills Poleta
43—T J Reed "
44—Wm F Baker Big Pine
45—Nap L Baker "
46—Fred M Crocker "
47—Geo Hall "
48—Louis Joseph "
49—G W Melone "
50—S G McMurry "
51—W P McMurry "
52—D W Pittman "
53—Ed Reinhakel "
54—June H Smith "
55—Wm A Sanger "
56—J F Sanders "
57—R W Thomas "
58—Phil Carpenter "
59—Jas H Conner Fish Springs
60—Chas Walter "
61—J H Coe "
62—C F Fuller "
63—E B Smith Independence
64—J N Reynolds "
65—Jacob Hodge, Sr "
66—A Clark "
67—Chas Houle "
68—J D Mairs "
69—W H Mitchell "
70—Fred Albers Georges Creek
71—J W Lacey "
72—Fred Stromeyer "
73—Louis Thurman "
74—Max M Skinner Reward
75—John C Anton Lone Pine
76—O F Dearborn "
77—N M Dodge "
78—A C Stevens "
79—Wm Arcularius Keeler
80—Chas W Whittock Olancha

Board adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m., at which time reconvened with all members present as before.

On motion of Supervisor Beland, the Auditor was instructed to draw a warrant on the General Expense Fund in favor of N. J. Cooley for the maintenance of Ethel White at the Children's Home in San Francisco for the sum of $30, that sum being the cost of her maintenance in the Home for a term of six months.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors be directed to publish for a period of three weeks advertisements inviting sealed proposals as follows:

First: For boarding prisoners at the County Jail and at the Bishop Branch Jail, as may be required, for the term of one year, comprising separate bids for each, to begin July 1, 1901, and end June 30, 1902.

Second: For services of Physician at the County Hospital and upon the indigent sick and dependent poor within a radius of five miles of the physician's residence; also upon prisoners in the county jail and in charge of peace officers within a radius of five miles of the physician's residence. Said contract to begin July 1st, 1901, and end June 30, 1902.

Third: For the care of the indigent sick at the County Hospital, upon the basis of an average of four patients throughout the year and for any excess thereof. Said contract to begin July 1, 1901, and end June 30, 1902.

Fourth: For proposals to publish the Delinquent Tax List for the year 1900.

Fifth: For proposals to furnish county officials with necessary blank books, stationery and job printing for one year beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

All persons to whom contracts may be awarded are required to furnish a good and sufficient bond in double the amount of the contract price.

Bids to be sealed and indorsed on the outside sufficiently to identify the contract bid for, and filed with the Clerk not later than 10 o'clock a. m. on the day of the opening thereof.

All such proposals to be opened by the Board of Supervisors on Thursday, April 4th, 1901, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m.

Board adjourned to meet Monday, January 14, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m.

JAS. JONES,
Attest: Chairman.
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

MONDAY, Jan. 14th, 1901,
9 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, Jas. A. McKenzie and Chairman Jas. Jones presiding.

Minutes of previous day's meeting read and approved.

Bills were examined and allowed on the various funds as follows:

C F Wildasinn, Bridge Fund	$23	60
Wm Slee, Road Dist No 1	4	35
Leece & Watterson, Bridge $72.67; Road Dist No 1, $6.55	79	22
Leece & Watterson, Bridge, $76.74 Dist No 1, $3.80	80	54
J D Harger, Road Dist No 1	16	00
H E Harger "	12	00
Will L Smith & Co., "	5	25
" "	14	25
" "	14	25
" "	9	62
" "	8	75
" "	8	00
" "	18	75
R Love, Bridge	14	00
F H Bulpitt, Bridge $7; Dist No 1, $6.55	13	55
E B Partridge, Bridge $3.50; Dist. No 1, $24.87	28	37
W D Nelligan, Dist No 1	13	50
E B Partridge "	10	75
H P Nelligan, Bridge	35	00
F K Andrews, Dist No 1	9	00
" "	7	75
" "	7	50
" "	9	50
" Bridge, $6; Dist 1, $19.	25	00
E C Varney, Dist No 1	13	50
J B Usher, Bridge	3	25
W M Smith, Dist No 1	31	75
H Preston "	13	75
N J Cooley, Gen Road $6.50; Dist. No 1 $9 75	16	25
Geo Watterson, Bridge	2	00
Stanton Powers, Dist No 1	6	00
W H Wells "	9	00
H Adams "	1	75
E E Gish "	3	00
W J Dunn, Gen Road	11	00
Geo Turner, Dist No 1	3	00
W R Thorington "	3	50
F E De La Matyr, Bridge $17.50; Dist No 1 $21	38	50
Al Smith, Bridge $14.87; Dist No. 1, $14	28	87
Don Burdick, District No 1	19	00
J N Yandell " "	6	00
Chas Dugan " "	9	00
T Thomson " "	6	00
Chas Powers " "	7	50
W H Brockman " "	3	00
W H Kinney, Bridge	65	00
W H Zartman, General Road	18	25
W P Yaney, Dist No 1	14	75
John Clarke, Road Dist No 2, $56.75 Bridge, $7.20	63	95
Jas Konda, Bridge	2	25
A C Freeman, Salary	75	00
John Clarke, Road Dist No 2	125	00
J M Horton " "	30	00
Leece & Watterson " "	15	00
Mark Watterson " "	16	50
Leece & Watterson " "	7	60
Geo F Drake " "	1	00
G W Silvey " "	10	50
J A Sturgill " "	12	25
J F Sturgill " "	12	25
Jas Jones, Salary	69	00
Leece & Watterson, Bridge	41	80
J C Miller, Road Dist No 3	9	55
H McMurry " "	44	40
Louis Joseph, Bridge	4	90
D B Curtis, Road Dist No 3	18	00
Perry McMurry " "	39	20
Sam Meredith " "	10	25
V G Smith " "	68	00
A O Collins, Bridge	122	16
Geo Reinhakel, Dist No 3	16	00
Elton Baker " "	24	00
J W Wright " "	3	00
J D Mairs " "	101	50
S J McMurry " "	20	50
H Hankammer " "	9	50
J W McMurry, Bridge	20	00
A C Harvey "	3	60
Jose Lopez, Road Dist No 4	9	00
F M Laberge " "	50	00
A B Elder " "	21	00
B F Totten " "	20	00
J R Turner, Bridge $2; Dist No 4, $3.50	5	50
E H Edwards, Bridge	3	50
O F Dearborn, Dist No 4	21	00
E Diaz " "	4	00
J J Stewart, Salary	69	00
Porter Bros. Dist No 5	3	75
" " " "	17	50
" " " "	16	25
J S Stotler " "	15	00
Chas Meysan " "	68	50
J H Cole " "	15	00
Porter Bros " "	15	00
N J Cooley, Salary Fund	50	40
W P Yaney " "	49	80
N J Cooley " "	93	00
Jas Jones " "	48	30
J A McKenzie " "	58	80
T C Boland " "	45	60

On motion of Supervisor Cooley, Supervisor Jones was instructed to have any needed repairs made on the Big Pine bridge, not to exceed $250.

In compliance with the application of the Lone Pine Water Company, rates were established for the following year as follows:

	Per Week
Each and every hotel and restaurant	$.50
" " family	.25
" " brewery	.50
" " public stable	.50
" " wash house	.25
" " town lot, for irrigat'n	.25

On motion of Supervisor Cooley it was ordered that a list of the tax-payers of the county, together with the assessment of each, be printed on legal blank paper size 8½ by 14 inches, and a copy thereof mailed to each tax-payer by the Clerk of the Board, immediately after the equalization of such taxes in July.

Board adjourned to meet Monday, April 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JAS. JONES,
Attest: Chairman.
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.
Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL.} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
(Endorsed;
ORDINANCE No. 71.
Filed Jan. 8, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk.
Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty-first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars, provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL.} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C, Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL.} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 72.

Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk,
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL.} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 73.

Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

Total Warrants drawn		$ 9,870 00
Gen. Expense fund	1 468 56	
Hospital "	2 621 96	
Salary "	3 938 94	
Bridge "	436 22	
General Road "	23 35	
Road District No. 1 Fund	261 94	
" " " 2 "	29 90	
" " " 3 "	98 50	
" " " 4 "	94	
" " " 5 "	136	
School "	760 63	
	9 870 00	9 870 00
Total County indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55
Cash in treasury	7,388 94	
Remaining indebtedness	53 601 61	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.

Filed Oct. 4, 1900.

J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk

Examined and approved this 5th day of Oct., 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN
Chairma..

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1900.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1900 RECEIPTS

July 1	To cash on hand	$10 971 50	
2	cash from A M Given, tax col.	333 04	
3	W W Yandell, co. assessor	2 221 91	
11	" "	357 00	
2	Jas Jones, sale of lumber	13 00	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	9 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees	68 80	
	cash from A M Given, tax col fees	29 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	1 75	
14	J E Parker, rd'mt'n	23 63	
	State School	3 335 85	
		17,567 48	
Aug 6	A M Given, Tax col	559 06	
	W W Yandell, co. assessor	35 65	
1	Josephine Richards State lands	416 35	
6	A M Given, Tax. col. fees	25 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff fees	7 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	79 90	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	22 00	
7	Mono county, on acc't indigent	121 75	
		18,834 19	
Sept 3	A M Given tax col.	172 67	
	W W Yandell, Co. Assessor	173	
	A M Given, tax col. fees	21	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees	15 80	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees	23	
	W J Harris, St. Ind	51 80	
21	J D Shaw, red'mtn	9	
37	J W Tracy "	158 53	
		19 488 99	

DISBURSEMENTS

July—By Big Pine School Fund	126 85	
Milton	65	
Poleta	9 48	
Union Library	12 00	
Valley	7 00	
Salary	1 728 48	
Hospital	2 414 81	
Road Dist No 1	261 94	
" " " 2	29 90	
" " " 3	98 50	
" " " 4	88	
" " " 5	136 00	
General Road	23 35	
Bridge	436 22	
General Expense	1 348 91	
	6 786 44	
Aug.—By Salary Fund	1 699 98	
Road Dist. No. 4	6 00	
General Expense	47 70	
Hospital	162 90	
Big Pine Sch'l Bond	740 00	
Bishop School	15 55	
Independence	1 50	
Round Valley	1 00	
Riverside	8 25	
Station	60 00	
County school	18 00	
	8 947 32	
Sept—By Salary	1 110 48	
Hospital	40 00	
General Expense	63 00	
Bishop School	43 00	
Big Pine	17 00	
Irving	141 50	
Independence	30 00	
Lone Pine	61 25	
Union	140 00	
Big Pine Library	6 50	
County Bond Fund	1 500 00	
Balance	7 388 94	
	19 488 99	19 488 99

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund		2 438 21
General Expense	1 033 91	
State General	1 865 32	
Hospital		273 15
County bond		1 055 24
General road	455 33	
Road District No 1	243 08	
" " " 2	354 85	
" " " 3	365 49	
" " " 4	254 66	
" " " 5	228 96	
Unapportioned county	279 65	
Road Poll tax	44 85	
Bridge		206 63
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	34 33	
County Sch'l Fund	97 09	
State School	1 835 85	
Property tax	1 343 77	
Various school funds:		
Bishop	242 81	
Big Pine	86 53	
Fish Spring	135 95	
Irving	268 19	
Independence	208 16	
Keeler		21 42
Lone Pine	373 07	
Milton	133 79	
Poleta	11 19	
Round Valley	124 70	
Riverside	28 68	
Station	4 35	
Taboose	103 99	
Union	62 46	
Valley	116 23	
Warm Spring	5 83	
Various school library fund:		
Bishop	72 27	
Big Pine	61 02	
Fish Springs	4 61	
Irving	38 55	
Independence	20 42	
Keeler	28 78	
Lone Pine	43 08	
Poleta	15 32	
Round Valley	36 48	
Riverside	2 76	
Station	28 10	
Taboose	4 91	
Union	13 48	
Valley	7 93	
Warm Spring	28 14	
Darwin	2 31	
Station bond fund	23 87	
Big Pine " "	137 94	
Fish Springs " "	1 63	
Taboose " "	12 26	
Estates	144 67	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence buildig	3 00	
Cash on hand		7 288 94
	11 383 59	11 383 59

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of Oct., 1900.

J. E. MERONEY
Clerk

Filed Oct. 4, 1900.

J. E. MERONEY
Auditor

Examined and approved Oct. 5th, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.
OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.
—o—x—o—
ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR,
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

FOR
MEDICINAL
AND
HOUSEHOLD
USES
TRY OUR
Castle
Bourbon
HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND
INYO MERCANTILE CO.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:30 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	112	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	252	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	299	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:29 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Ste

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Jan. 17, 1901:

Highest barometer	30.332	17
Lowest "	30.063	14
Highest temperature	53.0	16
Lowest "	22.0	11
Mean "	38.2	
Average dew point	23.4	
Average humidity	55.5	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	24 N	15
No. clear days	4	
No. part cloudy days	3	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	0.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 2.00
" 1895-6 incomplete, 1.66
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0.84
" 1899-1900 2.02
" 1900-1901 4.17

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

DIED.

JAMES—At Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., January 12, 1901, WALTER JAMES, a native of England, aged 65 years.

The Big Pine public school will arrange for an entertainment on Washington's Birthday.

Beef cattle to the number of 350 head have been shipped by railroad during the past two weeks. It is rumored that the selling rates were $45 per head.

Dr. Woodin's left ankle is enfolded with a plaster caste, arranged by Dr. Blair. The sprain is not a serious hurt, but—to reiterate an ancient joke—other patients may get well, ad interim.

Another investigation, during the past two weeks, by experts, has been made anent the oil fields on the southwestern borders of Owens Lake. In the interest of capitalistic investors an immense section of country thereabouts has been located. This statement comes well authenticated. General, or specific, details will follow.

The first session of the nearly new Board of Supervisors passed with routine of business, under laws made and provided for the government of counties, all of which procedings appear in the published minutes. Within all limitations of power we expect a good economic record from the managers.

Walter James "crossed the range" on Saturday last, and was on the following day buried at Odd Fellows Cemetry by many of his old time friends. He was among the earliest of the English miners who came to this valley to work the Eclipse mine, and has resided in Independence since 1872. His son, Walter, resides in Tulare county, and his daughter, Mrs. C. S. Meroney, resides at Bakersfield.

In the Legislative reapportionment all political gerymandering and consideration of exact population should be sidetracked, in view of the relative geography of the Assembly district comprising Alpine, Inyo and Mono counties. The princible has, in pure justice, been recognized by the State since 1872, and has since been upheld for reasons that are cogent now as then. It has always been haphazzard as to the political bent of our Representatives; the people don't care as to a man's political brand, nor are their souls involved in the cause of any United States Senatorial candidate. We have hope that the present organization of our Assembly district will not be disturbed, mainly from the circumstance that Kern county has honored itself and Inyo and Mono by having sent John W. P. Laird to legislative councils.

Thanks.

We wish to express our hearty thanks to our many friends and neighbors, for their acts of kindness and sympathy shown us in our late sorrow.

JOHN KISPERT and FAMILY.

Tired Eyes.

A correspondent of Popular Science News tells of a party of Alpine climbers who, having spent five hours among the snows of the mountains, returned to their homes after dark. A great change had to all appearance taken place since the night before. Instead of being illuminated in the usual way, the place was supplied with green lights.

It took the travelers a little time to realize that they were suffering from Daltonism, or color blindness, superinduced by eye fatigue. The intense light caused by the sun shining upon the snow had for the time rendered them unable to judge of colors and given rise to their curious mistake. Three hours elapsed before the eyes regained their normal condition.

Chevreul explains that the eye cannot gaze long upon a given color without tending to become insensible to it. When the eye looks long upon a color, it should be rested by the complementary color. Thus an eye that has grown tired with green should be rested by red, which is green's complementary color.

One Thing and Another

I consider corn fodder better feed for stock than pasture, especially when the pasture is run down, as so many are in the western states. I prefer to cut, for feed, corn that was planted late and that has rather small ears. This makes a splendid feed for all kind of stock, says a Prairie Farmer correspondent.

July is the critical month for corn, and The Kansas Farmer says that a more favorable month than it has been in the Kansas corn belt can scarcely be imagined.

SEED CORN SELECTION.

Different Varieties For Upland and Bottom Lands.

Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soil. Corn which is adapted to the soil and moisture conditions of the valleys will not do so well on the upland as will some variety that has by several years of cultivation and selection become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the accustomed supply of water, says J. M. Westgate of the state station. It is generally the case on the farm that the corn from all the fields, both upland and bottom, is cribbed together. When the time for seed selection comes, the largest ears are picked out, irrespective of the kind of soil that grew them. As the bottom land produces the larger ears it is more than likely that the bulk of the seed will be from the lower and moister portions of the farm. This is the proper seed for the lowland, but it is not so well adapted to the dryer and poorer upland as is seed that has been raised there. It is advisable to select the seed either before or at husking time, when not only the quality of the ground, but the character of the individual stalk and ear can be taken into consideration. As has been suggested before, a small box attached to the side of the wagon bed, into which the desired ears can be thrown, is the most practical device that can be recommended. By a little judicious selection for a series of years a strain can be established on the upland portion of any farm which will be well adapted to that and other soils similar to location and composition. An eight inch ear from the upland will ordinarily prove better for planting on the upland than will a 12 inch ear from the lower portions of the farm.

Time to Sow Grass Seed.

No other hay grass is so well known in this state as timothy. It is in general use throughout the northern Mississippi valley, where it is indeed one of the most valuable of our grasses. It is customary to sow this grass in the early spring, either with a nurse crop like oats and wheat, or to sow it by itself, or in some cases it is sown with clover. It seems to me it is advisable to sow this seed in the fall. I have seen numerous fields sown in the fall which gave large crops the next season. It has become quite common to sow timothy in the fall in southwestern Wisconsin and northeastern Iowa. The land should be well plowed, pulverized and cleaned. Then the grass seed is ready to be sown. The following has proved valuable on my father's farm in southwestern Wisconsin and certainly is advisable also for northeastern Iowa: Sow in early September at the rate of five quarts of timothy or four quarts of timothy to one quart of clover without a nurse crop. The hay crop the next season will be about two tons to the acre. If not allowed to seed, the clover will disappear the second year, says L. H. Pammell of Iowa in Prairie Farmer.

A Rye Sod Kills Potato Scab.

Alva Agee makes a very interesting potato note in the Ohio Farmer. He says:

"Another year's experience confirms my statement made a year ago in The Farmer that one can control potato scab by the use of a rye sod, if this is done in the right way. This is the fifth year of an experiment on two acres of land that had become so infested with scab that a decent crop of potatoes could not be grown. Five successive crops of potatoes have been grown in this land, turning a rye sod under each spring, and the seed used a portion of the time has not been wholly free from scab and has been untreated with any solution to kill the germs, but the crop is above the average in smoothness. The seed last spring, coming from northern Ohio, had more scab than seemed safe, but so far as examination of the hills now indicates the crop will be all right. If the rye can be turned during a hot spell in the spring, it makes the soil a little acid, and that is fatal to the scab germs. Two years of that treatment practically cleaned the field."

Proved His Theory, but Died.

The acme of realism was reached, though by accident, in a criminal trial a few years ago at Lebanon, O.

Two men had a personal encounter. One of them, after vainly trying to draw his pistol from his hip pocket, turned to flee. A moment later he fell, shot in the small of the back. One chamber of his pistol was found to have been fired. His assailant was tried for murder.

The defense contended that the man had shot himself while trying to draw his pistol, which had become entangled in the lining of the pocket, and that the prisoner's shot had not taken effect. The prosecution contended that such a wound could not have been self inflicted.

The defendant's counsel, Clement L. Vallandigham, undertook to demonstrate to the jury just how the dead man's pistol had hung in the pocket and just how possible it was to inflict such a wound. Suddenly there was a loud report, and the lawyer sank to the floor. The ball had entered the back almost in the identical spot where the dead man had been shot.

The defendant was acquitted. Mr. Valandigham died.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Uses of the Music Roll.

Enter girl with that subtle air of refinement which belongs only to such as earn their living and are ashamed of it.

"I wish to look at music rolls," she says.

Smiles the clerk affably.

"Here is something very fine," he says. "We guarantee that butter won't soak through it so as to show on the outside."

Yes, the habit of eating certainly does get people into awkward situations now and then.—Detroit Journal.

His Only Chance.

"Do you know that you talk in your sleep, Henry?" asked Mrs. Peck.

"Well, do you begrudge me those few words also?" he snapped back.—Philadelphia North American.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of ANDREW THOMSON, deceased,

NOTICE for Publication of Time Appointed for Probate of Will.

Notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the EIGHTH day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1901, at at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, and the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Andrew Thomson, and for hearing the application of Thomas Thomson for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

ROB'T O'NEAL and MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Dated Jan. 17, 1901.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

— -X- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprie

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to L. MUNZINGER & CO.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 30, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on January 5, 1901, viz: Mabel F. Doss H. E. No. 951, for the S ½ S E ¼ and E ½ S W ¼ Sec. 21, T 11 S, R, 34 E, M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: J. F. Hines, of Big Pine, Cal., Edward B. Smith, David M. Rogers and Charles Walter, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 22, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARY MULHOLLAND, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 885, for the S E ¼, Sec. 10 Tp. 13 S. R 35 E, M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1900.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward B. Smith, James R. Moffett, James Hillyer and William H. Huff, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pais and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

We carry the Best Goods and Latest Styles in Every Department.

Nathan Rhine
General Merchandise,
Independence, Cal.

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,-Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF
General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS

Agents for
SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - . Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Change of Principal Place of Business.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo county, California.

WHEREAS, the consent in writing of the holders of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock of said Corporation has been obtained and filed in the office of said Corporation, to the change of the principal place of business of said Corporation, from Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of said corporation, and to all whom it may concern, that the principal place of business of the said corporation, "NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY," will be changed from the said Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on and after Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1900, and after three weeks publication of this notice, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, and that on and after the said 8th day of December, 1900, the said Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, will be the principal place of business of said Corporation.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated Nov. 15th, 1900.

Notice of Assessment.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, held on the 10th day of November, 1900, an assessment (No. 9) of ten cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately to the secretary at his office, in the office of Mack & Forbes, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of December, 1900, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 15th day of January, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated Nov. 10th, 1900, at the office of the Secretary, in the office of Mack & Forbes, Independence, Inyo County, California.

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Ulieda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec. 12th, 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

NOTICE TO REDEEM.

(Under Section 3785, of the Political Code.)

TO H. FAHRENKING or present owners.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the following described property situated in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz:

Frac. N E ¼, E ½ of N W ¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 19 S. R. 37 E, M. D. M., containing 117 acres, was on the 2nd day of July 1894, by the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, sold for delinquent taxes for the year 1893, to F. E. Densmore for the sum of Fourteen and 43-100 Dollars.

The amount due at the date hereof is Twenty-one and 64-100 Dollars, and upon the 13th day of October, 1900, the undersigned D. Holland, assignee of F. E. Densmore purchaser as aforesaid, will apply to the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo aforesaid for a deed of said property.

Witness my hand this 13th day of September, 1900.

D. HOLLAND.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

TO J. H. LOHMEYER:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, That I have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Lookout Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Copper Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Chief Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Little Mamie Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Contact Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Esmeralda Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Excelsior Mine, all situated in Mameva Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed January, 1900, in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December, 1899, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication), you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324

JOHN BAXTER.

Manse, Nye Co., Nev., July 31, 1900. aug10

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.
HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

W. F. MATLACK,

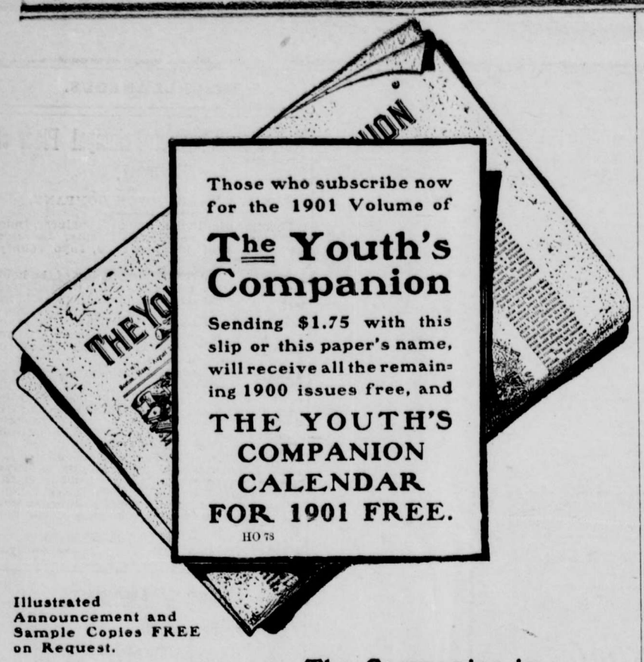
IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton,

Inquire at this office



Those who subscribe now for the 1901 Volume of

The Youth's Companion

Sending $1.75 with this slip or this paper's name, will receive all the remaining 1900 issues free, and

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION CALENDAR FOR 1901 FREE.

HO 73

Illustrated Announcement and Sample Copies FREE on Request.

The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

The Companion is Issued Every Thursday. Subscription $1.75 a Year.

An Apt Answer.

The dangers associated with the fishing industry on the Newfoundland banks are many and grave. Foremost among them is that the dories may be upset while fishing, which involves the almost inevitable loss of their occupants. Callous captains, secure themselves from the necessity of going, frequently order their men out when the weather does not warrant it, and disastrous are the result. One of these brutal skippers was aptly answered last year by a bank man of whose courage or capacity there was no question.

"Out with you!" shouted the captain. "Hurry up there! It's a fishing day."

"Oh, no, skipper," replied the dory man. "It's too stormy today for a boat to fish."

"Nonsense, man," rejoined the skipper. "If my old grandmother from Provincetown was here today, she'd get her dory out."

"Then, skipper," said the man, "if her grandson will come out with me now I'll haul my trawl."

It is needless to say no dories were launched from that schooner on that date.—Philadelphia Ledger.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The celebrated explorer of the Polar regions, F. G. Jackson, who commanded the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition and spent a thousand days in the Arctic, has written for the next volume of The Youth's Companion an interesting account of the rare and difficult feat of capturing a Polar bear alive.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Are you looking for trouble? ?

No? Then you had better get ready to irrigate your land right now. You've lost several crops by not doing it—do you want to lose another?

Our pumping plants are fully guaranteed.

Send full particulars.

Hercules Gas Engine Works

141-143 FIRST STREET

San Francisco

5 DROPS The Only Sure Cure and Instantaneous Relief for **RHEUMATISM**

Trade Mark SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, CATARRH, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, LA GRIPPE, MALARIA, HEART WEAKNESS, CREEPING NUMBNESS, etc. Buy a bottle today and have it in the house. It will save suffering and doctor's bills. Harmless for children's use. Contains no opiates or other harmful ingredients. Absolutely pure and concentrated. Large bottle of 300 doses for $1, prepaid by mail or express, or we will send you (post-paid) a trial bottle for 25 cents. Agents wanted. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 164 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

To W. C. T. U. Workers

with unselfish devotion pouring your modest gains into the lap of a great, helpful, many-sided enterprise of noble women, send for details of OUR $17,500 OFFER. THE DELINEATOR, 7 to 17 West 13th St., New York.

What Attracts Them.

"It is perfectly natural," said one whose own business takes him about more or less, "that a man should be interested wherever he may be in things pertaining to his own business. I know I am in mine. When I strike a strange place, I like to go through the quarter where they carry on the business that I am engaged in and see how they run things in it there. But I have lately met with two illustrations of this sort of thing that seemed to me to be rather curious as well as interesting.

"Talking with a New York paint manufacturer about paint of a certain kind, the paint man said incidentally that he had seen paint of that color on walls in Pompeii. Oddly enough, the other curious illustration arose out of the same ancient city. A New Yorker engaged in the manufacture of lead pipe said, incidentally to something that he was telling me about lead pipe, that he had found in Pompeii lead pipe in fair condition, this pipe, while covered with an incrustation that had gathered upon it in the long time it had been buried, yet cutting with as bright and perfect a cleavage as though it had been made yesterday instead of many centuries ago.

"These two things interested somewhat the paint man and the lead man respectively, and they certainly interested me."—New York Sun.

He Believed the Sign.

It was a newly opened furnishing store, and one window was resplendent with neckties and cravats of glorious brilliancy. Confidently they announced in gilt letters, "Any article removed from the windows." So when Smithson walked in and requested to see that "bright pink and green shot with peacock blue in the front row" the polite salesman disarranged the front and after some considerable trouble brought out the desired object.

"Rather loud, isn't it?" remarked Smithson.

The affable salesman was in complete accord. "Certainly it is striking."

"I thought so. You needn't put it back."

"Very well, sir," and the man began to wrap up the thing of beauty in its bed of tissue paper. "Anything else today, sir?"

"Oh, I don't want it," said Smithson, "only you know you advertise, 'Any article taken from the window,' and as this hideous thing offends my æsthetic taste I thought I'd ask you to remove it, that's all. Good day."

Then that salesman philosophized audibly and with much fervor.

The Shortest Address.

People who are universally known do not require elaborate addresses. Probably in any civilized country a letter simply addressed to "The Pope" would reach its destination, with at most the addition of the word Rome. Similarly, "The President, Washington," would be quite intelligible, though if the letter had to pass through lands using different languages or scripts some of the words might have to be duplicated in translation.

The French journal Le Soir once called attention to the fact that some names are found in France consisting of one letter only. At the registration of the birth of a child at Gagny, near Paris, it transpired that the mother's name was Rose B, not as an initial, but as her full surname.

In Belgium there are several families of the name of O, one Therese O having kept a shop in Brussels some years ago. Further, there is a parish of Y in the neighborhood of Peronne. By no extravagant fancy, therefore, there might exist a gentleman whose address should consist of three letters only, "M. O., Y."

Quick Witted.

"It was simply an exhibition of nerve and quick wit," said the old banker who was dining at his club with a number of friends. "No one but the paying teller knew what was happening at the time, and what might have been a tragedy was turned into a comedy by his quick wit.

"During the noon hour one day an old man approached the paying teller and presented a check for $1,000,000. With it was a badly written letter to the effect that if the immediate payment of the check was not forthcoming the teller would have his head blown off. He was nothing but a crank, but he had come armed for business, and if the wit of the paying teller had failed him for an instant there might have been a tragedy. But the paying teller coolly took up the check, glanced at it and then handed it back with the remark that the crank had neglected to put a stamp upon it. In an instant the crank was full of apologies at his oversight and departed to get a stamp. It took but a moment to notify the police, and the crank was put where there is no danger of his demanding the payment of any more $1,000,000 checks at the point of a gun."—Detroit Free Press.

A Grateful Poet.

"Twenty years ago I wrote a poem of considerable length," said a caller in a newspaper office.

"Yes," said the editor.

"I brought it to this office, and you refused to publish it."

"Very likely."

"I remember that I mentally put you down then as an idiot who didn't know enough to ache when hurt."

"Naturally."

"Well, sir, I looked that poem over again the other day and made up my mind to come and see you about it."

"Yes."

"I have come to say that if I looked as green 20 years ago as that poem proves me to have been I want to thank you because you didn't cut me up and throw me as food to the crows. Good day."

The editor drew a long chalk mark under the table. It was the first case in all his experience in which even 20 years had begotten the knowledge that it is sometimes necessary to be cruel to be kind.—London Tit-Bits.

An Amateur Critic.

Here is a schoolboy's criticism of Sir Walter Scott in an examination paper which the New York Commercial Advertiser vouches for: "Walter Scott was a great poit. When he was dyeing, he felt it coming on, so he wrote sum tuching lines which he ment for himself:

"The way was long the wind was cold
the minstrul was inferul old.

"O may we all feel the same wen death catches hold of us."

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets** the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

A Good Complexion

is obtained by purifying the blood and cleansing the system with GARFIELD TEA, an HERB MEDICINE praised the world over.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Accommodating Him.

Youth—Oh, I don't wam to take that character. I'll make a fool of myself sure.

Maiden—Well, you said you wanted an easy part.—Detroit Free Press.

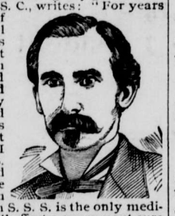
CATARRH

Catarrh has become such a common disease that a person entirely free from this disgusting complaint is seldom met with. It is customary to speak of Catarrh as nothing more serious than a bad cold, a simple inflammation of the nose and throat. It is, in fact, a complicated and very dangerous disease; if not at first, it very soon becomes so.

The blood is quickly contaminated by the foul secretions, and the poison through the general circulation is carried to all parts of the system.

Salves, washes and sprays are unsatisfactory and disappointing, because they do not reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does. It cleanses the blood of the poison and eliminates from the system all catarrhal secretions, and thus cures thoroughly and permanently the worst cases.

Mr. T. A. Williams, a leading dry goods merchant of Spartanburg, S. C., writes: "For years I had a severe case of nasal Catarrh, with all the disagreeable effects which belong to that disease, and which make life painful and unendurable. I used medicines prescribed by leading physicians and suggested by numbers of friends, but without getting any better. I then began to take S. S. S. It had the desired effect, and cured me after taking eighteen bottles. In my opinion S. S. S. is the only medicine now in use that will effect a permanent cure of Catarrh."



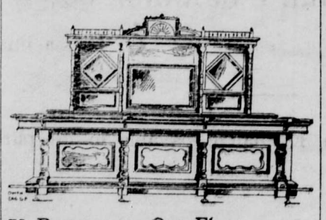
SSS is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and the greatest of all blood medicines and tonics.

If you have Catarrh don't wait until it becomes deep-seated and chronic, but begin at once the use of S. S. S., and send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases and write our physicians about your case.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

DON'T GET WET! TOWER'S FISH BRAND Oiled Clothing BLACK OR YELLOW WILL KEEP YOU DRY NOTHING ELSE WILL TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. FREE CATALOGUE, SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON. MASS.

BAR OUTFITS.



50 Patterns on Our Floors All Ready to Ship.

(Call or write for prices).

The J. Noonan Furniture Co.

Incorporated.

1017 to 1023 Mission St., San Francisco.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ONLY ONE LIKE IT EXTANT.

Omaha Man Greatly Prizes a Sixty-Dollar Bill He Owns.

The most unique piece of legal tender in the city, outside of the Byron Reed collection, is a $60 bill, in the possession of A. K. Rhoades, 2582 Spalding street, says the Omaha Bee. Mr. Rhoades brought the bill with him when he left Maine for the West in his early youth and it has been treasured among the family archives for forty-three years. It would probably have remained far from the public eye had it not been for the boast of a Spokane paper that a resident of that city possessed the only $60 bill in existence. Mr. Rhoades wishes Omaha to have the credit of a similar possession.

The bill was issued during the first session of the Continental Congress in 1779, and is a document of peculiar appearance. The paper is of a faded yellow material and is coarse and heavy. It is cut almost square, four inches by three. The promise to pay is worded as follows: "The bearer is entitled to receive sixty Spanish milled dollars or an equal sum in gold or silver, according to a resolution of Congress of the 14th of January, 1779." At one side is an engraving of the earth, with the motto "Deus regnat, Exultet Terra" ("The Lord reigns, let the earth rejoice"). On the obverse of the bill are sketches of two leaves, resembling a mint leaf and a sprig of pine, with the printers' signature, "Hall & Sellers, 1779."

The Byron Reed collection contains an $80 bill and several samples of continental currency of other denominations, but has no duplicate of Mr. Rhoades' treasure. Neither does the rich library on numismatics in the collection have anything to say regarding the history or value of the document. The bill bears every evidence of being genuine, however, and is undoubtedly worth far more than its face value. Mr. Rhoades values the bit of paper very highly, both as a curio and as a keepsake, and has never made any effort to ascertain its commercial worth.

Otto Fiechtl, of the Coeur d'Alene, is said to have been offered $1,000 for his specimen spoken of by the Spokane paper, but preferred not to part with it. He submitted the currency to the Treasury Department and after an examination it was reported that the bill was legal; such an issue is known to have been made in the year mentioned. The official signature inscribed in ink is that of George Bond.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen gained 3,700 new members in the past year.

Laborers are so scarce in Switzerland that they have to be imported not only from Italy, but from Bohemia and Silesia.

The new United States census will show that nearly 1,000,000 females are employed in the factories of the United States.

Edison's plan to cheapen electric power by abolishing dynamos will throw hundreds of mechanics out of employment.

Fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars has been spent by the United Hatters' Union in the past two years in advertising its label.

The 100 local unions of the textile workers in the South are about to start a movement for a ten-hour day in all the Southern mills.

Judge Halloran, of Des Moines, Iowa, recently rendered a decision that a trades union is a pool or trust, and in violation of the laws of that State.

It is stated that 100,000,000 of the population of China, or one-fourth of the people, are connected with the various branches of raising and marketing tea.

The average daily compensation of the general officers of the various railways in the United States is $7.47 per day, while the average of the working employes is $1.60.

Kansas City, Mo., is now the second flour-making city in the United States, having made 48,420 barrels in one day recently, and eclipsing all records except that of Minneapolis, Minn.

The Minneapolis flour mills in the past year surpassed all previous performances in the history of the city's great industry with an output of 14,500,000 barrels of flour. The mills used up between 62,000,000 and 65,000,000 bushels of wheat during the year.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, has received an order for twenty-two heavy freight locomotives for use on the Government railroads in New Zealand. The first American-made locomotive to be used in Ireland was shipped by the same company a few days ago.

Biggest of Toy Factories.

The largest toy factory in the world is in New York, where playthings in tin are manufactured literally by the million. It stands five stories high, and turns out 1,607 distinct varieties in tin toys. No. 1 is a tin horse, No. 1,607 a tin menagerie. The output of circular tin whistles is 2,000,000 per annum. To make a tin horse twelve inches long dies have to be cast costing £15. The children of different countries have different tastes, but tin swords are wanted all over the world, the military instinct being as universal in the nurseries as in the courts and cabinets of the world.

Phonographic Reminder.

An ingenious Austrian inventor has just patented a speaking clock which he claims will be of the greatest value to persons of forgetful and irregular habits. It consists of a clock phonograph combination. In place of the usual striking attachment is a phonograph, which can be set to speak a sentence at any time desired, thus becoming an unfailing reminder to its owner of the duties of each successive hour.

Somehow, it always shocks people to see a woman smile while wearing mourning.

Every man works at a lot of schemes he knows there is nothing in.

Prosperity for 1901.

Indications point to great prosperity for the coming year. This is a sign of a healthy nature. The success of a country, as well as of an individual, depends upon health. If you have any stomach trouble try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which cures dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness.

He is not always a good man who employs his time pointing out the shortcomings of others.

DON'T GET FOOTSORE, GET FOOT-EASE.

A powder. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests and comforts; makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chilblains, Sweating, Damp or Frosted Feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. Don't get footsore, get Foot-Ease. Try it *today*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores at 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The greatness of a nation depends upon the character of its citizenship.

Your Storekeeper Can Sell You

Carter's Ink or he can get it for you. Ask him. Try it. Car loads are sent annually to every state in the Union. Do you buy Carter's?

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Nature's Remedy.

Stomach, Bowel, and Liver Complaints permanently cured by using Garfield Tea, an Herb Medicine that cures in Nature's way—by removing the cause.

A fine quality of liquor for home use is old Gilt Edge Whiskey, superior to all others. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietor for U. S. A.

The following students of the A. Van der Naillen School of Engineering, of San Francisco, were allowed their claims against Napa Co. for practical work performed in conjuction with their instructor, A. Van der Naillen, on the Green Mt. mine case: R. C. Maclachlan, J. O. Hechtman, C. E. Sloan, A. L. Glassell, E. H. Wilcox.

Learn Shorthand at Home.

To all persons commencing within two months a six-months' course by mail in practical shorthand will be given by Robt. F. Gallagher, the expert court reporter, for $2. Text book furnished free. This offer is bona fide. Correspondence solicited. Better results accomplished by this means than by attending any so-called Business College for same length of time. Don't let this opportunity slip. Mail classes now forming. Address: Gallagher-Marsh College, Parrott Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

The Best Preparation for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Notice.

When you need whiskey, always ask for the best quality, Kentucky Favorite, of Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

$24 Per Week

To men with rigs to introduce our poultry food among farmers. Address, with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Insincerity.

"Our civilization demands a greater or less degree of mendacity," remarked the abstruse person. "We are constantly encountering some empty phrase, some conventional remark, which is absolutely devoid of sincerity."

"That's right," answered the book agent. "That's perfectly true. I am reminded of it every time I walk up to the front step where there is a doormat with the word 'welcome' on it."—Washington Star.

Impaired Digestion

May not be all that is meant by *dyspepsia* now, but it will be if neglected.

The uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, sourness of the stomach, and disagreeable belching may not be very bad now, but they will be if the stomach is suffered to grow weaker.

Dyspepsia is such a miserable disease that the tendency to it should be given early attention. This is completely overcome by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which strengthens the whole digestive system.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post St. S. F. Send for Circular.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description and get free opinion. MILO. B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1861. Div. 4, 817 14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS ONE FOR A DOSE. Cure Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, Remove Pimples, Purify the Blood, Aid Digestion, Prevent Biliousness. Do not Gripe or Sicken. To convince you, will mail sample free; full box, 25c. DR. BOSANKO CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

Waked Them Up.

It is related of an eccentric chaplain to a foreign court that he became so annoyed in consequence of his audience, or, rather, congregation, making a practice of going to sleep during his sermons that he resorted to the following "awakening" expedient.

In the midst of one of his sermons he drew forth a harmonicon from his pocket and began to play. The one or two who were still awake, astonished to see such a performance in a pulpit, awoke those who slept, and pretty soon everybody was lively as well as being filled with wonder.

This was the preacher's opportunity, for he at once commenced a most severe castigatory discourse, in the course of which he said, "When I announce to you sacred and important truths, you are not ashamed to go to sleep, but when I play the fool you are all eye and ear."

Spinning in Ireland.

The spinning wheel and the flax wheel are still found in the Irish cottages, where many a girl has her wedding dowry of linen and homespun made at home. Although it is more the task of the older women, there are still girls who do their spinning stint and lay by a certain amount for their wedding outfit.

A pleasant sight it is to see the elderly Irish women outside their cottage doors spinning the flax or the wool. As long as the weather is warm the sturdy Irish woman, old or young, scorns a roof except to sleep under. The free air and sunshine are her choice, and the sweet sky is the fairest roof.

There is still an excellent market in Dublin and London for homespun and woven goods, and many ladies of the nobility have of late done much to restore the industries of Ireland to their former place.—Harper's Bazar.

A WHOLE VILLAGE

Attacked by Grip—One Family Escapes by Using Pe-ru-na.

WINONA, STARK CO., IND.

During the winter I and my family of six were taken with la grippe. The disease was very prevalent at that time in the village where I resided, nearly every one being sick with it. Our doctors treated it as best they could, but were very unsuccessful in the treatment of it. As soon as my family were taken sick I went to the drugstore and bought six bottles of Pe-ru-na, and we all took it according to the directions given on the bottle; and although our cases seemed to be more than usually violent in the outset, yet our recovery was prompt, and we were all well much sooner than those who were treated by the regular physicians.

Many people died of this la grippe during this epidemic, and few, if any, were sick so short a time as myself and family. After we were all well we had one bottle of Pe-ru-na left.

C. T. Hatfield.

Send for a free copy of "Winter Catarrh." This book contains a lecture by Dr. Hartman on la grippe which has attracted wide attention and has been reported in leading papers. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Grandest Offer Ever Made

No. 99 Arlington HIGHEST ARM HIGHEST GRADE FULL BALL BEARING

Drop Head 5 Drawers.

$15.45

$15.45 THE FINEST, Strongest and Most Reliable—Easiest Running Machine in the World.

Four Motion Feed NO RATTLING SPRINGS USED. ROUND TOOL STEEL NEEDLE BAR.

Self-Threading Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle, Automatic Bobbin Winder, Perfect Stitch Regulator, Automatic Tension Release.

$3 WE SHIP FOR INSPECTION As evidence of good faith on your part, we ask you to send us $3.00 with your order. Write your name, post office address and railroad shipping point plainly, we will then ship by freight, C. O. D., with privilege of examination, this perfectly constructed, full Ball Bearing, No. 99 Arlington Machine complete. If on find the Machine is perfectly satisfactory and exactly as represented, superior in every way and worth $20.00 more than any other machine you have ever seen advertised in this or any other paper, pay the agent the balance due, $12.45 and charges and the machine is yours. If the machine is not satisfactory it will be returned at our expense and your $3.00 will be returned to you in full.

Sold Under a 20 Year Guarantee.

A $50 Machine for $15.45

THIS CUT SHOWS THE MACHINE OPEN READY FOR USE.

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WOMAN'S REALM

WASTE OF STRENGTH.

We are told that the greatest danger of waste of strength is during the winter season, when we feel the strongest. This is the season when most men and women feel themselves possessed of a new capital of strength and zeal. They are eager for work and overflowing with energy. It is also a time of promise, and we are apt to overlook the fact that it is a time of danger. A great deal of energy is wasted, as many other precious things are wasted, through lack of intelligence and direction. Physical and mental strength are as much a trust as any other form of property. To waste them by multiplying the sources by which they are given out, or by failing to concentrate them on things to which they ought to be directed, is an offense against one's self and against society.

It is an offense, unfortunately, of which a great many of the best people are guilty. At the beginning of the year's work select the lines to which you can give the greatest effectiveness, and hold to them with resolute persistence. Do not be distracted by the claims of things which may interest you, but to which you ought to give your energy. Put out of your account, so far as personal help is concerned, those things of which you cannot give yourself, and concentrate strength, time and energy on the one, two or three lines of work for which you are fitted, and to which you are committed. Avoid waste of strength by using it with intelligence, and by concentration of a few objects, if you would get the most out of life.

A Woman Major.

The only woman major in the United States army is Mrs. Belle L. Reynolds, of Santa Barbara, Cal. Mrs. Reynolds is a native of Massachusetts. When 14 years old she removed to the West, and at the opening of the Civil War, when her husband enlisted in the Seventeenth Illinois, she joined him at Bird's Point, Mo., commencing a life of three years in the camp and on the field, helping the wounded and sick. After the battle of Pittsburg Landing she received her commission from Governor Yates of Illinois. She was at Vicksburg, Miss., when Gen. Grant dared the experiment of running the batteries, and she entered that city with the triumphant army. After the war she studied medicine in Chicago and became a practitioner. Later she removed to Santa Barbara. When trouble arose in the Philippines she went there as a Red Cross nurse. She has since returned home.

MRS. REYNOLDS.

Warning to Women.

Women are humorously warned against too many distractions by the following:

Here lies a poor woman who always was busy,
She lived under pressure that rendered her dizzy.
She belonged to ten clubs, knew Browning by sight,
Shone at luncheons and teas, and would vote if she might.
She served on a school board with courage and zeal;
She golfed and kodaked and rode on a wheel;
She read Tolstoy and Ibsen; knew microbes by name,
Approved of Delsarte; was a "daughter" and "dame."
Her children went in for top education;
Her husband went seaward for nervous prostration.
One day on her tablets she found an hour free,
The shock was too great, and she died instantly.

Heroine of Pekin.

Miss Cecile Payen, the Chicago portrait painter, who shared with Mrs. and Miss Woodward, of Evanston, the long siege of Pekin, reached Chicago recently. Miss Payen gives an interesting description of the siege, which, she says, was not so black as it was painted, one of the chief troubles of those within the walls being the thought of the anxious ones at home. She was just completing a portrait when the first scare came to the legation, and after the momentary excitement had died away she persuaded her sitter to give her another hour, in which she completed the picture.

MISS PAYEN.

The Betrothed Couple.

To announce an engagement the young couple write personal notes to their respective relatives and near friends, who pass on the pleasant news to the world at large. The notes often mention one or more afternoons when the young woman will be at home to receive her friends informally with her mother. The groom's friends also take this opportunity of making her acquaintance.

At news of a betrothal, friends hasten to extend invitations for various festivities to the happy pair, and the families interested exchange hospitalities.

The engagement ring is presented when the engagement is announced—or at least it is then openly worn, its choice depending upon the taste and means of the giver.

The engaged man is congratulated, but one wishes the girl all happiness.

It is the present fashion for intimate friends to send to the fiancee engagement presents in the shape of teacups. The lovers are seen often together in public, as they are not supposed to care for gayeties apart from each other. They should not make themselves conspicuous by their devotion to each other.

Many persons prefer not to announce their engagement until there is a prospect of the marriage taking place within a year. An engaged girl should only accept from her lover such gifts as might be returned uninjured should the engagement be broken.—Mrs. Burton Kingsland, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Progressive Women.

Miss Sarah Flanagan is city clerk of Kingston, Ont., possibly the only woman who has ever attained to such a position in Canada.

Miss Alice Serber, of New York, is the first woman lawyer of that city to be admitted to practice in the United States District Courts.

Miss Cora A. Wellman has been appointed by the New Hampshire Supreme Court as assignee to wind up the affairs of the Hinsdale Savings Bank.

The only woman rabbi on record is Miss Rachel Frank, who had conferred on her this distinction by a Jewish church in San Francisco.

Mrs. Ruth Schaffner Etnier has been appointed by Dr. G. G. Groff, the educational commissioner for Porto Rico, inspector of education for the district of Ponce, including over forty schools. Mrs. Schaffner Etnier is the first woman selected for such a position in the island.

The ubiquitous "American dentist," held in the highest esteem the world over for superior professional skill, has already hung out her shingle in Manila, and is finding abundant demand for her services. Dr. Anna M. Sawyer, of New York, is the woman who has taken the initiative in this instance.

One of the youngest notaries public in the country is Miss Kathryn Helmer, of St. Louis, who is 20 years old and has held the position of a notary in that city for two years.

Would Divorce Draga.

King Alexander, of Servia, has announced his intention of divorcing Queen Draga, whom he carried three months ago. He is tired of his wife and seeks the freedom of his bachelor days. But three short months ago King Alexander declared he would sooner abdicate than give up the beautiful widow who was formerly lady-in-waiting to Queen Natalie. In the face of the entire government the young king continued in his determination and finally he enlisted the kind offices of the Czar of Russia, who interceded with his father. On the day before the wedding the Czar sent the bride a magnificent necklace of diamonds and emeralds, the value of the gift being estimated at half a million francs.

MME. DRAGA.

The "Perfect" Woman.

The dimensions of a perfect woman are these: Five feet five inches in height; weight, 128 pounds. From tip to tip of each middle finger just five feet five inches, the same as her height. The length of her hand should be one-tenth of her height; her foot one-seventh, and the diameter of her chest one-fifth. From her thighs to the ground she should measure just the same as from her thighs to the top of her head. The knee should come exactly midway between the thigh and the heel. The distance from the elbow to the middle finger should be the same as from the elbow to the middle of the chest. From the top of the head to the chin should be just the length of the foot, and the same distance from the chin to the armpits. A woman of this height should measure 24 inches around the waist, 34 about the bust, if measured under the arms, and 43 if measured over them. The upper arm should measure 13 inches and the wrist six inches. The calf of the leg should measure 14½ inches, thigh 25 and the ankle eight.

Letters Should Reflect Writers.

It is a gift to be "like yourself" in your letters. Some people write as if they were talking, and their letters are always welcome to their friends because of their strong individuality. For this reason it is a disastrous mistake to cultivate a "style" in letter writing. Your letter should be a true likeness of your own mind, even if you have to make it brief. The genuine truth of your few lines will carry a message of reality to whomever they are sent.

Never write a letter in anger; this is always a mistake. You may have righteous cause for anger, but do not write until the blaze has cooled and your temper has recovered its normal serenity. It is quite bad enough to say angry words; they may be forgotten or fall upon unheeding ears. Written words last.—Ada C. Sweet, in Woman's Home Companion.

Russian Blouse.

For young women the Russian blouse in dark shades of velvet is extremely popular. It buttons up closely to the neck in front, and if any gold decoration is apparent it is found in the narrow belt, with perhaps the addition of a gold tassel or two.

The noblest motive is the public good.—Virgil.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE GREAT VIRGINIAN.

Man Who Wrote the Declaration of Independence and Who Contributed Largely to the Founding of the American Republic.

No father of the republic was more frequently or more extensively quoted in the remarkable campaign of 1900 than Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, and for this reason we take the opportunity of reproducing certain extracts from an article on his life and character contributed by John De Morgan to The Book World:

Jefferson, says the writer, was in many ways the most remarkable man of the age. His individuality stood out prominently and his earnestness and sincerity made him so conspicuous that

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

his very name became almost synonymous with that of the republic. He was essentially the man for the time and throughout all ages, when the mists of prejudice and passion, and misrepresentation have cleared away, Jefferson will stand out on the pages of history as one of the greatest men the world has produced.

His Early Manhood.

At the age of 20 Jefferson began the study of law; he was admitted to the bar in 1767. Two years before he had listened to the eloquence of Patrick Henry when that famous speech was delivered which set the colonies ablaze with opposition to the stamp act. In 1769 he was elected a member of the House of Burgesses and at once introduced a bill giving owners a right to emancipate their slaves. The bill did not become a law until some years later.

In 1772 he was married to Martha Skelton, a young and charming widow who played the spinet to his violin and delighted to sit at his feet, her head resting on his knee, and listen for hours to his reading from his favorite authors. Theirs was an ideal union, but she did not live to share her husband's triumphs, for she died in 1782.

He was elected to the first Congress in 1775 and, in the words of John Adams, "brought with him a reputation for literature, science and a happy talent of composition." When, a year later, he was appointed Chairman of the committee to draw up a declaration of independence, his co-laborers unanimously left the matter in his hands, and from the pen of Thomas Jefferson emanated the most remarkable impeachment of an existing government and a declaration of the rights of man that ever burst on an expectant world.

Beginning in the years immediately preceding that Declaration of Independence and closing in the early part of the administration of John Quincy Adams, the writings of Thomas Jefferson are a rich depository of principles in the science of government.

He was a voluminous writer and his reflections and theories, his profound and original ideas in the realm of religion, morals, education, law, the rights of man, and other topics, are well worthy the study and attention of the people.

What He Foresaw.

He predicted that a time might come when there would arise an aristocracy of wealth, and he expressed a hope that the country would "crush in its birth the aristocracy of our moneyed corporations, which dare already to challenge our government to a trial of strength, and bid defiance to the laws of our country." He had a genuine contempt for the aristocracy of birth, and said: "An honest farmer occupies a more dignified place in the scale of beings, whether moral or political, than a lazy lounger, valuing himself on his family, too proud to work, and drawing out a miserable existence by eating on that surplus of other men's labor, which is the sacred fund of the helpless poor."

Between 1779 and 1809 Jefferson was in office either as Governor of Virginia, Minister to France, Secretary of State, Vice President or President; in every office he served the people faithfully, but made many enemies by his honesty and truth.

In Virginia a great struggle was going on in favor of religious liberty. The Established Church had become so narrow and dogmatic that all who dared to differ from it in matters of faith or politics were treated as heretics and cruelly persecuted. The church, at that time, was essentially an English institution, and many of its clergy considered it a sacred duty to preach loyalty to England; this still further antagonized many. The struggle was a fierce one, and Jefferson, naturally, became one of the leaders. He argued and worked so diligently for religious liberty that his enemies branded him as "infidel," and some called him an "atheist."

It is doubtful whether any political writer wrote so strongly in favor of true religion than did Jefferson. Some of his most eloquent sentences, some of the passages from state papers, paragraphs from private and public letters were redolent with piety and full of humble reliance on the Creator.

After his second Presidential term he retired to Monticello and spent the remaining seventeen years of his life with his books, correspondence with litterateurs in all parts of the world and in establishing the University of Virginia.

When he passed away July 4, 1826, the country lost the first and greatest of its political thinkers, a man who, beyond all others, labored to create a commonwealth in which all should be partners, instead of a republic of the few, a nation of classes. He wielded a mighty power, but, unlike many, his work was with the pen, for he was no orator. No statesman ever had so large a correspondence, and in all the thousands of letters and essays and treatises he wrote there will be found something of eternal value, for he never wrote without thought, and he never thought without developing something original or bright, something which tended to elevate the people and make the nation more free.

NEW COREAN MINISTER,

One of the Ablest Statesmen of the Hermit Kingdom.

Prince Min Tong Whan, the new Corean minister to Washington, belongs to the progressive party of his native land and is one of the foremost and most influential statesmen in the "Hermit Kingdom." Prince Min has traveled widely. He made a tour of the world when accredited as special ambassador to Queen Victoria's jubilee, going to England by way of India and the Suez canal, and traveling leisurely over the continent before going to London. He returned with his suite through the United States, which he traversed slowly, remaining for some time in the large cities, studying the customs of the people.

Prince Min remained for several weeks in Washington. During his stay in Washington the Prince, who, like all of his countrymen, acquires foreign languages easily, learned to speak English with fluency, and studied the American system of government.

The new minister is taller than the average Corean, with a military figure

PRINCE WHAN.

and carriage that might have been acquired at West Point, an intellectual face and the grace and manners of a man of the world. He is cultivated, erudite and familiar with the history and traditions of the Occident, as well as with those of the Orient. He is, in a word, a broad-gauged, well-balanced man who may be expected to administer his legation in a way creditable both to his country and acceptable to this government.

Profits of the Passion Play.

It is a well-known fact that the actors in the Oberammergau Passion Play receive only a moderate fee for their acting, and that, whether the part played is important and fatiguing or whether it is that of a "super," the remuneration is the same. But the community of the little village has done far better than was expected, for the fees for tickets have this year been much in excess of any former occasion. Over and above the ordinary number of performances no less than sixteen extra performances have been given, and the amount thus realized reached the large sum of £75,000, while an enormous trade has been done in photographs, wood carvings, rosaries and "holy" images. For picture post cards alone no less than £7,500 has been taken, and it is said that the wood carvers of Oberammergau have not a single article left "on stock." Thus it is plain to see that though the season in Switzerland and the Tyrol is said to have been a bad one the little Bavarian mountain village has reaped a golden harvest.—Westminster Gazette.

Chinese Wives Subordinate.

Many of the characters in the Chinese language are very suggestive of the relationship between husband and wif, and leave no doubt as to the subordinate position which the woman occupies in Chinese domestic life. The part which the Chinaman plays in securing his bride is vigorously illustrated in the word to seize, the character for woman crouching under the Chinese symbol for claws, while the character for wife, indicated by a woman placed beside a broom, is evidence of the Chinaman's opinion with regard to the proper position of his helpmate in his household.

A suspicious disposition and a fondness for talking is the combination which makes a gossip.

TOPICS OF TIMES

One thousand dollars was paid at a Kansas City stock sale for a Hereford bull calf.

The little town of Ivrea, in the Valle d'Aosta, Italy, is celebrating the twentieth century of its foundation. The little town sits in a beautiful nook on the southern side of the Alps and is much beloved of such tourists as discover it.

Mrs. Kabos, who lives near the Cayuga coal beaker on Ferdinand street, Scranton, Pa., was walking through her garden, when the earth gave way and dropped her forty feet into a mine. She was rescued in a short time, having sustained only trifling injuries.

According to General Baden-Powell, there is a future for girls in South Africa. The situation is realized by practical Germans, who have already started a regular emigration bureau for young women, most of whom are engaged or married almost as soon as they land.

The public stairway at the White House has at last yielded to the pressure of the constant trooping of visitors up and down it, and is now so weak that it needs repairs. Colonel Bingham is putting in more support for the second flight, which is suspended by a steel rod.

An express train speeding toward Williamsport, Pa., struck a huge bowlder while going fifty miles an hour about 2 o'clock in the morning. A slower or lighter train would probably have been wrecked, but as it was the bowlder was tossed from the track. It had been loosened by recent rains and had rolled onto the rails.

Facilities are rapidly being provided by the New Zealand educational department for the training of Maori children. There are now eighty-four Maori schools in the colony, and a number of scholarships are provided for Maori children to enable them to proceed to the higher schools or to undergo a course of technical training.

The Boston Athenaeum has long contained three busts which no one in that city was able to identify. The assistant librarian, a young woman, has just recognized them as excellent likenesses of Lewis Cass, the great statesman; Nicholas Biddle, one of the most eminent financiers of the century, and a Russian prince, famous all over the world.

A farmer in Southern Missouri recently received some garden seeds from the Department of Agriculture in an official envelope, on the outside of which was printed the usual warning: "Penalty for private use, $300." He immediately sent them back, with a letter to the effect that he had not used one of them and was not subject to any fine.

Neodesha, Kan., has a population of about 1,500, which includes more thin people than any place twice its size in America. Many men weigh less than 100 pounds, though in good health. Physicians say that the petroleum and natural gas wells there are responsible for making the people look like whitened refugees from a famine district in India.

Since 1897 Jay Jansen, agent in charge of a whaling station at Cape Haven, Baffin Land, has been alone at that isolated spot. The relief steamer Lily of the North, carrying a year's provisions for the lone watcher, was recently wrecked and now it will be impossible to reach him before next summer, by which time he probably will have died of starvation.

A peculiar incident was witnessed in the Bethany Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N. Y. The sermon had a soporific effect upon Harry Tidd, a young druggist, and he fell asleep. While still in slumber he arose, removed his coat, vest and collar and was about to further disrobe when the women in his vicinity screamed. An usher aroused him and led him out of the church.

Rest rooms for farmers' wives are being established in some towns in the West. They are located in the business center and are made cozy and comfortable with easy chairs, lounges, books and magazines. Some offer tea at the nominal price of 3 cents a cup. These rooms are sustained by women's clubs in the cities, or the merchants of the cities contribute to them, with the idea that they help to draw trade.

A group of apartment houses in Utica, N. Y., is provided throughout with electrical cooking utensils, consisting of three round platters, or "stoves," an oven and a broiler. When not needed they can be stowed away, leaving no outward trace of the use to which the room is put. The air is not vitiated and the apartment is kept much cooler. The same apartments are provided with electric curling tong heaters, which are much appreciated.

The plot of ground on which stands the historic monument erected at Tappan, N. Y., by the late Cyrus W. Field in memory of Andre, the revolutionary spy, has been sold for nonpayment of taxes. Since the death of Mr. Field the memorial has been neglected, and it has now passed into the hands of George Dickey, of Nyack, who says he will obliterate it. The monument was unveiled Oct. 2, 1879, and in April, 1882, attempts were made to destroy it by an explosion of nitroglycerin.

A Chicagoan just returned from a tour of the far West saw the following location notice on a mining claim in the Grand Encampment, Wyoming: "We found it and we claim it by the right of founding it. It's our'n. Its 750 feet in every direction except southwest and northeast, and there is 300 feet on each side of this writin'. It's called the Bay Horse, and we claim even the spurs, and we don't want nobody jumping on this Bay Horse—that's what's these trees is around here for and we've got the same piece of rope that we had down in old Missouri."

Unique among woman's clubs, perhaps, is that which was launched five years ago in Honolulu and is now reported to be at last on a firm footing. It was started by an American school teacher, who was wont to invite young girls to her home once a week for informal conversation on some topic. The outgrowth was a full-fledged club of thirty-four members, most of them being Hawaiians, with a mixture, however, of Chinese and Portuguese. The president this year is a Chinese girl, who wears her quaint national costume when she fills the official chair.

QUEER THINGS IN CHINA.

Features of an Oriental City that Struck a Missionary as Peculiar.

Miss Louise Hodgkins, in a letter to Zion's Herald dated early in the present year, describes her arrival at the city of Chinkiang, on the bank of the Yangtse River. The primitive character of the city is not due entirely to its age, for it has been largely rebuilt since the Taiping rebellion, a date that in China corresponds to our "before the war." With a chance to begin afresh, the inhabitants only crowded closer to the shore, leaving the hills to the fort, the barracks and the various missions.

It was 10 o'clock at night when the writer reached this Chinese city. A bright starlight enabled her to follow a friend through the Concession, along the unpaved streets, and up to the heights beyond.

"What are these curious haystack mounds?" was the newcomer's first question, as she picked her way among strange hillocks.

"Oh, these are the graves," was the reply. "Didn't you know we lived in the very middle of a graveyard?"

There were hundreds of them, each surmounted by a cap of fresh sod of the size and shape of an inverted milk pan. This sod is the new cap provided annually for the traveler journeying to the undiscovered country. Miss Hodgkins did not chance, as often happens, to stumble over a coffin left uninterred until the family Solon should declare that the propitious moment for burial had arrived.

"And what are these?" was her question a few minutes later, as by the light of a coolie's lantern she and her friend stumbled among graves and mud-puddles, and came suddenly upon what looked like the top of the traditional prairie-schooner, save that it was a trifle broader and was thatched.

"These are the huts of the very poor," was the answer; and huts they were. Windowless, doorless—except for an entrance hole—fireless, floorless, they were all the shelter the occupants had through winters as severe as those of New England. The deep breathing within and the occasional bark of a dog gave constant token that the travelers were passing through a thickly settled neighborhood.

Next morning, under the sunlight, the graves looked numberless, but they were seen to blossom with violets and dandelions. Far below, too far for its squalor and wretchedness to be seen, stretched the city, while under the windows of the house was the parade ground.

Breathlessly the newcomer inquired what the soldiers at drill were doing with the long fishing rods, with which they appeared to be running violently at each other, uttering wild Indian yells.

It was explained that this was an ancient form of onslaught come down from the days of Confucius at the latest. Its object is to trip up the antagonist with the long stick, throw water in his face, and in the midst of his bewilderment at this extraordinary treatment to cut off his head.

The writer found it hard to believe her eyes and ears. And all this was after the recent Chino-Japanese war, when the Chinese found out to their humiliation, but evidently not to their enlightenment, what the enemy would do while they were shaking sticks and fans at them.

Made Himself Understood.

When Henry S. Watson, the illustrator, landed at Naples, he did not know much about European travel. He had to make some sketches in the villages about Naples and his experiences have filled him with wonder enough for a lifetime. His deft pencil helped him a bit. At one little village inn he tried to get it through the landlord's head that he was to be called early in the morning. He couldn't make himself understood. At last he drew a picture of himself lying in bed, the sun peeping through the window, the clock at the hour of 6 and the chambermaid knocking at the door. Then it was quite plain and they woke him on the tick.—Philadelphia Post.

He Objected.

He—I don't like the idea of using so much secular music in our church. Did you notice the selection the organist played last Sunday?

She—No. What was it?

He—I don't know the name of it, but it is something I have frequently heard at sacred concerts.—Harlem Life.

Egyptian Jewel Saws and Drills.

There is good evidence, says Engineering, that the ancient Egyptians used reciprocating saws and hollow drills set with jewels, and that they worked them under great pressure to get coarse cuts.

Oxen Take to Poison.

To the South African oxen the tulip plant, which the beasts greedily devour if they can get it, is rank poison.

LABOR WORLD

Galveston's export trade amounts to nearly $40,000,000 a year.

Minneapolis, Minn., boasts of a dressmakers' union with a large membership.

In Germany 544,283 children under 14 years of age are employed in various industries.

The government of Norway has decided to introduce the eight-hour day in all public institutions.

The bona fide membership of the American Society of Engineers on Sept. 1, 1900, was 86,517, a gain during the last month of 431.

Every day the dispatch works of Glasgow dispose of 1,370 tons of garbage; 1,300 men and 300 horses are employed by the cleaning department.

Reports to the bureau of labor statistics of New York for the last quarter show that active organization work continues and that a gain of 15,000, embracing 151 unions, was made to the membership of labor bodies for that period. New York now has 1,603 labor organizations, with an aggregate membership of 247,602.

The prices obtained for the labor power of convicts in Georgia penal institutions last year varied from $98 to $102 per head. Out of this amount the State feeds and clothes the prisoners, furnishing healthy men for those whose energies are exhausted. Ninety per cent of the coal, brick and lumber industries of Georgia is controlled by contractors of convict labor.

Since 1862 there have been only twenty-one strikes in France in the building trades. In all the cities of France the employers of the various branches of the building trades are organized into what are called syndicates, and the trade syndicate in turn sends delegates to a central building trades' syndicate. The same plan of organization is adopted by the workingmen.

American machinery will hereafter handle the coal and iron received and shipped in the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt, with a reduction in the cost per ton from $1.50 to 50 cents or less. An expert was sent to this country to study the problem, and the result is the construction of an elevated tramway on the American plan. American bridges and locomotives had been previously introduced in the land of the Pharaohs.

The largest order for equipment ever placed was taken by the Pressed Steel Car Company of Chicago and Pittsburg. The order embraces the manufacture of some 6,000 steel cars of 100,000 pounds capacity for an Eastern trunk line. More than 100,000 tons of steel will be required in making the cars, or twice the weight of the great Tay bridge structure. Work will be furnished to about 5,000 men for six months at the three plants of the company. The bill for this contract is reported to exceed $6,000,000. Night and day turns will be run until the contract is filled.

LAW AS INTERPRETED.

Indictments found by the Grand Jury on a holiday are held, in State vs. Thomas (Ohio), 48 L. R. A. 459, not to be for that reason invalid.

Persons undertaking to cross a bridge with a heavy traction engine and water tank are held in Board of Commissioners vs. Coffman (Ohio), 48 L. R. A. 455, to do so at their own risk, if they do not make a sufficient examination of the bridge and if they put upon it a load that is extraordinary.

One who bids at a public sale, not because of any desire to purchase, but merely to run up the price, either in his own interest or that of another, is held, in McMillin vs. Harris (Ga.), 48 L. R. A. 345, not to be a "puffer," if in case his bid is the last and highest he can be compelled to take and pay for the property, although by arrangement with others he may not be compelled to keep and pay for it.

Sentence of conviction imposed under a statute after reversal of a former judgment imposed under a statute that was unconstitutional because retroactive, is held, in Commonwealth vs. Murphy (Mass.), 48 L. R. A. 393, not to violate a constitutional provision against double jeopardy or other constitutional guaranties, although the convict had partly served the invalid sentence before it was reversed, including one day's solitary confinement, to which each sentence condemned him.

Thumb-Nail Ornithology.

People who have their will of the birds with camera and opera-glass—whether they tell of it afterward in book or lecture, or keep it for their own gloating—can yet appreciate the point of view of a more limited vision.

At a village meeting in Scotland, presumably for the intellectual betterment of the villagers, the lecturer proposed to read a paper about rooks.

"What can he have to say aboot the craw?" remarked an old farmer. "It's juist a bird that eats taties."

Lobsters.

Hubby—I feel like the deuce this morning. I'm afraid those lobsters I ate last night didn't agree with me.

Wifey—I was afraid they wouldn't. They were green when I bought them, and I told the fish man I didn't think they were ripe, and he said they always come that way.—Harper's Bazar.

One way to make apple trees bare is to pick the leaves off.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25.....1901

A NIGHT OF MISERY.

RIDING IN A LOCKED BOX CAR WITH TWO SCARED MULES.

An Experience Which, According to the Victim, Made Sherman's Definition of War Seem Like the Description of a Sunday School Picnic.

"Well," said the Footprint to Slug Seven as he settled down on his stool and began to throw in a handful of type, "if I didn't have a time of it getting down here out of those mountains."

"Been up in the mines?" inquired Slug Seven.

"Yep," replied the Footprint. "Just came out. Footed it from Angels to Milton yesterday and rode into Stockton on a side door sleeper last night. A side door sleeper," continued the Footprint, "is not the most comfortable mode of traveling. Personally I prefer to ride on a red cushion, but the heartless and exorbitant demand of the railroad trust for spot cash compelled me to walk or come as freight. I came as freight."

"Sure," said Slug Seven.

"The unpleasant feature of the trip," continued the Footprint, "was the base betrayal of confidence on the part of the brakeman with whom I negotiated for an undisturbed passage. For a cash consideration of six bits and a drink of liquor he verbally contracted to waybill me from Milton to the division end at Stockton. We went up street to take the drink and—well, you know how one word brings on another. By train time the $4 I had sunk in my jeans had been fished to the surface and sent across the bar for red liquor.

"The brakeman was full when he started for the yards. So was I when I started after him. The brakeman confided to me on the way through the yards that he owned the whole train and I could ride anywhere and any way I wanted to. I told him that I was surrounding at least a quart of Milton whisky and if it was all the same to him and he had a nice, dry, empty box car I would be shipped as an unbroken original package. He agreed, and we went over where the train was standing made up to find that empty. The brakeman ran a door open, gave me a hurried boost in and ran the door shut and locked it. After a bit I struck a match to look about and what do you suppose that cuss had done?"

"Give it up," said Slug Seven.

"Billed me as live stock, by gum! Fact! There I was locked in a box with two mules, both loose, and all of us good to keep company to the division end. What was that Sherman said about war? Said it was hades, didn't he? Well, it ain't. It's only an imitation. The real, orthodox, rose colored hades is to spend a night in a locked box car with two mountain ranch mules.

"It isn't a long run from Milton in, and I concluded, after the train had bumped along about three miles and those scared mules had begun to charge around and kick a rat-a-tat-tat-tat on the sides of the car, that the only plan of campaign left to me was a flank movement and a sudden mounting of one of the animals. It wouldn't be a dream of pleasure on that mule's back, but it would be safer than dodging four rapid fire hind heels unlimbered for action. I got on the mule all right, and after a little bucking he steadied down tolerably well. The animal was evidently scared to death and seemed to take comfort in being straddled by a rider.

"Well, I was just chuckling to myself over the state of affairs in the live stock department of the Espee railway and figuring that another hour would see us in the division yards, where my friend the brakeman would open the door, when the train stopped, evidently at a siding, as I knew we weren't near a station. We bumped about a bit and I took a double wrap in the mule's ears; then we stood still while some other cars were bumped about and then I heard two short toots of the whistle and a rumble that gradually grew fainter. The train had pulled out and we were side tracked.!

"We staid there till morning, too, and I rode that son of a jackass, with a backbone like the ridge of a church roof, up and down and around that car every weary minute of all that weary night. To quit riding meant to go to sleep, fall off and have the liver and high lights and half tones trampled and kicked out of me by two scared mountain mules.

"I estimate that I rode that mule 136 miles and three furlongs in that car, and the car traveled 17 miles before being side tracked. The remaining three miles of the 20 between Milton and Stockton I made on foot, thus completing a journey of 156 miles 3 furlongs in a straight line between two given points that are but 20 miles apart, a mathematically impossible feat, accomplished by one jackass with the aid of two relatives on the male side of the house."

The Footprint sighed as he paused to bite off a chew of tobacco, and Slug Seven took advantage of the opening to remark that a man who had traveled so far under such circumstances must be dry.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Inference.

"Such are the delusions to which the human senses and understanding are susceptible," remarked the man who doesn't care whether you comprehend him or not, "that, logically speaking, it is absolutely impossible to be absolutely sure of anything."

"Dear me!" exclaimed Miss Cayenne. "I didn't know you were one."

"What?"

"A weather prophet."—Washington Star.

The Difference.

"Pa, what's the difference between talent and genius?"

"A man with talent is able to build for himself the finest monument in the country. The public usually has to provide the monument for a genius."—Boston Journal.

It Was the Right Letter.

John was a bashful lover and had been calling on Mary for three years, but that was as far as he got until, visiting St. Louis on business, he found himself detained beyond the expected time.

He had to write to Mary, explaining his absence on the usual evening, and, while writing, the courage he had so long lacked came to him and he made a point blank proposal of marriage. He mailed the letter, and for two hours was one of the happiest men in Missouri.

Then he began to believe he had been precipitate and was assailed with doubt as to how his letter would be received. That night he didn't sleep. He thought all sorts of things, and vainly wished he could intercept the letter before it reached her. But that was manifestly impossible.

It was not until noon the next day that he received an inspiration as he was passing a telegraph office. Rushing in, he seized a blank and nervously penned the following:

Miss Mary ——, Chicago:

Mailed you wrong letter yesterday. Please do not open, and deliver to me on my return.

After that he breathed freer, at the same time wondering if he hadn't played the fool in not letting the matter stand. That evening a telegram was awaiting him at the hotel. It read:

John ——, St. Louis:

No; you mailed right letter. It was about time.

And John didn't allow business to interfere with his return to Chicago.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Trick of the Camera.

One of the many camera fiends of this city has recently been showing his friends a very unusual photograph of himself, caught in the act of falling from a ladder, and seeming to be a winning candidate for a broken neck. In spite of the fact that the injury seems so certain the tumbler's face wears a cheery smile, and on close inspection may be seen to be winking his eye mischievously at you as well as the force of gravity. In reply to questions he explained that that was an accomplishment acquired only after long practice.

"I could pose for that picture all day long with no serious injury to myself, except waste of time and a little physical fatigue," he insisted. But the less credulous of his friends refused to believe that he took pleasure in such acrobatic performances, and finally he had to tell the whole story.

"It's all very simple. First you place your camera in some way about 10 or 12 feet from the floor, with the lens pointing downward. A picture taken with it in this position will make the floor appear to be a side wall. Lay a sheet of white cloth on the floor and then arrange your ladder and yourself upon this sheet, and the posing is done. A strip of carpet tacked to the wall and a couple of chairs deftly arranged adds to the illusion, but the whole thing is so simple that I am ashamed of myself for explaining it to you instead of making you think it out for yourself."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

About an Even Thing.

A well known member of the Detroit bar tells this story: "Some years ago I attended a session of the circuit court up in the state. A pro confesso divorce case was called and it so happened that the judge was very much opposed to divorces, especially those which were unopposed. After the attorney for the complainant in this case had announced himself as ready to proceed, the judge asked if any one appeared for the defendant. There was silence for a moment, and the judge repeated the question. At one end of the lawyers' table sat an attorney who had acquired the liquor habit and who was at the time considerably under the influence of stimulants. He was noticed struggling to get on his feet, and, on observing him, the judge seized the opportunity to ask:

"'Do you appear for the defendant, Mr. Blank?'

"'No, your honor. I merely rose to remark, as "friend of the court," that with Brother Doubleblank as attorney for the complainant and no one on the other side it was about an even thing.'

"Then Blank resumed his seat while the whole court roared with laughter."—Detroit Free Press.

The Foot of a Horse.

The foot of a horse is one of the most ingenious and unexampled pieces of mechanism in animal structure. The hoof contains a series of vertical and thin laminæ of horn, amounting to about 500 and forming a complete lining to it. In this are fitted as many laminæ belonging to the coffin bone, while both sets are elastic and adherent. The edge of a quire of paper, inserted leaf by leaf into another, will convey a sufficient idea of the arrangement. Thus the weight of the animal is supported by as many elastic springs as there are laminæ in all the feet, amounting to about 4,000, distributed in the most secure manner, since every spring is acted on in an oblique direction.

Billville's Postmaster.

Our new postmaster ran so fast for office that he didn't have time to get educated. The following sign is posted on the postoffice window:

"Thar is 2 Lettairs inside for Molly Gibbens. They look like they're from her son, Bill, who is Bin Mustard Out. Allsore 2 Lettairs for Hise Holman (I mean, One-legged Hise) which looks like they're From the Widder Stevens, as Her Ritin is knowed by Everybody. Call an git 'em—Hise an Molly."—Atlanta Constitution.

Martyrdom.

Mrs. Feeley—Mrs. Love must have been devotedly attached to her husband.

Mrs. Steele—Her grief amounts to insanity. She has a small fortune in diamonds, and she has been in mourning nearly two years.—Jewelers' Weekly.

How to Handle a Queen Bee.

Great care should be used in handling queens not to injure their abdomen or legs. When it is desired to catch a queen pick her up by the wings or grasp her gently by the thorax with the thumb and forefinger; there need be no fear of her stinging, for, while nature has provided her with a sting, she seldom, if ever, uses it except upon a rival queen. Do not attempt to catch or handle queens when at all nervous or excited, as you will be very apt to maim or injure them in some way, advises a writer in American Gardening.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 24, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 4th, 1901, viz.: Andrew C. Adkins, for the N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼. Sec. 1, Tp. 16 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Felix P. Meysan, Manuel Diaz and John R. Turner of Lone Pine, Cal., and Marvin W. Trask, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 24, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on March 12th, 1901, viz: Domingo Etcharren—Homestead Entry No. 769—for the E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, and N½ SE¼. Sec. 35, T. 21 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Charles Anthony and Jean Carricart, of Darwin, Inyo Co., Cal.; Patrick Henry Mack and James J. Wall, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of ANDREW THOMSON, deceased,

NOTICE for Publication of Time Appointed for Probate of Will.

Notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the EIGHTH day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, and the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Andrew Thomson, and for hearing the application of Thomas Thomson for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

ROBT O'NEAL and MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Dated Jan., 17, 1901.

(Official.)

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900:

Total Warrants drawn ...		$13,456 43
Gen. Expense Fund.....	$2,770 18	
Hospital "	605 61	
Salary "	3,614 94	
Big Pine Bo d "	33	
Teachers' Lib'ry "	13 45	
Unapportioned "	2 25	
Bridge "	236 64	
General Road "	11 80	
Road District No. 1 Fund..	56 50	
" " " 2 " ..	77 90	
" " " 3 " ..	162 75	
" " " 4 " ..	62	
" " " 5 " ..	57 50	
School "	5,785 18	
	13,456 43	13,456 43
Total County indbtdnss..	60 990 55	
County bonds.....		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness....		60 990 55
Cash in treasury.....	16 682 05	
Remaining indebtedness	44 308 50	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY, County Auditor.

Filed January 12, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Jan., 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1900 RECEIPTS.

Oct. 1	To cash on hand..	$ 7,388 94	
1	cash from A M Given, tax col..	105 30	
1	W W Yandell, Co assessor	127 09	
5	A V Davidson, fines.....	14 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees.....	39 90	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees.....	25 00	
	A M Given, tax col fees.....	12 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	38 85	
13	S W Austin, St. l'nd	23 62	
	Jno Gardner. "	103 00	
15	T B Walker, "	633 25	
	" "	633 25	
	" "	337 73	
24	S A Frazer, "	24 80	
27	W J Harris, red'mt'n	23 58	
31	Jas Daniels, "	21 31	
		9,554 62	
Nov. 2	Mary C Mulholland, on State land.....	176 44	
5	A M Given, Tax col	27 00	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees.....	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees.....	44 80	
	A M Given, Tax col.	3,217 35	
17	" "	4,246 84	
24	" "	5,324 11	
27	" "	8,512 59	
17	Alvin Thompson, on State land.....	55 41	
19	T B Rickey, red'mtn	11 00	
	" "	21 11	
21	Geo W Davis, St. land	13 40	
	Annie Hanson "	603 00	
		31,831 27	
Dec 3	A M Given tax col.	8,237 11	
	W W Yandell, Co. Assessor.....	92 25	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees.....	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees.....	58 75	
4	A A Cashbaugh, St. l'd	22 40	
	A M Given, tax col. fees.....	24 00	
10	J E Meroney, Cl'k fines	40 00	
	C & C R'y tax	725 25	
16	W R Carpenter, St. l'nd	13 30	
17	W H Vaughn, red'mtn	36 57	
19	T H Woodworth, fines	72 40	
24	A A Cashbaugh, St. lnd	153 00	
	Thos B Walker, "	674 22	
26	Mrs L Schaiten, redmt	11 26	
27	F A Gardner, St. land	616 00	
	John F Sanders, "	535 15	
		43,166 02	

DISBURSEMENTS

Oct.—By Bishop School Bond (Old) Fund.....	1 24	
General Expense...	753 41	
General Road.....	11 80	
Bridge	236 01	
Hospital	105 00	
"	440 61	
Road Dist, No. 5....	57 50	
" " " 1....	56 50	
" " " 2....	77 90	
" " " 3....	162 75	
" " " 4....	62 00	
Salary Fund.....	1 024 98	
"	439 50	
Bishop School.....	217 50	
Big Pine.....	168 50	
Fish Springs.....	65 00	
Irving	273 00	
Independence.....	27 75	
Lone Pine.....	148 50	
Milton.....	73 00	
Poleta.....	60 00	
Round Valley.....	154 00	
Riverside.....	30 00	
Station.....	79 00	
Taboose	67 55	
Union.....	86 50	
Valley	60 00	
Warm Spring.....	75 00	
Big Pine Library...	44 00	
	5 049 53	
Nov.—By Salary Fund...	1 134 48	
General Expense...	1 461 42	
Hospital	30 00	
Big Pine Sch'l Bond	33	
Road Dist No 5....	2 00	
Bishop School.....	240 00	
Big Pine	90 00	
Panamint.....	80 00	
Fish Spring.....	79 40	
Darwin.....	65 00	
Independence.....	180 00	
Milton.....	70 00	
Lone Pine.....	182 50	
Riverside	30 00	
Taboose	78 00	
Union	17 50	
Warm Spring	37 50	
Fish Spring Library	12 45	
	8 840 11	
Dec—By General Ex. F'd	561 20	
Property Tax.....	2 25	
Hospital.....	30 00	
Salary.....	1 024 98	
Taboose Schl bond.	165 00	
Station " "	105 00	
County School.....	18 00	
Teachers' Library..	13 45	
Bishop School.....	504 28	
Big Pine	262 25	
Darwin	130 00	
Fish Springs.....	80 00	
Irving.....	389 15	
Independence.....	135 00	
Keeler.....	73 00	
Lone Pine.....	140 00	
Milton.....	70 00	
Poleta.....	160 35	
Riverside	166 96	
Round Valley.....	84 00	
Panamint.....	104 15	
Station.....	93 10	
Taboose	120 00	
Union.....	163 50	
Valley	96 27	
Warm Springs.....	119 00	
Big Pine Schl Lib'ry	16 82	
Independence "	11 40	
Panamint "	8 10	
Station "	6 35	
Valley "	3 60	
Sandry "	38 25	
State General Fund	12 748 45	
Cash on hand.....	16 682 05	
	43 166 02	43 166 02

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

January 1, 1901.

Salary Fund.....	104 61	
General Expense.....	4 278 54	
State General.....	130 48	
Hospital..... ...	1 354 80	
County bond	878 36	
General road.....	959 15	
Road District No 1..	650 20	
" " " 2..	771 92	
" " " 3..	901 99	
" " " 4...	957 99	
" " " 5..	322 80	
Unapportioned county	29 14	
Road Poll tax.....	83 10	
Bridge.....	907 64	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library....	20 88	
County School Fund...	346 31	
State School.....	18 85	
Property tax		1 14
Various school funds:		
Bishop..		36 71
Big Pine.....	20 62	
Panamint.....	43 27	
Fish Spring.....	138 97	
Irving.....	60 88	
Independence.....	92 83	
Keeler.....	133 60	
Lone Pine.....	355 91	
Milton.....	118 21	
Poleta	18 26	
Round Valley.....	114 12	
Riverside	29 14	
Station.....	59 67	
Taboose	65 87	
Union.....	22 39	
Valley	187 39	
Warm Spring..... ...	2 76	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop.....	94 32	
Big Pine	14 15	
Fish Springs.....		1 99
Irving	52 50	
Independence.....	14 87	
Keeler.....	34 63	
Lone Pine.....	57 03	
Milton.....	5 85	
Poleta.....	21 17	
Round Valley.....	42 33	
Riverside.....	8 61	
Station	27 60	
Taboose	10 76	
Union.....	19 33	
Valley.....	10 18	
Warm Springs.....	33 99	
Darwin.....	8 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund..	11 22	
Big Pine " " "	750 97	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	70 73	
Poleta " "	39 30	
Valley " "	69 55	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund....	1,241 40	
Estates.....	144 67	
Bishop school special....	5 13	
Bishop school bond fund (old).....	69 78	
Riverside special.....	96	
Round Valley sp[illegible]	1,299	
Big Pine Sch'l B[illegible]	325	
Station building fund ..	20 14	
Independence building...	9 00	
Cash on hand.....		16,682 05
	16 721 89	16 721 89

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan., 1901.

J. E. MERONEY Clerk

By W. O. Meroney, Depty Clerk.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed Jan., 11, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY Auditor.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to L. MUNZINGER & CO.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.

Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed:
ORDINANCE No. 71.

Filed Jan. 8, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 72.

Filed January 10, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk,

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2 Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J, E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.

Filed January 10, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,
SPECIALTIES.

[OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR,

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

FOR
MEDICINAL
AND
HOUSEHOLD
USES
TRY OUR

Castle
Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House...	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill....	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska.....	38	1:20 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver.....	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista.....	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne.....	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m

		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston.....	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs....	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	185	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek...	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence..	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine.....	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25 1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Jan. 24, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	30 263	18
Lowest "	29.945	24
Highest temperature.....	54.0	21
Lowest "	28.0	24
Mean "	41.0	
Average dew point.....	26.0	
Average humidity.....	55.7	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	20 N	23
No. clear days.....	4	
No. part cloudy days.....	2	
No. cloudy days.....	1	
No. rainy days.....	2	
Precipitation for week..	0.12	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3.13
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.21
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0.84
" 1899-1900 2.02
" 1900-1901 4.29

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

See land and probate notices this issue.

Ernest Laird left for Bakersfield last week.

S. A. Fraser has moved into the Brady house, and is renovating the same.

Harry C. Ober and Mrs. M. E. McGranahan were married at Hawthorne January 17th.

Dr. Woodin is out, with ankle in boiler plates. He is an exemplar of nerve for his patients.

During the week a small band of horses started out from here destined for Oklahoma Territory.

Superior Judge Lamar left by last Saturday's train for San Jose, whence he will return on the 8th prox.

J. W. Kelly, the Mono-Inyo mining man, is a member of the Kern County Board of Supervisors from Randsburg.

Orcier Bros. of Big Pine passed through Independence on Wednesday, en route to Bakersfield to inspect the oil fields.

Chas. Houle reports four feet of snow over on the eastern side of the Inyos, in Beveridge district. The deserts will bloom this year.

T. C. Boland has removed the Keeler concentrating plant up to Cerro Gordo, where it will be located near the site of the old Beaudry furnace.

Supt. J. J. Gunn of the Minneatta left on Tuesday for the mines, accompanied by his wife, who met him here on her return from San Francisco.

T. F. A. Connelly, from Bishop, and a walking cyclopedia of the earliest history of this region, was a guest at the Norman House during the week.

O. I. Mairs, Thos. Webb and Frank Whitmore are among those who are off to San Francisco with the several train loads of cattle shipped from Sanger's.

A letter just received from Wm. R. Johnson states that he read in the Inyo papers that he was ill with the pneumonia. Bill says it was all news to him. Inyo friends are glad that such is the case.

Of the fifteen or twenty men who have withstood the winter rigors at Cerro Gordo, the veteran Chris. Crohn is about the only one on the sick list. Sorry to say that he is badly afflicted with the rheumatism.

County financial reports for the last quarterly term are given this week. The Treasurer's report indicates an extraordinary volume of business, the increase, however, being mostly on account of transactions for the State.

David Holland was in Independence on Monday last, on business intent. He is just from Bakersfield and has been personally inspecting other oil-fields—at Los Angeles and in San Diego county as far out as the Colorado desert.

W. M. Richards, whilom of the C. & C. office at Keeler, is now with the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., at San Francisco, and is general agent of the Juanita Oil Co., with lands in San Diego, Riverside and San Bernardino counties.

Fred. B. Parker, the prospector, and Harry Floyd, a collector of Indian curio, started out on a trip eastward last evening. They cross the Inyos by the trail from Keeler and expect to wind around the Ubehebe mountains and return by the Big Pine pass.

Looks like Tonapah is to be the central point for the customary Spring mining excitement and rush. Specimens of the ore which have been examined by this scribe are of the variety that made people wild over White Pine. They have about as much weight of horn-silver as rock.

Under the new order of things at the Defiance mine in Darwin a grade is being made for a dry concentrating plant, after an experimental test of five tons of the ore at San Francisco. The Defiance and and Independence mines together form one of the most extensively exploited silver-lead properties in California, and expose enormous quantities of low grade ore. Under modern processes old mines become new bonanzas.

Several proper personal "mentions" were necessarily omitted last week, one of which was the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Irv. H. Mulholland and boy; Chas. Walter and Charles Mulholland. With a well-equipped train and band of horses there is no doubt of their reaching in safety the objective point, which is on White River, Tulare county. All will probably return home sometime during the Spring.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

PROBATE.

JANUARY 14, 1901.

In re Estate of E. W. Flenniken, deceased—Hearing of final account and petition for distribution and discharge continued until 2 o'clock p. m. Friday, February 8, 1901.

JANUARY 18, 1901.

In re Estate of Eleanor Spencer, deceased—Petition to lease the several farms belonging to said estate granted.

CIVIL.

JANUARY 14, 1901.

Pacific Coast Borax Co. vs. B. F. Gray—Defendant's demurrer submitted to the Court for decision, and defendant allowed 20 days in which to serve and file a brief thereon; plaintiff allowed 20 days after service of defendant's opening brief in which to serve and file a reply brief, and defendant allowed 20 days after service of plaintiffs' reply in which to serve and file an answering brief.

JANUARY 15, 1901.

Frankie G. Birchim, Administratrix, vs. J. G. Birchim—Defendant's motion to strike out parts of plaintiff's complaint denied. Also, defendant's amended demurrer overruled and defendant allowed 30 days in which to answer.

JANUARY 18, 1901.

Dollie Dyer vs. Louis Dyer—Decree of divorce and custody of two minor children granted to plaintiff.

Methodist Church.

Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.

Preaching, 7 p. m. Subject: How shall we think of God?

The following home items are obtained from the Randsburg Miner:

Dave Congdon, foreman of the Oh Be Joyful mine in Tuba Canyon reports taking out good ore from that property. Nels Hoff and another man now have a contract to cut and haul wood, as they have had some trouble to get fuel enough to keep going.

Tom Walker and Dean Harris have taken a contract to run a 400 foot tunnel on the Cooper mine above the stone corral in Pleasant Canyon in the Panamint mountains. This is a rich little mine, some of the finest specimens coming out of it we have ever seen.

At Cerro Gordo E. R. Hamilton has resumed mining operations, involving a 300-foot tunnel to tap the Boushey ledge at a depth of 250 feet. Other important things are beginning on the hill. After a years' wandering to Mexico and Cape Nome the Troeger Brothers have returned to the old camp and resumed work on the Beauregard and Morning Star mines. To avoid hoisting expense a tunnel will be run to open the ledge nearly 1000 feet deep, for which the ground is well adapted and it will, of course, save that much of a climb up the mountain.

On Monday last the remains of George Rose were laid away in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. Rev. Bigelow kindly officiated and friends here did all they could to show real sympathy. The young man contracted pneumonia, and before his residence at Fish Springs could be reached by Dr. Dorrance, of Bishop, it was too late for professional skill to avail. The surviving brothers and sister of the deceased have had, during the two years just passed, more than their share of mortuary trouble.

Pat. Clinton is registered at the Independence Hotel. He has been steadily at work on the Newtown mine at Cerro Gordo, driving the 500-foot tunnel, which is now within 10 or 12 feet of the ledge. Mr. Clinton is great on tunnels, and in all these years has averaged up well as any miner in the country.

The several school district funds have been replenished by the following apportionment of State money--$4,758 55:

Bishop.....	$942 68	Big Pine.....	$812 19
Ballarat.....	264 48	Darwin.....	274 48
Fish Springs...	175 96	Irving.....	620 71
Independence..	321 88	Keeler.....	273 09
Lone Pine.....	599 27	Milton.....	181 70
Poleta.....	275 96	Round Valley..	296 05
Riverside.....	281 70	Station.....	287 44
Taboose.....	281 69	Union.....	293 17
Valley.....	278 82	Warm Springs.	316 13

No bills for care of indigent sick will be recognized by the Supervisors as proper charges against the county unless the sanction of some member of the Board has been previously obtained; so Supervisor Cooley requests us to state.—Register.

The one billionth minute since the beginning of our present system of chronology will be reached at 10:40 a. m. April 30, 1902. Anyone anywise dubious about it may verify by some figuring.

The Carson News says that a contract has been let to build an arena in Carson in which to hold prize fights. It will have a capacity for 10,000, and will be a permanent and handsome structure.

The effect of the death of the grand old Queen of England upon panic-stricken politics of Europe cannot be estimated. The "mother country" of North America is in a bad way.

W. A. Clark was chosen United State Senator by the Montana Legislature last week, and Matthew Quay was elected from Pennsylvania.

The largest consolidated gold fund in the world is in the United States Treasury. On the 1st inst. it amounted to $479,349,250.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direc Foreign Exchange in all parts of th world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of BERTRAND RHINE, At the Postoffice.

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

DIED.

ROSE—At Fish Springs, Inyo Co., Cal., January 18, 1901, GEORGE H. ROSE, a native of California, aged 30 years and 5 months.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

— -x- —

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprie*

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

We carry the Best Goods and Latest Styles in Every Department.

Nathan Rhine
General Merchandise.
Independence, Cal.

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF
General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS

Agents for
SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Change of Principal Place of Business.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo county, California.

WHEREAS, the consent in writing of the holders of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock of said Corporation has been obtained and filed in the office of said Corporation, to the change of the principal place of business of said Corporation, from Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of said corporation, and to all whom it may concern, that the principal place of business of the said corporation, "NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY," will be changed from the said Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on and after Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1900, and after three weeks publication of this notice, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, and that on and after the said 8th day of December, 1900, the said Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, will be the principal place of business of said Corporation.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Dated Nov. 15th, 1900.

Notice of Assessment.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, held on the 10th day of November, 1900, an assessment (No. 9) of ten cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the office of Mack & Forbes, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of December, 1900, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 15th day of January, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Dated Nov. 19th, 1900, at the office of the Secretary, in the office of Mack & Forbes, Independence, Inyo County, California.

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Ulieda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th, 1900,
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

NOTICE TO REDEEM.

(Under Section 3785, of the Political Code.)

TO H. FAHRENKING or present owners.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the following described property situated in the County of Inyo, State of Califarnia, viz:

Frac. N E ¼, E ½ of N W ¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 19 S. R. 37 E. M. D. M., containing 117 acres, was on the 2nd day of July 1894, by the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, sold for delinquent taxes for the year 1893, to F. E. Densmore for the sum of Fourteen and 43-100 Dollars.

The amount due at the date hereof is Twenty-one and 64-100 Dollars, and upon the 18th day of October, 1901, the undersigned D. Holland, assignee of F. E. Densmore purchaser as aforesaid, will apply to the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo aforesaid for a deed of said property.

Witness my hand this 13th day of September, 1900.

D. HOLLAND.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

TO J. H. LOHMEYER:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, That I have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Lookout Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Copper Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Chief Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Little Mamie Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Contact Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Esmeralda Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Excelsior Mine, all situated in Mameva Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed January, 1900, in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December, 1899, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication), you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324.

JOHN BAXTER.

Manse, Nye Co., Nev., July 31, 1900. aug10

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.
HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

W. F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

☞ First-class work at lowest living price

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

Women

Who have the

Blues

Despondency in women is a mental condition directly traceable to some distinctly female ill. Well women don't have the blues, but comparatively few people understand that the right medicine will drive them away.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

overcomes the blues, because it is the safeguard of woman's health.

It regulates the entire female organism as nothing else does. When the dragging sensation and the backache go, the blues will go also.

Read the letters from women appearing in this paper—women who have tried it and know. There are a million such women.

The young Swedish explorer Sven Hedin, whose adventures and researches on "the roof of the world" have made him renowned, wrote for The Youth's Companion before starting on his present expedition a vivid descripiton of a journey through the wilds of Mongolia. This is among the many features of interest announced for publication in the next volume.

There's only one thing worse than the toothache—the dentist.

In Garfield Tea

we have a combination of simple HERBS that has given the world its greatest blood purifier.

The full dinner pail is only an aggravation to the dyspeptic.

The Best Preparation for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WANTED, women and girls to do piece work for us at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Desk Y, Royal Mfg. Co., 34 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Learn Shorthand at Home.

To all persons commencing within two months a six-months' course by mail in practical shorthand will be given by Robt. F. Gallagher, the expert court reporter, for $2. Text book furnished free. This offer is bona fide. Correspondence solicited. Better results accomplished by this means than by attending any so-called Business College for same length of time. Don't let this opportunity slip. Mail classes now forming. Address: Gallagher-Marsh College, Parrott Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough Cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Adams Sarsaparilla Pills

Chocolate coated, very small, easy to take as sugar. CURE SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SALLOW COMPLEXION, PURIFY THE BLOOD. 10c-25c, Druggists; or mail, Adams Co., S.F., Cal.

Are you looking for trouble ?

No? Then you had better get ready to irrigate your land right now. You've lost several crops by not doing it—do you want to lose another? Our pumping plants are fully guaranteed. Send full particulars.

Hercules Gas Engine Works
141-143 FIRST STREET
San Francisco

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Once, after exposing the ridiculous blunders of the editor of certain old plays, James Russell Lowell concluded with the remark, "In point of fact, we must apply to this gentleman the name of the first King of Sparta." No one remembered, of course, what this was, but when they looked it up they found it was Eudamidas.

As Horace Mann sat in his study one evening, an insane man rushed into the room, and, after abusing him for all kinds of fancied grievances, challenged him to a fight. Mr. Mann replied: "My dear fellow, it would give me a great pleasure to accommodate, but I can't do it, the odds are so unfair. I am a Mann by name and a man by nature—two against one! It would never do to fight." The insane man answered: "Come ahead; I am a man, and a man beside myself; let us four have a fight."

Prince Bismarck and Bancroft, the historian, at one time minister to the court of Berlin, were one day dining with Herr von der Heydt, who prided himself on the quantity and quality of the food which he furnished to his guests. In those days (1868) Bismarck was still in possession of his wonderful appetite. Bancroft, at first amazed, became at last anxious on seeing his friend twice partake largely of the first courses. "Dear Count," he remarked with a world of anxiety in his voice, "I believe there is more to come." "I should hope so," replied Bismarck, joyfully; and renewed his terrifying practice at the next course.

It was once usual for Highland shepherds to take their dogs into church and leave them outside the pews. Two shepherds at enmity sat on opposite sides of the aisle one Sunday, and, soon after the sermon began, the dogs—one a collie and the other not—seemed to enter into their master's quarrel. The shepherds' egged on their dogs in undertones, and soon there was a real fight in progress. Most of those in the immediate neighborhood craned their necks over the pews to see how the encounter was coming out, and not a few were standing up. The minister's patience was ultimately exhausted, and so he called to his "hearers" and said: "Ah, weel, my britherin, I see ye are more interested in the dog-fight than in my sermon, and so I'll close the bulke—and I'll bet half a crown on the collie!"

Capt. Hans Miron, who lost his life at his post of duty on the burning Saale at Hoboken, a few months ago, was fond of telling of his early introduction to the stern realities of his chosen career. He had but just come on board the schooner where, as cabin-boy, he was to serve his apprenticeship to the sea, and was still staring about him with boyish interest and inquisitiveness, when the skipper approached and ordered him to assist in washing down the deck. He put down his bundle and started awkwardly to do so, when a second order, acompanied by emphatic expletives, was given him to take off his shoes and stockings. He was perfectly willing to oblige, but at home he had not been permitted to wet his feet. "No," he answered innocently, with an engaging smile, "I should not mind, but my mother does not allow it." The skipper was a rough old sea-dog, who did not appreciate obedience unless it was rendered to himself, and his reply was a stunning blow that flung the boy across the deck. "But after that," Capt. Miron would say, with a great laugh and not a shadow of resentment, "I knew who was captain of that schooner, and it was not my mother."

TUNING A PIPE ORGAN.

It Takes Two or Three Days and Is a Nerve-Trying Job.

"The misuse which many pipe organs suffer is a wonder to me," said a veteran organ tuner and builder. "Church organs cost from $1,000 to $10,000. They are very sensitive to changes of temperature and yet many are heated and chilled once a week all winter and allowed to get damp soaked in summer. The same people who neglect an organ will take good care of a piano costing a tenth or twentieth as much.

"An organ is a good deal like a human being when it comes to changes of the thermometer. Sudden drops put a man out of tune and it's the same with the instrument. It needs an even, moderate temperature during the winter instead of a roasting on Sunday and a freeze the rest of the week. In summer a stone or brick church gets damp. A slight fire once a week will keep the organ dry.

"A pipe organ requires tuning at least once a year and the best instruments are looked over two or three times in that period. It is a two or three days' job and needs two men. Besides the tuner up in the organ an assistant must be at the key board to hold down the keys. Temperature has to be considered even in tuning. All the pipes must be brought to pitch at about the same degree, and this degree should be that which the organ usually has when in use.

"I believe that pipe organ tuning is the most nervous work one can tackle. In fact, after long experience I have come to believe that I tune with my nerves. No, I don't refer to the nerves of hearing. I get my impressions that way, but I tune with my nervous system. My assistant strikes the chord. If it is not true I feel a nervous stress and strain. As soon as the chord is true my nerves become harmonious, too. It sounds funny, but it's so.

"Two or three days may seem like a long time to take to tune an organ, but when you stop to think of the 1,700 pipes in a large modern instrument, it isn't so long. A large organ will have a compass of five octaves or sixty-one keys. These instruments have twenty-eight registers and a pipe to each key and register brings the number to 1,708. Not every key and register has a pipe, but as some have two it amounts to that. The pipes are of all sorts and sizes, most of them wood, but many of metal. A small number of the large and long wooden pipes never get out of tune. They are too long. For many years the fancy pipes at the front of an organ were only ornamental, but nowadays these sound as well.

"I find that pipe tuning is a mystery to most people. They can understand how the piano strings are tightened and loosened. But changes in the pitch of pipes queer them. It isn't strange either, for the average organ has five kinds of tuning. Of course, the pitch depends on the length of the pipe. The pitch may be raised by shortening the pipe or by stopping the open end. A number of the wooden pipes are stopped by wooden slides. Handles are attached and the pipe is tuned by moving the slides up or down. Other woods have set in the top a piece of metal which is rolled or bent over partially to stop the pipe.

"Ribbon strips are cut in the sides of the tall metal pipes and rolled down. These break the column of air and act the same as cutting off the top of the pipe. Another kind of pipes, the reeds, are on a different principle. The length of the reed controls the pitch. A wire presses tightly against the reed and is moved to lengthen or shorten the vibrating length."—New York Sun.

WAS PEACHES AND CREAM.

General Starr Always Glad to Meet Young West-Pointers.

A gallant old American soldier who at one time was well known in Kansas had many idiosyncrasies, not the least of which was an irrepressible dislike for young lieutenants when first sent out from West Point. The name of this old soldier was General Starr, and at the time of which we write he was a major in the Sixth United States Cavalry, though during the civil war he had been a brigadier general.

In 1874 General Starr was in command at Fort Riley, and one day an orderly came to his quarters with the message that Lieutenant Morrison, just from West Point, was at the post ready to pay his respects and report for duty. In response to this message the old general was starting for his office, when his wife, a motherly old soul, plucked him by the sleeve and said: "Now, general, promise me that you won't be rough with that young man."

"Rough?" said the old man, smiling amiably upon his matrimonial companion. "Why I'll be peaches and cream unless the young dog riles me.'

Reaching his office the general was confronted with a dapper little fellow, as spick and span as though he had just come from the hands of his barber and tailor, while he had the half-supercilious air that seems inseparable from the first stages of military education.

Looking the young lieutenant over for half a moment the old general said with great dignity: "How do you do, Mr. Morrison? I am pleased to see you." Then, as a flush gradually mounted over his weather-beaten features, he added: "I am always glad to see you young men from the military academy. You—you—(here the general ended with a roar)—you think yourselves so —— smart!"—Kansas City Journal.

GERMAN MASK INDUSTRY.

How Paper and Gauze Masks Are Made and What They Cost.

Paper masks are made by doubling one sheet of a specially prepared paper, wetting it, and molding it by hand over a face form; it is then dried by artificial heat and cut off to form, according to the Consular Reports. Openings are cut for eyes, nose and mouth, and it is painted and decorated by hand as desired. The paper used by Sonneberg manufacturers is made in Oeslau and Schleusingen and costs at present about 1.40 marks (33 cents) per 480 sheets. One sheet makes three of the common masks. The painting of cheap masks costs about 50 pfennigs (12 cents) per gross; the molding of face costs about 60 pfennigs (14 cents) per gross. Packing is figured at about 3 per cent, as the masks are rolled in brown paper, the ends being folded in to save string. The expenses are estimated at about 15 per cent, leaving the net profit 20 to 22 per cent, as the complete article sells at present at about 1.80 marks (42.8 cents) per gross.

Wire masks are made by stamping a piece of wire netting about one foot square over a face mold in a large machine, inclosing the rough wire edges in a narrow strip of lead and painting. The latter is done by hand in oil colors.

Gauze masks are made by molding over a clay face form a doubled piece of cheap linen gauze that has previously been soaked in a starchy paste. The sticky linen is made to adhere to the form, and this is set on a stove and dried for about twenty minutes. The linen is then taken off and openings cut for the eyes, mouth and nostrils. It is painted as desired, and makes one of the most practical masks known. The gauze mask is used considerably in the United States, but the larger portion of them are made therein by machines owned by two firms, one in New York and the other in Findlay, Ohio.

Terrible Fall.

This is said to be one of the diversions occasionally indulged in at Kansas City:

Solemn-faced man (with newspaper)—Well, I see there was a singular accident at one of the slaughter-houses out at the stock yards yesterday. A man who was leaning out of an upper story window let go and dropped sixty feet, and wasn't hurt a particle.

Eager Listener—How did that happen?"

Solemn-faced Man—They were pigs' feet.

His Dim Idea.

A teacher was giving to her class an exercise in spelling and defining words.

"Thomas," she said to a curly-haired little boy, "spell 'ibex.'"

"I-b-e-x."

"Correct. Define it."

"An ibex," answered Thomas, after a prolonged mental struggle, "is where you look in the back part of the book when you want to find anything that's printed in the front part of the book."

Narrow Escape.

Mrs. Henpeck—What's this? Ah, a blonde hair——

Henpeck—That must have come off the Belgian hare I had for lunch.—Syracuse Herald.

"Come easy, go easy," is an ancient saying—and good resolutions don't cost anything.

THEY SLEEP HANGING UP.

Sloths and Bats Suspend Themselves Without Exertion.

There is one animal which lives entirely in trees, but is able to maintain its position during slumber without the least exercise of muscular force. This is the sloth, common in the forests of tropical America. Its long claws are so bent that they hook over the branches and allow the creature to hang upside down like an animated hammock. Curiously enough, the hammock appears to be a South American invention and is universally employed by all the Indian tribes of the Amazons. Perhaps the primitive human dwellers in this region took to sleeping in hammocks after observing the habits of the sloth.

The great ant eater, which is both a kinsman and fellow countryman of the sloth, has an enormous tail, which it uses in a very remarkable manner. I recently saw two of these strange animals lying together asleep, and they had arranged their tails so cleverly that their whole bodies were hidden from view. Moreover, it was evident that this caudal covering would afford excellent protection from the weather, for the central solid part of the tails acted as a kind of ridge pole over the highest part of the sleepers' bodies, so that the long fringes of hair sloped downward on each side like the thatch upon a roof.

Like the sloths, many kinds of bats sleep suspended by their hooked claws without any muscular exertion whatever. Some of the large fruit eating bats of the tropics, which do this sleep in holes like the species common in southern latitudes, but which hang suspended to the branches of trees in the open air, adopt a position which it would be difficult to beat for economy and comfort. Gould's fruit eating bat, common in the warmer parts of Australia, suspends itself upside down by one hind foot and wraps its body in the tentlike folds of its wing membranes, which extend right down to the ankles. Its shoulders, to which the membrane is attached, are humped up so as to act as eaves to shoot off the rain, and when asleep it draws its head under their shelter and nestles its nose among the warm fur of its chest.

SAVED BY PALMISTRY.

Tattered Individual Proves His Case by Showing His Hands.

"Reasoning from antecedent probability," said the justice to a prisoner with a soppy hat and a turned down mouth, "I would say that when this policeman accuses you of being a tramp he is speaking with a high regard for the truth."

"Knowing little about logic," the defendant replied, "I am unable to say whether I am guilty on that proof. But by palmistry I am innocent. My life line is good, my capacity for hard work is simply astonishing, and my confidence in my own ability is superb."

"Score one for palmistry. Now hold up your hands."

They went up.

"I can't tell whether you have worked by the looks of those hands," said the justice. "But in the interest of the spread of knowledge I will digress and say to you that an article known as soap was invented some years ago."

"Never heard of it," said the prisoner cheerfully, "and I know just as much about my guilt or innocence as I do about soap. You might try me by a jury of my peers."

"Your peers are too busy telling fairy tales to bartenders on this muggy morning to come out to help the ends of justice. The dollar they'd get for jury service would make them die of heart disease."

"A doctor told me I'd never have that," the prisoner said.

"I'm not intensely interested in the state of your health," the justice said coldly. "I don't know whether you're a tramp, and neither do you. I am inclined to the opinion that you are, but I guess no policeman will arrest you between here and the corner."

The prisoner made the trial trip successfully and was seen no more.—Chicago Journal.

"Low Neck Dinners,"

A few days ago a lady in pursuit of a cook was interviewing and being interviewed at a certain employment bureau. "I shall want you to go into the country with me," she remarked to the mighty personage, who was eying her from head to foot. "Yez, mam; and do yez have low neck dinners, mam?" Mrs. Cook inquired. "'Low neck dinners!' What do you mean by that?" said the lady. "Well, mam, do yez eat yez dinner in low neck dresses? I hev a fri'nd who says she'll not take no place unless the family eats in low necks, an I thought I wouldn't either." So this is what we are all coming to! Not even our domestics will endure "plain living," and if one wants a $6 cook she can't have her without promising to "eat in low necks."—Boston Herald.

The Dog's Watchfulness.

The dog's watchfulness, so much and so thoughtlessly lauded as the expression of his devotion to man, is merely the instinctive watchfulness necessary to his safety in a wild state and is a characteristic which he would exercise quite as readily for his own kind and the preservation of his lair as he would for the benefit of man. When he barks at strange dogs or gives warning at night of the approach of strangers, it should not be overlooked that he considers his own home is disturbed, though it may be the home of his master. Much depends on the point of view.—B. Waters in Forest and Stream.

Afloat and Ashore.

"How about that Atlantic liner?"

"Oh, she's safe enough. There's a rumor ashore that she's afloat."

"That's good. I heard there was a rumor afloat that she was ashore."

General Debility

Day in and out there is that feeling of weakness that makes a burden of itself.

Food does not strengthen.

Sleep does not refresh.

It is hard to do, hard to bear, what should be easy,—vitality is on the ebb, and the whole system suffers.

For this condition take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It vitalizes the blood, gives vigor and tone to all the organs and functions, and is positively unequaled for all run-down or debilitated conditions.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. 25 cents.

Our Nation's Wealth.

The material wealth and strength of our nation is in iron, the most useful of all metals, just as the wealth of a human being lies in a useful stomach. If you have overworked yours, try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will relieve the clogged bowels, improve the appetite and cure constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness.

It isn't considered necessary, by the little chap, to say his prayers in the morning; for whoever saw a bogy man chasing around in daylight?

Garfield Tea

is a wonderful preparation composed of HERBS that act on the Liver permanently, curing constipation.

No builder constructs his chimney first; nor do we walk into the future backward.

Health for Ten Cents.

A lively liver, pure blood, clean skin, bright eyes, perfect health—Cascarets Candy Cathartic will obtain and secure them for you. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c

The man is an imp ovident chap who stops up a rat-hole with a piece of cheese.

$24 Per Week

To men with rigs to introduce our poultry food among farmers. Address, with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Gilt Edge Whiskey costs no more than any others, and being purer should be called for. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors for U.S.A.

E. L. Van der Naillen, who for the last five years has been Chief Engineer for the Spreckels sugar plantation in the Sandwich Islands, will return in a few days to resume his old position of Field Instructor with the Van der Naillen School of Engineering of San Francisco.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Caution.

Ask for Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Take always the best when you drink. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, proprietors.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Doors in China.

In China doors are often round, leaf shaped or semicircular. In placing them the builder usually avoids having one opposite another lest evil spirits find their way from the street into the recesses of the building. The doorways separating the courts of a garden are usually of an elaborate kind, and the octagonal form is one of the most popular.

Religious superstition asserts itself in Chinese architecture, and the universal sacredness of the numerals three and nine is shown in the arrangement of temple doors. There is a triple gateway to each of the halls of the imperial palace, and the same order prevails at the Ming tombs, and the sacred person of the emperor when he was in his Peking home could only be approached even by the highest officials after three times three prostrations. The Temple of Heaven has a triple roof, a triple marble staircase, and all its mystic symbolism points either to three or its multiples.

A Beggar's Reasoning.

First Beggar—Why didn't you tackle that lady? She might have given you something.

Second Beggar—I let her go because I understand my business better than you. I never ask a woman for anything when she is alone, but when two women are together you can get money from both, because each one is afraid the other will think her stingy if she refuses.—This profession has to be studied, just like any other, if you expect to make a success of it. See?—Harlem Life.

The Remedy.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg was one day gambling at the Doberan tables and was betting on the same numbers as a rich master potter who stood next to him.

Both having lost their money, the grand duke inquired, "Well, potter, what shall we do now?"

"Oh," replied the master potter, "your highness will screw up the taxes, and I shall make pots."

No Time to Be Lost.

He (timidly) Now that we are engaged I presume I may may—kiss you as much as I please, mayn't I?

She (encouragingly) Yes, indeed Make the most of your time, dear There's no telling how long an engagement will last nowadays, you know.—Stray Stories

Simply Cutting.

Gussie—Just aftah I stahted out it began waining, and I had to turn back.

Miss Kostique How fortunate that there was some one there to tell you.

Gussie—To tell me what?

Miss Kostique That it was raining—Philadelphia Record

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."

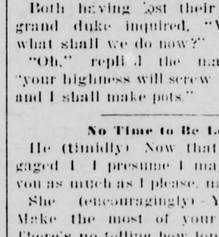
DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c ... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 311

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

AN AMERICAN WATCH



The handsomest 14 K. double gold plated watch ever offered $2.95 Beautifully engraved hunting or open face, fitted with a genuine AMERICAN MOVEMENT no imitation, fully jeweled, nickel finish, properly regulated and adjusted, quick winding and with all modern improvements—in fact one of the finest made. With proper care will last a lifetime. Case and movement with... 20 YEAR GUARANTEE, is appearance equal to any $40 solid gold watch. Sent C.O.D. for $2.95 and express charges, with privilege of FREE EXAMINATION. If not satisfactory, can be returned at our expense. FREE An elegant Gold plated Chain worth One Dollar, if $2.95 is sent with order. Where no Express Office $2.95 must be sent with order and goods will be shipped by registered mail. Write whether Gents or Ladies. Jewelry Catalogue free. People's Jewelry Co., Dept. 33 Safe Bldg, CHICAGO.

IF CLAIMANT FOR PENSION write to NATHAN BICKFORD, WASHINGTON, D. C., they will receive quick replies. B. 5th NH Vols Staff 20th Corps. Prosecuting Claims Since 1878.

Life Insurance Contracts.

The business of life insurance having become so tremendous and the competition so great, it seems as though in the rush for business that the real character and meaning of the policy contracts which are being issued by the various companies are not always understood, and that under the guise of the so-called five, ten or twenty year "distribution" policies and the five, ten or twenty year "accumulation" policies many of the leading companies are doing everything possible to avoid allowing annual dividends. The dividends thus withheld for long periods of years, ostensibly for the benefit of persistent survivors, are forfeited and confiscated by such "tontine" companies in case of either the death of the insured or lapse of his policy from nonpayment of premium at any time during the said five, ten or twenty year periods, and the withheld dividends are thus practically available for expenses. But there are still a few companies which are unalterably opposed to the aforesaid "lottery" or "tontine dividend" system, and which divide up their surplus annually among their members, notably among them stands the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., which is, in fact, the leading annual dividend company of the country.

Regarding the dividend paying ability of the principal companies, the official reports of the business for the past 10 years show that, with over $950,000,000 less premium than the three largest "Tontine" companies, namely, the Mutual Life, the Equitable Life, and the New York Life combined, the Mutual Benefit, the leading "Annual Distribution" Company, has saved more than twice as much of its interest receipts from investments above expenses for policyholders, as all of said "Tontine" companies—the Mutual Benefit as shown below, having thus saved $14,572,936.

Good agents wanted in all the interior cities and towns.

James Munsell, Jr., Manager, 503 California street, corner Montgomery, San Francisco.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

The height of a suspension bridge does not make it any suspender.

Scrofula

THE OFFSPRING OF HEREDITARY BLOOD TAINT.

Scrofula is but a modified form of Blood Poison and Consumption. The parent who is tainted by either will see in the child the same disease manifesting itself in the form of swollen glands of the neck and throat, catarrh, weak eyes, offensive sores and abscesses and oftentimes white swelling—sure signs of Scrofula. There may be no external signs for a long time, for the disease develops slowly in some cases, but the poison is in the blood and will break out at the first favorable opportunity. S. S. S. cures this wasting, destructive disease by first purifying and building up the blood and stimulating and invigorating the whole system.

J. M. Seals, 115 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., says: "Ten years ago my daughter fell and cut her forehead. From this wound the glands on the side of her face became swollen and bursted. Some of the best doctors here and elsewhere attended her without any benefit. We decided to try S. S. S., and a few bottles cured her entirely."

SSS makes new and pure blood to nourish and strengthen the body, and is a positive and safe cure for Scrofula. It overcomes all forms of blood poison, whether inherited or acquired, and no remedy so thoroughly and effectively cleanses the blood. If you have any blood trouble, or your child has inherited some blood taint, take S. S. S. and get the blood in good condition and prevent the disease doing further damage.

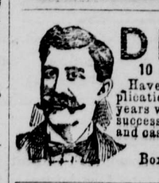
Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge whatever for medical advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Are You Deaf??

All cases of DEAFNESS or HARD-HEARING are now CURABLE by our new invention; only those born deaf are incurable. HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY. Describe your case. Examination and advice free. You can cure yourself at home at a nominal cost

International Aural Clinic, 596 La Salle Ave., Dept. 102 CHICAGO



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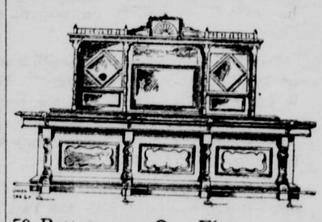

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
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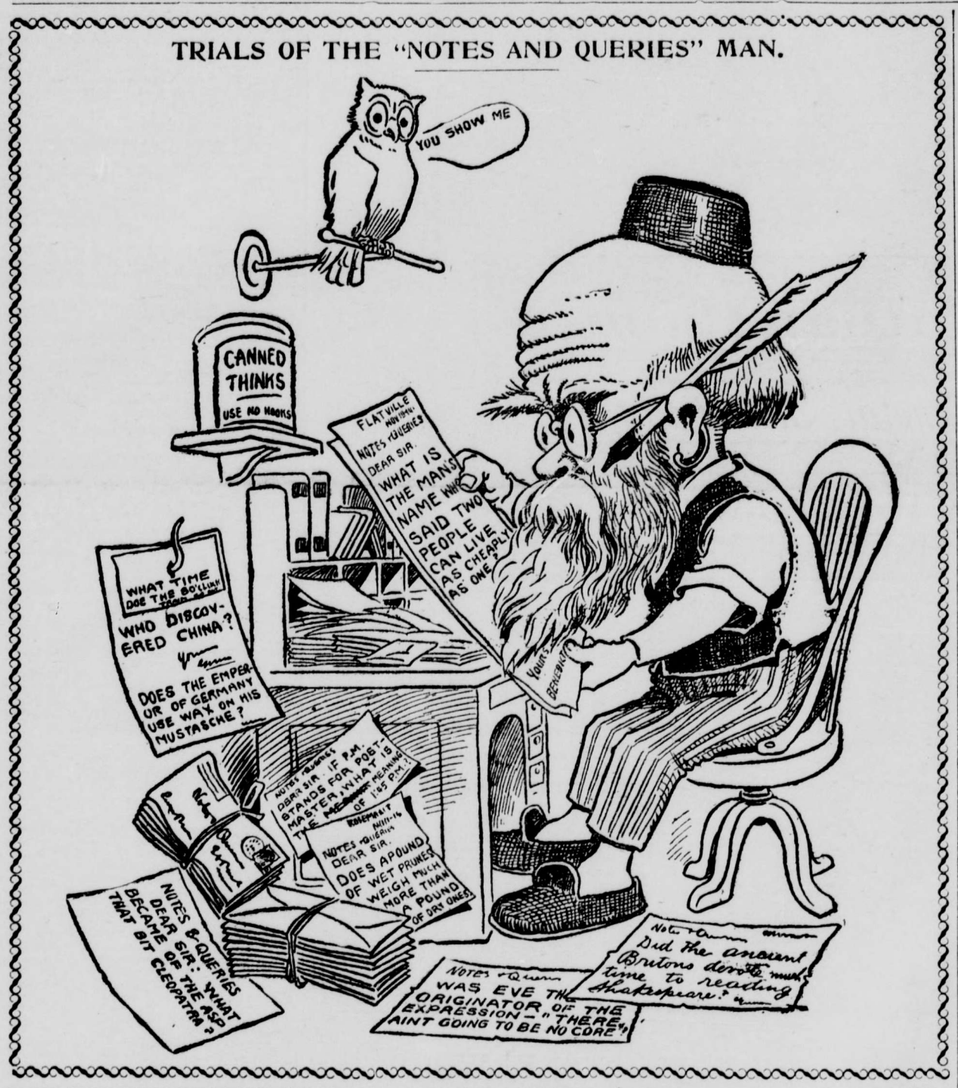
TRIALS OF THE "NOTES AND QUERIES" MAN.



ELOPED IN A BALLOON.

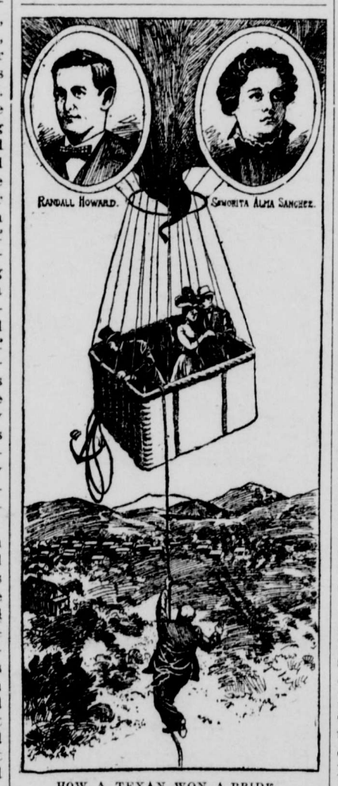
TEXAN'S DARING WAY TO WIN A BRIDE.

Lovers Have Eloped on Horseback, Escaped Irate Fathers by Boat—They Have Also Used Railroad Trains, but in Mexico They Ballooned It.

Since the world began lovers have always ben equal to the task of uniting their destinies and fortunes in spite of opposing parents and guardians. They have eloped on horseback, escaped the vengeance of irate fathers by sailing across stormy waters, and they have used special railroad trains to put themselves beyond the reach of angry pursuing parties, but in Mexico for the first time a heroic young man and a brave girl used a balloon to elope. Randall Howard, a wealthy young man, whose home is in Marion County, Mo., went to Southern Texas about a year ago to get the benefit of the salubrious climate of the valley of the Rio Grande. He divided his time between Eagle Pass and Del Rio, frequently making excursions into old Mexico. He seemed to be well supplied with money, and being of a jolly, liberal disposition he soon became well known and popular with the best classes of people, both in Texas and Mexico. He was fond of hunting, and nothing pleased him better than to collect a crowd of young people and make a trip to the Santa Rosa Mountains, where game is abundant and the finest fish in the world are easily caught in the clear waters of the numerous beautiful streams. During one of these pleasure excursions young Howard made the acquaintance of Don Antonio Sanchez, a wealthy ranchman, and was invited to visit his hacienda. Howard accepted the invitation, and he was warmly welcomed by the old don's wife and beautiful daughter, who had just returned from a convent school in the City of Mexico.

Not many little walks had been taken through the orange groves of the old hacienda, where the frost never gleams and the flowers bloom forever, before the young Missourian became satisfied that the beautiful Spanish girl reciprocated his affection for her. He abandoned his Texas friends and moved his effects to the little village not far from Don Antonio's ranch. Howard had been warned by his sweetheart that her father's remarkable politeness and apparent warm friendship for his guest could not me relied upon to withstand the test of parting with his daughter. "He likes you very well, Senor Howard," the young girl would say, "but he is the son of one of the veterans that Santa Anna led into Texas, and it is hardly probable that he will ever permit me to marry an American." The ardent lover soon discovered that the young girl was well informed. One day when the old don was gradually falling into one of his most hospitable and affectionate moods over a bottle of wine the young man boldly approached the subject. The glass dropped from the old don's trembling hand and his eyes flashed with rage. The hilarious, amiable host of the previous moment was instantly transformed into a furious human tiger. "What!" he roared. "My daughter marry a Texas American? Never! Such audacity! I invite you to my hacienda and you take advantage of my hospitality to steal the affections of my innocent child." As Howard prudently began to rise to his feet, Don Antonio began to shout orders to his peons. To one he said: "Bring me my pistols;" to another, "Lock up my daughter," and to another, "Call the dogs." It suddenly occurred to the young Missourian that Texas was a nice country, and it did not take him long to find a trail that led towards a crossing on the Rio Grande.

After sending his sweetheart a letter by a faithful peon he set out for St. Louis, where he developed a plan to accomplish his purpose, which has succeeded after one of the most desperate and perilous adventures that two eloping lovers ever experienced. Mr. Howard secured the services of an accomplished aeronaut, and after purchasing a good balloon he returned to Texas. Taking several faithful friends into his confidence, he sent a trusty Mexican to the little village of Santa Rosa, which is only a short distance from Don Antonio's ranch, to distribute circulars announcing that Prof. Le Roy, a famous aeronaut, would make a balloon ascension from the plaza of the little pueblo on a certain day. Senorita Alma



HOW A TEXAN WON A BRIDE.

was well informed as to the part that she was expected to act in the plan that her daring lover had devised. Promptly at the appointed time Prof. Le Roy appeared on the plaza of Santa Rosa and began to inflate his monster balloon. The well-disguised lover mingled with the great crowd that had assembled to witness the ascension. The old don's curiosity had drawn him to the plaza, where he walked about, paying little attention to his daughter, for he thought that he had scared her audacious lover away. As the big balloon began to sway in the air, the lovers drew closer together, and at a signal from the aeronaut they approached the balloon. When the air ship was ready to start on its voyage Prof. Le Roy stepped into the basket and a secret signal was given. Before any one realized what was taking place, the daring lovers sprang over the side of the car and accomplices cut the ropes.

The airship shot towards the clouds, but not before Don Antonio had seen his daughter in the arms of the hated American. With the agility of a youth, he seized one of the ropes and, drawing his revolver, he shouted: "My daughter," and instantly fired. Le Roy seized a knife to cut the rope, but the girl caught his arm. She realized that the balloon was already so high in the air that the fall would kill her father. Howard grasped the situation, and with heroic generosity he turned to Le Roy and commanded him to let the airship descend. "I will doubtless lose my life," he said, "but I cannot consent to be responsible for the death of Alma's father. Don Antonio was still clinging to the rope and rapidly sending pistol balls into the car. The balloon slowly descended until the feet of the enraged father were almost upon the earth. Howard bent over the side of the car, and after cutting the rope he waved his hat at the old don, and shouted: "I will be good to Alma, and when you wish it we will come to see you." The airship, relieved of the weight of the defeated and furious old man, shot upwards again. The lovers could only hear howls of rage mingled with oaths, and they were glad to be beyond the reach of the desperate man who was clenching his fists and shaking his pistol towards them. Some hours afterward the balloon descended near the little city of Del Rio, in Texas, and the lovers took the evening train for San Antonio, where they soon found a priest, who made them happy.

Wonderful Feat of Memory.

That memory can be trained to a remarkable degree has long been admitted, but a test to which Henry M. Pillsbury, the chess expert, recently submitted was one of the most remarkable illustrations of mental capacity ever witnessed. While at the Northampton Club at South Bethlehem, Pa., not long ago he had, while blindfolded, participated in a team of four whist and at the same time contested in ten games of chess—nine of which he won, the other having been drawn—he offered to memorize thirty words, no matter how hard they might be, the selections to be read to him only once. Prof. Merriman, of Lehigh University, and Dr. Trelkeld Edwards, of Bethlehem, picked out most of the following words: Antiphlogistian, pereosteum, takadiastase, plasmin, ambrosia, Trelkeld, streptococcus, staphelococcus, micrococcus, plasmodium, Mississippi, Freiheit, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, American, Russia, philosophy, Piet-Potgieters-Rost, Salamagundi, Oomsillecootsi, Bangmamvato, Schlochter's Nek, Manzinyama, theosophy, catechism, Madjesoomslopa. Pillsbury memorized these words and repeated them in the order given and in the reverse order, and he did not have any difficulty in repeating them the next day.

How to Test Bank Notes.

There are many simple tests for fictitious bank notes. The most difficult feature to imitate in our somewhat cumbersome paper money is the watermark, but this can only be imitated properly by placing the forged bank note under a heavy die. Forgeries of this kind are detected by damping the note with a sponge. If the note is a genuine one the watermark will then stand out plainly, if a "duffer" it will almost disappear.

Where the Bicycle Still Flourishes.

In the high school at Carthage, Mo., the boys and girls own bicycles worth in the aggregate $3,000. Two years ago there were only three bicycles "going to school."

A man gains strength every time he admits his own weakness.

GIVE UP THEIR LIVES.

DOCTORS SOMETIMES DIE FOR THEIR PATIENTS.

Heroic Physicians Whose Devotion to Their Profession and to Humanity Lead Them to the Performance of Supreme Acts of Sacrifice.

A young girl who lived in the little village near Cork, Ireland, broke an artery in her chest and lost almost every drop of blood in her body. The doctor who was called had only been qualified a year and was not out of his twenties. He injected salt into his patient's veins to bring her around, then, turning to her naturally anxious parents, he said: "I can save her life if anyone will allow me to inject a quart of their blood into her system."

Although there were two strong sons in the room, neither said a word, but their mother, a delicate woman, volunteered to give the required quantity. The doctor saw at once that she required every drop she had in her body, and without another word he bared his arm, cut a vessel and allowed the blood to run into the veins of his patient. He saved the young lady's life, but he was never able to make good the blood he had lost, and about six months later he died.

Another case somewhat similar occurred in Salem, Mass. A wealthy merchant, as a result of an accident, lost a large quantity of blood, and when the doctor arrived he was lying in bed, white and apparently dead. The unfortunate man had only just been married, and his wife prayed to the doctor to save her husband's life. The doctor felt sure that if he gave his own blood to bring back the patient's life it would take him weeks to make good the loss, and that possibly he might never make it good at all. He would not allow the wife to make the sacrifice, but gave nearly a quart of his own blood. The merchant recovered, but the doctor who gave him back his strength and life is a feeble, pale-faced man, unable to work or follow his profession. He lives with the merchant and his wife, who look after him as if he were their own brother.

A country doctor died of typhus fever early in the year. He was called to attend a young man who was infected with the disease, and he went into the room where the patient lay and carefully examined the body. At the time the doctor was in a low state of health, and he caught the dreaded fever and died within a fortnight.

A young French doctor some time ago inoculated himself with cholera germs and suffered many weeks of serious illness in order to experiment with a new medicinal discovery which was believed to cure all germ diseases. Unfortunately, the medicine refused to act, and the plucky doctor died of the fever he had given himself.

When Koch's fluid was first discovered half a dozen German students were the first persons to have it injected into them. No one knew whether the fluid was not as deadly a poison as a dose of strychnine, and the men who allowed the drug to be injected into their systems are worthy of the highest praise. The dose given to them was far too powerful, and two of the number were nearly killed outright.

DID AS SHE WAS TOLD.

But the Footpad Was Much Surprised as a Consequence.

It happened out on a suburban boulevard the other night, and the heroine is an athletic girl out of high school only a year. The girl was returning to her home a little later than is customary for young women to be on the streets, and when she was within a block of her house a man sprang out from behind a tree and demanded her pocketbook. Upon the girl's hesitation to give up her money the man stepped nearer and growled:

"Hand me your pocketbook, and be quick about it, and don't make any fuss."

Now the pocketbook that the girl carried was the kind that has a strap which slips over the owner's hand, and when it is worn it lies over the back of the fingers.

When the man made a second demand for the pocketbook, the girl stepped close to him and "handed" it to him, but not in the manner expected. She just landed one on the jaw with the hand that carried the pocketbook. The leather spread out over the little fist, and as there was considerable silver in it, the blow was vicious. The robber went down in a heap.

He was on his feet in a second and came back at the girl with a look of the greatest surprise on his face.

"Hand me that pocketbook," he growled.

"All right," answered the girl, striking him again on the side of the jaw. This time the man did not get up so quickly, but lay a moment groaning on the ground. This was the advantage the girl was looking for, and she took to her heels and was soon within her home. And here follows another queer part of this true tale. When she flew through the doors of her home and was met by her mother and sisters, this strange girl didn't faint, but she just sat down and laughed a loud, ringing, wholesome laugh, and made light of her adventure, thus further shattering the traditions of her sex.—Kansas City Journal.

A MISSIONARY'S DRESS.

Why He Was Compelled to Adopt the Chinese Costume.

Dr. Crawford, my amiable Baptist host, who, with his wife, has been residing in China for nearly half a century, explained to me why the missionaries were compelled to abandon our Western dress. When he first came to China to preach the gospel he considered it hardly compatible with the dignity of an American citizen to wear a pigtail and felt slippers. Moreover, the Western dress appeared to him an advantage in his mission, as more liable to attract the attention and respect of the population in the different places he visited. In fact, no effort was needed to get an audience together, for great crowds usually collected about him, anxious to learn what the tall stranger with the stovepipe hat, narrow trousers and leather boots had to say. But hardly had he begun to preach to them in their own language than they became bolder, investigated the cut of his coat and trousers, touched his boots, interrupted him continually with all sorts of questions—how the leather boots were put on and off, where he got the trousers, how much the materials cost, and where he had learned their language—as if the God whom he preached interested them but little.

Tired of these continual interruptions, he at last determined to satisfy the curiosity of his listeners from the very outset. Arriving in the next village, he addressed the crowd assembled about him as follows: "Brothers, I hail from America; my trousers are made of wool stuff, to be got at Shanghai for 2 tiao per yard; my boots are made of calfskin, and are put on in the same way as the socks you are wearing; your language I acquired in Pekin, and I have come to tell you about the true God," etc. This, however, satisfied the audience but little. They waited patiently till he had finished, and then, instead of approaching him, crushed by the eternal truths, in order to ask for baptism, they again began questioning him about his trousers. Finally he became convinced that it was by far the best policy to adopt the Chinese dress, and for nearly fifty years he has worn no other.—Century.

PROTECTS THE HEN COOPS.

Burglar Alarm Designed to Warn Off Chicken Thieves.

"You might think," said an electrician, "that burglar alarms are made only for houses and stores and banks, and that sort of thing, but they have nowadays electric burglar alarms made for chicken coops to circumvent the chicken thief. The chicken house is so wired with the help of simple contrivances designed for that purpose that the opening of any door or window in its sets ringing a gong in the owner's house, which is connected with the chicken coop by wire, and the thief can't stop the gong's ringing by shutting the door or window again; it can be shut off in the house only.

"What's to hinder the thief cutting the wire? Why, nothing, I suppose, if he could find it in the dark, but while these alarms are set up with overhead wires from the coop to the house they may be connected by wires underground, suitable insulated wire being provided for this purpose. For that matter there is one system in which the alarm is started by the breaking of a wire. It is a more or less familiar fact that the chicken thief sometimes avoids all doors and windows, for fear of trap guns and that sort of thing, and just lifts a board off the roof to get at the chickens, this being a handy way also, because from there he can pick the chickens off the roost conveniently. But nowadays there runs across every board on the under side of the roof a light, easily broken wire, which is, however, sufficient to carry the required current. It is impossible to lift a board in the roof without breaking the slender wire, and, in this case, by means of suitable contrivances the breaking of the wire starts the bell to ringing.

"The cost of a chicken coop burglar alarm for a single chicken coop, wire connections with the house and all, would be very small, a few dollars. The cost of setting up a complete burglar alarm system for a big chicken ranch, with many coops and buildings, would of course be considerable, amounting to $300 or $400, more or less."—Chicago Chronicle.

Machine Paperhanging.

This is a German invention. The arrangement used is provided with a rod, upon which the roll of paper is placed. A paste receptacle with a brushing arrangement is attached in such a manner that the paste is applied automatically on the back of the paper. The end of the wall paper is fixed at the bottom of the wall, and the implement rises on the wall, and only needs to be set by one workman. While the wall paper unrolls, and, provided with paste, is held against the wall, an elastic roller follows on the outside, which presses it firmly to the wall. When the wall paper has reached the top, the workman pulls a cord, whereby it is cut off from the remainder of the roll.

Ball-Bearing Watch.

One of the most ingenious devices at the Paris fair was to be seen in the Swiss watch factory exhibit and consists of a ball-bearing pocket timepiece. The principle has been already applied to the driving wheel of the clockmaker's throw and also for the winding arbor of clocks. Its application to a watch, however, with satisfactory results requires exceedingly fine mechanism and minuteness. The watch was made by Leon Gruet, a foreman of a Parisian watch concern. In it the arbors roll on steel balls of two sizes. It is spoken of by competent authorities as one of the most interesting horological exhibits.

It seems to be a debatable question with a woman these days whether to take a poor husband to a woman's magazine for treatment, or to the Lord in prayer.

Without the earth the brickmaker would have to give up his occupation.

AUTO'S FIGHT FIRES.

PARIS INTRODUCES THE ELECTRIC ENGINES.

Prove Great Time Savers and Prompt Extinguishers of Flames—Noise and Bustle of Horse and Steam Apparatus Extinct—Description of Machines.

In Paris electricity has gained another victory over horse and steam power. The fire department is now abolishing horses from all the fire engine houses of the city and is selling its old-fashioned steam fire engines to country towns.

It is a strange sight when the fire alarm sounds to see the ponderous doors of the engine houses fly open and from it emerge the modern electric fire engine manned by only two sappeurs. There is none of the old stamping and dashing of fiery steeds, impatient to rush down the crowded avenues to the scenes of conflagration. Here again, of course, is the spectacle of the loss of occupation to a lot of brave fellows. The stable-keepers and the grooms have been driven out. Instead there is a single engineer for each vehicle, whose sole occupation is to keep his auto-engines in trim during the long leisure hours between fires and to manipulate them when the fire alarm sounds.

The engine and the hook and ladder hurry to the fires in much quicker time than the fastest horses could have done. All the old dash of wind, almost uncontrollable horses, driven by a man who seems on the point of being dragged from his seat; the confusing sounding of gongs and bells and shouting of the sappeurs, cursing of drivers and street passengers, taken unawares—all this is a thing of the past. Instead the trim electric fire engine wends its way with comparatively little noise and conspicuity through the crowded thoroughfares. All that warns of its approach is the constant ringing of a loud electric bell, which does not vary even when the passage is obstructed. The police, however, are instructed to arrest the driver of any vehicle that does not at once respond to the electric warning.

AUTOMOBILE FIRE ENGINE EQUIPMENT.

Much Time Is Saved.

There is much time saved at the engine house by the dispatch with which the new machines can be manned and started, and, of course, there is a great saving of time en route and on the spot of the fire, as electricity proves a stronger pumping power than steam.

The new machines of the Paris fire department were the center of attraction at the international congress which was held at Vincennes. Three types of the electric fire automobile were exhibited. There was an electric hose engine, an electric tool wagon and a hook and ladder.

On the hose engine there is a large water reservoir with a capacity of 150 gallons. The entire weight is less than 3,000 pounds. The electric motor which propels the vehicle is transformed as soon as the place of fire is reached into a pump. There is no need of waiting until the fire plug on the nearest corner is unscrewed and the hose adjusted to it. There is enough water in the reservoir to begin work, and often a blaze is extinguished before the reservoir is replenished.

The rapidity of the new fire fighter is increased by the manner in which the rubber hose is wound around a metal reel. The hose around the apparatus is always filled with water and the pressing of a button unwinds it automatically, so that the firemen's task of handling it is greatly facilitated. In fact, the only thing to be done on the spot is to open the stop cock of the mouthpiece of the hose and direct it on the flames.

Prompt Work at Fires.

While the engine has begun its work the auto-hook and ladder, manned by six stalwart fellows, is busy providing for a fresh supply of water. The firemen have the big ladders, saving apparatus and the numerous extinguishing paraphernalia ready for any emergency. The fire hose is supplied with three different mouthpieces, by which the pressure of the water can be regulated; one of them pours out the water at the rate of seventy-five gallons per minute.

An excellent arrangement with the new automobile fire wagons is the electric lighting, which is adjusted by wire alongside the hose. This is of great importance, as often it is necessary to throw light in dark corners where persons may be lying unconscious, overcome by smoke, and to guard against accidents to the firemen.

The big ladder lies when folded in an almost horizontal condition on the auto-truck and is raised to its full perpendicular height by electricity. The stability of this big apparatus is remarkable, providing against all possible mishaps.

The municipal authorities are highly pleased over the innovation and it is believed that the initiative will be emulated in all the large cities of the continent.

YOUNG HERO'S MISFORTUNE.

Lost Hearing and Power of Speech in the Philippines.

A smooth-faced young man, straight as an arrow, and dressed in the uniform of a private in the United States army, stepped up to the desk at the Hotel Denechaud the other day and registered as Charles Kappeler, Portland, Me.

"Do you wish the American or European plan?" inquired the clerk, with his customary professional smile of greeting.

The soldier shook his head, picked up a bit of paper and wrote: "I am deaf and dumb." A brisk correspondence began between the hotel man and Private Kappeler, and this is the way the soldier told his story, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat:

Kappeler was in Funston's famous regiment, the Twentieth Kankas, and was a member of Company A. He went to the Philippines and saw active service until one day, after a forced march and much exposure in the rain, something went wrong with the young private's head. Everything turned black before his eyes and his musket dropped from his hands. He whirled about and fell to the ground unconscious.

The Filipinos were peppering away at the Kansas boys at the time Kappeler fell, and it was supposed by his comrades that he had been wounded or killed. But when the enemy was driven off and Kappeler was picked up and carried back it was found he hadn't been hit at all. There was not a mark on him, but he did not recover consciousness. He was put into a cot in the Second Reserve Hospital at Manila and in that cot he lay for a whole year.

"I was unconscious for four weeks," the deaf and dumb man wrote, "and when I came to I found a Red Cross nurse bending over me and giving me whisky and medicine and putting ice on my head. I saw by the motion of her lips that she was speaking to me, but I could not hear a word she said. I soon discovered I was deaf and then gradually I lost the power of speech, for, as I could not hear what I was saying, I could not form the words. At last I entirely lost the power of speech, and I have been deaf and dumb ever since."

They Piled It On.

"They do things their own way up in New England," said the tramp on the park bench as he gazed at a big toe peeping through the shoe. "For instance, up in New Hampshire I was crossing a field when a bull took after me. As he was about to pick me up on his horns I dodged and he went full tilt against a tree and broke his neck."

"Well, what was done?" was asked.

"Why, they arrested me for trespass. On top of that they charged me with inciting a bull to mischief. Then I was held for the worth of the bull, and before they got through with me I was in jail for eleven months. I'd have got another month if there hadn't been a slip. When the bull broke his neck the farmer's wife fainted away, and they meant to tack on thirty days more to pay the farmer for her lost time while unconscious."—Washington Post.

Pneumatic Tubes.

Pneumatic tubes for carrying messages are an old story in the largest European cities. But the largest in use there, those in London, are only three inches in diameter. It is only in the United States that the whole bulk of letter mail is handled between given points. In New York a tube reaching to Brooklyn is three and a half miles long and eight inches in diameter, allowing the passage of a pouch containing 600 letters in about seven minutes.

A woman will do without an article she has long needed, in order to give a wedding present or send flowers to a funeral.

In every home there is some one who walks off with things that belong to the others.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1.....1901

THE HORSE IN BATTLE.

Even When Mortally Wounded He Will Try to Remain Standing.

A veteran cavalry horse partakes of the hopes and fears of battle just the same as his rider. As the column swings into line and waits the horse grows nervous over the waiting. If the wait is spun out, he will tremble and sweat and grow apprehensive. If he has been six months in service, he knows every bugle call. As the call comes to advance, the rider can feel him working at the bit with his tongue to get it between his teeth. As he moves out, he will either seek to get on faster than he should or bolt. He cannot bolt, however. The lines will carry him forward, and after a minute he will grip, lay back his ears, and one can feel his sudden resolve to brave the worst and have done with it as soon as possible.

A man seldom cries out when hit in the turmoil of battle. It is the same with a horse. Five troopers out of six, when struck with a bullet, are out of their saddles within a minute. If hit in the breast or shoulder, up go their hands, and they get a heavy fall; if in the leg or foot or arm, they fall forward and roll off.

Even with a foot cut off by a jagged piece of shell a horse will not drop. It is only when shot through the head or heart that he comes down. He may be fatally wounded, but hobbles out of the fight to right or left and stands, with drooping head, until the loss of blood brings him down.

The horse that loses his rider and is unwounded himself will continue to run with his set of fours until some movement throws him out. Then he goes galloping here and there, neighing with fear and alarm, but he will not leave the field. In his racing about he may get among the dead and wounded, but he will dodge them, if possible, and in any case leap over them. When he has come upon three or four other riderless steeds, they fall in and keep together as if for mutual protection, and the "rally" of the bugle may bring the whole of them into ranks in a body.—Public Opinion.

PLAINT OF A MILLIONAIRE.

No Fun In Life For a Man Who Has Acquired Enormous Wealth.

What is the smallest income on which a man may live in New York? was the question I asked today of a noted banker, whose income cannot be less than $100,000 a year. "Well," he replied, "my household expenses alone amount to $25,000 a year, and I do not see how I possibly could live on less than that." Then a reminiscent smile began to cross his countenance, and, heaving a little sigh, he said: "But the happiest time of my life was when my wife and I and two children lived here on $2,500 a year. After all, happiness doesn't depend on the amount of a man's income

"I was quite intimate with William H. Vanderbilt when he was considered the richest man in the country. I met him one day in Fifth avenue and said to him that he ought to be the happiest man in the world. 'I am not,' the great millionaire replied. 'My health is shattered, and all the money I possess cannot restore it. I cannot even drive one of my fine horses. It is painful for me to sit down. My only possible exercise is for me to walk down the avenue. I receive threatening letters daily, and my nerves are so unstrung that I am constantly afraid that some assassin will waylay me. I am overrun with people who want to get money. I am the most wretched man in New York, and I tell you that after a person has accumulated enough to secure him against poverty and gratify his reasonable wants every dollar in addition is a burden and weighs him down.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Romance of Siam's Great Peaks.

Siam's greatest mountain range is the Sam Roi Yawt, or the 300 peaks. A quaint legend which explains their origin is set forth by the Siamese geologists as follows:

"It appears that one Mong Lai and his wife once inhabited the neighborhood (they were giants), and each promised their daughter in marriage, unknown to the other, to a different suitor. At last the day of the nuptials arrived, and Chao Lai and the Lord of Mleang Chin (China) both arrived to claim the bride. When the horrified father found how matters stood—having a regard for the value of a promise, which is not too common in the east—he cut his daugher in half so that neither suitor should be disappointed.

"Chao Lai in the meantime, on finding that he had a rival, committed suicide, and the peak of Chao Lai is the remains of his body. The unfortunate bride is to be found in the islands off Sam Roi Yawt, the peaks of which are the remains of the gifts which were to be made to the holy man who was to solemnize the wedding, while Kaw Chang and Kaw King, on the east side of the gulf, are the elephant and buffalo cart in which the presents were brought."

He Was Acquitted.

Here the voice of counsel for the defense thrilled with emotion.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he cried, "you cannot believe the prisoner to be the cool, calculating villain the prosecution would make him out to be! Were he cool and calculating would he have murdered his wife, as he is accused of doing? Would he not rather have spared her in order that she might be here at this trial to weep for him and influence your verdict with her tears?"

Only the thoughtless think lawyers do not assist the ends of justice.—Detroit Journal.

Columbus Brought Cards.

Christopher Columbus introduced cards into America in 1492. On the quarter deck of the Santa Maria he used to play the stately game of ombre, a favorite among princes, nobles and courtiers, with its Spanish name, el hombre (the man), and the Spanish terms, spadille, manille, punto, matador, basto, gano del rey and codilla.

He Cashes Pay Checks.

New York pays its employees by check, and each pay day sees a great many men with their whole month's salary in their hand, but no money. Various bankers whose places of business are near the city hall are willing to cash the city's checks, but they charge a commission, usually 10 cents on each $100.

The proprietor of a saloon near the city hall is willing to cash the checks without charging a commission, and on pay days his establishment is jammed with officials. He makes his profit on the increased sale of liquids at his bar, for no man after having his check cashed leaves the place without buying a drink. The proprietor of the establishment provides against the city pay day by drawing $25,000 from the bank and hiring a man to take entire charge of the check cashing business. Frequently the entire $25,000 is exchanged for checks. When this happens, the proprietor sends for more money. No city employee asks to have his pay check cashed and is not accommodated, and the extra pay day sales at the bar are a considerable feature of the year's trade.—New York Sun.

A Clever Dog.

There is more in a dog than man's philosophy accounts for. No theory of instinct—sometimes defined as a faculty prior to experience and independent reason—will explain some actions of a clever dog whose case is reported by a correspondent of the London Spectator:

I knew a dog in Ireland—a retriever—who had been taught always to bring his own tin dish in his mouth, to be filled at the late dinner. For some reason his master wished to make a change and to feed him twice a day instead of once.

The dog resented this, and, when told to bring the dish, refused, and it could nowhere be found, on which his master spoke angrily to him and ordered him to bring the dish at once.

With drooping tail and sheepish expression he went down the length of the garden and began scratching up the soil, where he had buried the bowl deep down to avoid having to bring it at an hour of which he did not approve.

Good Ear For That Music.

"There's a man who has a good ear for music," remarked the dyspeptic man who was bothered by the piano playing of the young woman next door.

"Who, Dumley? Why, he's deaf as a post," replied his friend.

"I know he is," said the dyspeptic man.—Philadelphia Press.

The Colonel's Romance.

"Colonel," said the romantic girl, "tell me how you got that scar upon your left cheek. Oh, I just know it must be a thrilling story. Was it made by a bullet or a saber thrust? I prefer a saber thrust. It seems so much more like the knighthood of old. You can't see a bullet coming, and there is no way to escape it or combat it, but when your enemy rushes at you with his uplifted saber there is the possibility of parrying his blow and cutting him down. That seems much more manly, even if the victor in the fray does receive a wound or two, than to just be laid low or to lay the enemy low by a bullet that cannot be seen. There is no bravery in shooting a man, but there is something knightly in meeting another face to face with a sword. Your scar looks like one that was left by a gleaming blade, and I know that your enemy must at least have been rendered hors de combat. Tell me all about it, colonel—when it happened and how. I am so interested in war stories."

"Yes," he replied, "I agree with you fully about the sword and saber business. There isn't much bravery in shooting a fellow, and there is something knightly about standing up and thrusting and parrying with a blade. But I got this wound while acting as an innocent bystander at a Chicago strike riot. It was a brick."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Soldier and His Heart.

Very few soldiers who have seen much service escape what is called battle heart.

The ordinary state of the heart in healthy people is one of irritability, but in the soldier of five or six years' service the irritability is so great that it constantly affects his temper.

The soldier wears such tight clothing that his heart has not room to beat freely, and the perpetual struggle to do its work under difficulties injures it. The soldiers' trousers are tight at the waist. His coat is buttoned as tightly as possible and very often he squeezes himself with a belt.

Then when on the march his chest is compressed by the weight of his knapsack, canteen, great coat and heavy cartridge belt.

If you watch a company of soldiers when they are doing a long march, you will observe that most of them have flushed faces, red ears, red noses, swollen necks—showing that the heart is greatly overtaxed. Some, on the other hand, are pale, which proves that their hearts are not equal to the work thrown on them.

When, after a very long march, the men have to deploy into fighting order, and perhaps rush a hill, a very large number break down altogether. Their overstrained hearts never become really strong and healthy again.—Answers.

The Origin of Phœnix Park.

The origin of the name of Phœnix park has puzzled many scholars unacquainted with the Irish language. The manor was called in the Irish vernacular Fionn-uisge, pronounced finniske, which signifies clear or fair water, and which, articulated in the brief English manner, exactly resembled the word phœnix. The spring or well so called from which the park derives its name still exists close to the Dublin entrance of the viceregal lodge. It is situated in a glen beside the lower lake and is one of the romantic objects of the park.—London News.

Formalin Treatment For Grain.

Hot water treatment for oat smuts must be done just right, and all farmers do not have the facilities. Formalin is easier to use, one pound to 50 gallons of water. This is either sprinkled on with a watering pot, one gallon to a bushel of oats, or the oats are dipped in the solution. In each case they should stand two hours before being dried out, says an exchange.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

By the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

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☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Pro prie

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

We carry the Best Goods and Latest Styles in Every Department.

Nathan Rhine

General Merchandise.

Independence, Cal.

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF
General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

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R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Change of Principal Place of Business.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo county, California.

WHEREAS, the consent in writing of the holders of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock of said Corporation has been obtained and filed in the office of said Corporation, to the change of the principal place of business of said Corporation, from Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of said corporation, and to all whom it may concern, that the principal place of business of the said corporation, "NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY," will be changed from the said Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on and after Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1900, and after three weeks publication of this notice, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, and that on and after the said 8th day of December, 1900, the said Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, will be the principal place of business of said Corporation.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated Nov. 15th, 1900.

Notice of Assessment.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, held on the 10th day of November, 1900, an assessment (No. 9) of ten cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the office of Mack & Forbes, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of December, 1900, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 15th day of January, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated Nov. 10th, 1900, at the office of the Secretary, in the office of Mack & Forbes, Independence, Inyo County, California.

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Uleda Mining Claim, situated in Chehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th, 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

NOTICE TO REDEEM.

(Under Section 3785, of the Political Code.)

TO H. FAHRENKING or present owners.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the following described property situated in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz:

Frac. N E ¼, E ½ of N W ¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 19 S. R. 37 E. M. D. M., containing 117 acres, was on the 2nd day of July 1894, by the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, sold for delinquent taxes for the year 1893, to F. E. Densmore for the sum of Fourteen and 4-100 Dollars.

The amount due at the date hereof is Twenty-one and 62-100 Dollars, and upon the 18th day of October, 1900, the undersigned D. Holland, assignee of F. E. Densmore purchaser as aforesaid, will apply to the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo aforesaid for a deed of said property.

Witness my hand this 13th day of September, 1900.

D. HOLLAND.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

TO J. H. LOHMEYER:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, That I have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Lookout Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Copper Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Chief Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Little Mamie Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Contact Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Emeralda Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Excelsior Mine, all situated in Mameva Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed January, 1900, in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December, 1899, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication), you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber, under said section 2324.

JOHN BAXTER.

Manse, Nye Co., Nev., July 31, 1900. aug10

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

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GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

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IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Independence, Cal.

☞ First-class work at lowest living price

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1 1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Jan. 31, 1901:

Highest barometer	30 233	27
Lowest "	29.707	31
Highest temperature	55.5	27
Lowest "	25.0	31
Mean "	41.9	
Average dew point	19.2	
Average humidity	41.9	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	34 N	31
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	0.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3.13
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.25
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0.84
" 1899-1900 2.02
" 1900-1901 4.29

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Real Estate Transfers.

A. M. Given, Sheriff, etc., to P. B. Mathiason et al—The Westphalia, Iron Queen, McKinley, Matura and Los Angeles mines, in the Argus and State Range mountains; consideration, $2000.

State of California to Charles Anthony—Patent to Lot No. 1 in NW¼ of Sec. 30, Tp 21 S, R 42 E.

Geo. Hutcinson to Dell Ditch Co.—100 shares water in Dell Ditch; $10.

Wm. G. McCrosky, jr., to R. L. McCrosky and wife, Jan. 2, 1901—40 acres in SE¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 6 S, R 31 E.; $10.

A. M. Given to J. F. Beale, Jan. 21—¼ interest in mining claim at Fish Springs; $1.

John N. Yandell to Ben H. Yandell, Jan. 4—W½ of NW¼ Sec. 15, Tp. 7 S, R 33 E; $5.

Mary J. Hall and Milburn C. Hall to Sabina Truscott, Jan. 22, 1901—Lots 5, 6 and 7 in Block F, Academy Addition, Bishop; $1000.

Andrew Clark to Holiness Church, Oct. 21, 1900—Lot in Bishop near corner of Willow and East streets; $75.

James G. Birchim to David F. Birchim, Jan. 12, 1901—N½ Sec. 16, Tp 6 S, R 31 E—$10.

James G. Birchim to Margaret Sanders, Jan. 12—N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 21, NE¼ NW¼ Sec. 28, Tp 6 S, R 33 E; $10.

Ida M. Smith and Wm. M. Smith to J. W. Rossi, Dec. 14, 1899—Lot in SW¼ Sec. 2, Tp 7, R 32; $125.

J. S. Stotler to Jno. C. Cross and F. W. French, Jan. 11—Sky Rocket and Blue Bird mines, Argus range; $10.

Jas. McDonald to Chas. Richardson, Jan. 19—Monterey, Hold Out and Kingman mines, near Darwin; $5.

Joseph J. Steward to Alice B. Fife, Nov. 2, 1900—160 acres near Big Pine; $10.

Weather? Well, see U. S. official report.

J. S. Stotler and J. Harry Cole are in town, from Ballarat.

Mrs. Thos. Key, of Bishop, died in a San Francisco hospital January 28.

A. Diaz admitted, this morning, that he brought this cold snap up from Lone Pine.

The Reward mine during the week Wells-Fargoed to the Mint a $1,300-bar of gold.

Jno. L. Bourland, of Bishop, was in Independence last Monday, on land business.

According to latest advices, P. A. Chalfant is much better and hopes brighter.

A letter from J. J. Stewart of Lone Pine conveys word that Paul Z. Houard died in Los Angeles on the 22d instant.

Some travelers or possibly local vandals have been damaging fences on the Hodge ranch. It is a dangerous pastime.

The Mulhollands are in clover having got over the summit in a lucky time between snows. But then they kick about a little "glorious rain" over there.

The Agricultural Department distribution of garden and flower seed for this section, through Senator Bard, will—we presume—come around all right some time. As yet the seeds have not been received. Requests filed will be honored in their order.

We reprint the following from the Los Angeles Times:

"P. H. Mack, an attorney and mining man of Inyo county, is visiting his family in Los Angeles. In conversation with a Times reporter he stated that the Reward Gold Mining Company, of which J. D. Thomson of Pasadena is President, has developed one of the finest mines in California. One year ago Mr. Thomson bought the property, including a ten-stamp quartz mill, with water power, for $25,000. This purchase price was paid before the time provided for its payment. Development work is prosecuted vigorously, and more than sufficient ore is taken out in development work to keep the mill running steadily. At the present time there is at least 40,000 tons of ore blocked out in one mine that will assay from $18 to $20 a ton in gold. The company intends to put in electric drills and make other improvements which will reduce the cost of mining and milling to less than $3.50 per ton. Adjoining the Reward on the north is the Eclipse mine, owned by Independence and San Francisco parties. This mine is now bonded and a contract has been let to sink the present main incline to a depth of 575 feet. This mine looks as promising as did the Reward when the latter was purchased by Thomson."

About the Mines.

Messrs. Laws & Farrington continue to prosecute development work in their Bunker Hill mine, at Lead Canyon, and they make shipments of good ore.

J. D. Thomson, President and Manager of the Reward, arrived last Tuesday. The mine is looking fine, there being fully twenty feet of high grade ore exposed in bottom of incline and no foot-wall reached.

C. D. Rooklidge, manager for the Salt Lake company operating the Reddy mines at Darwin, is in San Francisco, investigating a new dry concentrating process. He intends erecting a 100-ton plant at the mines within the next three months.

A deal has been closed for the sale by Homer S. King, Henry Wadsworth, Thomas B. Bishop and Thos. B. Pheby of their one-third interest in the Oh Be Joyful group of mines near Ballarat for $16,000 to W. S. James, of Los Angeles. The purchaser paid $8000 in cash and has ninety days to pay the balance. Attorney Mack, of Independence, made the sale.

W. W. Godsmark has been appointed President and Manager of the Radcliff Consolidated Gold mines. A receiver is now in possession of the property, under the foreclosure of mortgage proceedings instigated by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank. The new manager hopes to make arrangements by which he will be permitted to resume active mining operations.

Without attempting to analyze the proposition, pro or con., a glance at the records in office of County Recorder shows that the "oil fever" is on and prevails about the Owens Lake Basin. Locations made last week cover 3960 acres, in addition to the 5920 acres previously recorded. Below Little Lake the Salt Wells Valley landscape is more or less adorned by the presence of advance locators. We will have to assume that there is some merit at basis of all this speculation, but it will be more satisfactory to our readers to know whether or not any of the parties are actually boring for oil. When that occurs it will be a tangible event to chronicle.

There has been recorded in the County Recorder's office a bond from A. W. Eibeshutz and his co-owners to P. H. Mack on the Brown Monster mine, generally called the Eclipse, for $15,000—one thousand payable before February 1st, and the balance by August 1st. The $1000 payment was made last Tuesday. At the same time there was recorded a contract between Mr. Mack and Mr. Eibeshutz under which the latter agrees to sink the main incline an additional 150 feet depth for $1,400. This work is to be completed by May 10th and Mr. Mack has the right to drift, in the aggregate, 100 feet from the main incline. A force of men has been put at work, Mr. Geo. Montgomery being in charge. It is understood here that President Thomson of the Reward Company is behind Mr. Mack in this deal.

Methodist Church.

Sunday School, 2:00 p. m.
Preaching, 7 p. m. Subject: Working out Salvation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday ..... February 2, 1901
" ..... March 2, 1901
" ..... March 30, 1901
" ..... April 27, 1901
" ..... June 1, 1901
" ..... June 29, 1901
" ..... July 27, 1901
" ..... August 24, 1901
" ..... September 21, 1901
" ..... October 26, 1901
" ..... November 23, 1901
" ..... December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR,

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

FOR
MEDICINAL
AND
HOUSEHOLD
USES
TRY OUR

Castle

Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND
INYO MERCANTILE CO.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,456 43
Gen. Expense Fund	$2,770 18	
Hospital "	605 61	
Salary "	3,614 94	
Big Pine Bo d "	33	
Teachers' Libr'y "	13 45	
Unapportioned "	2 25	
Bridge "	236 04	
General Road "	11 80	
Road District No. 1 Fund	56 50	
" " " 2 "	77 90	
" " " 3 "	162 75	
" " " 4 "	62	
" " " 5 "	57 50	
School "	5,785 18	
	13,456 43	13,456 43
Total County indbtdness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 9 0 55
Cash in treasury	16 682 65	
Remaining indebtedness	44 308 50	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.

Filed January 12, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Jan., 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1900.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1900 RECIEIPTS.

Oct. 1	To cash on hand	$ 7,388 94	
1	cash from A M Given, tax col	105 30	
1	W W Yandell, Co assessor	127 09	
5	A V Davidson, fines	14 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees	39 90	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 00	
	A M Given, tax col fees	12 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	38 85	
13	S W Austin, St. Fnd	26 62	
	Jno Gardner "	103 00	
15	T B Walker, "	633 25	
	" "	633 25	
	" "	337 73	
24	S A Frazer, "	24 80	
27	W J Harris, red'm'n	23 58	
31	Jas Daniels, "	21 31	
		9,554 62	
Nov. 2	Mary C Mulholland, on State land	176 44	
5	A M Given, Tax col	27 00	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	44 80	
	A M Given, Tax col.	3,217 95	
17	" "	4,246 84	
24	" "	5,324 11	
27	" "	8,512 59	
17	Alvin Thompson, on State land	55 41	
19	T B Rickey, red'mtn	11 00	
	" "	21 11	
21	Geo W Davis, St. land	13 40	
	Annie Hanson "	603 00	
		31,831 27	
Dec 3	A M Given tax col.	8,237 11	
	W W Yandell Co. Assessor	92 25	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees	58 75	
4	A A Cashbaugh, St. Fd	22 40	
	A M Given, tax col. fees	24 00	
10	J E Meroney, Cl'k fines	40 00	
	C & C R'y tax	725 25	
16	W R Carpenter, St. Fnd	13 30	
17	W H Vaughn, red'mtn	36 57	
19	T H Woodworth, fines	72 40	
24	A A Cashbaugh, St. Ind	153 00	
	Thos B Walker, "	674 22	
26	Mrs L Schalten, redmt	11 26	
27	F A Gardner, St. land	616 00	
	John F Sanders, "	535 15	
		43,166 02	

DISBURSEMENTS

Oct.—By Bishop School Bond (Old) Fund	1 24	
General Expense	753 41	
General Road	11 80	
Bridge	236 04	
Hospital	105 00	
"	440 61	
Road Dist, No. 5	57 50	
" " 1	56 50	
" " 2	77 90	
" " 3	162 75	
" " 4	62 00	
Salary Fund	1 024 98	
"	430 50	
Bishop School	217 50	
Big Pine	168 50	
Fish Springs	65 00	
Irving	273 00	
Independence	27 75	
Lone Pine	148 50	
Milton	73 00	
Poleta	60 00	
Round Valley	154 00	
Riverside	30 00	
Station	79 00	
Taboose	67 55	
Union	86 50	
Valley	60 00	
Warm Spring	75 00	
Big Pine Library	44 00	
	5 049 53	
Nov.—By Salary Fund	1 134 48	
General Expense	1 461 42	
Hospital	30 00	
Big Pine Sch'l Bond	33	
Road Dist No 5	2 00	
Bishop School	246 00	
Big Pine	90 00	
Panamint	86 00	
Fish Spring	79 40	
Darwin	65 00	
Independence	180 00	
Milton	70 00	
Lone Pine	182 50	
Riverside	30 00	
Taboose	78 00	
Union	17 50	
Warm Spring	37 50	
Fish Spring Library	12 45	
	8 840 11	
Dec.—By General Ex. F'd	561 20	
Property Tax	2 25	
Hospital	30 50	
Salary	1 024 98	
Taboose Schl bond.	165 00	
Station " "	105 00	
County School	18 00	
Teachers' Library	13 45	
Bishop School	501 28	
Big Pine	262 25	
Darwin	130 00	
Fish Springs	80 00	
Irving	389 15	
Independence	135 00	
Keeler	73 00	
Lone Pine	140 00	

OFFICIAL.

Milton	70 00	
Poleta	160 35	
Riverside	166 96	
Round Valley	84 00	
Panamint	104 15	
Station	97 10	
Taboose	120 00	
Union	163 50	
Valley	96 27	
Warm Springs	119 00	
Big Pine Schl Lib'ry	16 82	
Independence "	11 40	
Panamint "	8 10	
Station "	6 35	
Valley "	3 60	
Sandry "	38 25	
State General Fund	12 748 45	
Cash on hand	16 682 05	
	43 166 02	43 166 02

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

January 1, 1901.

Salary Fund	164 61	
General Expense	4 278 54	
State General	130 48	
Hospital	1 354 89	
County bond	878 36	
General road	939 15	
Road District No 1	650 20	
" " " 2	771 92	
" " " 3	991 99	
" " " 4	557 99	
" " " 5	322 80	
Unapportioned county	29 14	
Road Poll tax	88 10	
Fridge	667 64	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County Sch'l Fund	346 31	
State School	18 85	
Property tax		1 14
Various school funds:		
Bishop		36 71
Big Pine	20 62	
Panamint	43 27	
Fish Spring	138 97	
Irving	60 88	
Independence	92 83	
Keeler	133 00	
Lone Pine	355 91	
Milton	148 21	
Poleta	18 26	
Round Valley	114 12	
Riverside	29 14	
Station	59 67	
Taboose	65 87	
Union	22 39	
Valley	187 39	
Warm Spring	2 76	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	94 32	
Big Pine	14 15	
Fish Springs		1 99
Irving	52 50	
Independence	14 87	
Keeler	34 63	
Lone Pine	57 63	
Milton	5 85	
Poleta	21 17	
Round Valley	42 33	
Riverside	8 61	
Station	27 60	
Taboose	10 76	
Union	19 33	
Valley	10 18	
Warm Springs	33 99	
Darwin	8 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	11 22	
Big Pine " " "	750 97	
Fish Springs " "	155 16	
Taboose " "	70 73	
Poleta " "	39 30	
Valley " "	69 55	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,247 40	
Estates	144 67	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	69 78	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Cash on hand		16,682 65
	16 721 89	16 721 89

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan., 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Clerk
By W. O. Meroney, Deputy Clerk.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed Jan., 11, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Auditor.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 24, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 4th, 1901, viz: Andrew C. Adkins, for the N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 1, Tp. 16 S., R. 33 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Felix P. Meysan, Manuel Diaz and John R. Turner of Lone Pine, Cal., and Marvin W. Trask, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 24, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on March 12th, 1901, viz.: Domingo Etcharren—Homestead Entry No. 769—for the E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, and NE¼ SE¼, Sec. 35, T. 21 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Charles Anthony and Jean Carricart, of Darwin, Inyo Co., Cal.; Patrick Henry Mack and James J. Wall, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of ANDREW THOMSON, deceased,

NOTICE for Publication of Time Appointed for Probate of Will.

Notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the EIGHTH day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, and the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Andrew Thomson, and for hearing the application of Thomas Thomson for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

J. E MERONEY, Clerk.

ROB'T O'NEAL and MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Petitioner.
Dated Jan., 17, 1901.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.
Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed:
ORDINANCE No. 71.
Filed Jan. 8, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk.
Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 72.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk,
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
B. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:20 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:20 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:00 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:50 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:23 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:35 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:45 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound

MRS. BREWER RECOMMENDS PERUNA FOR GRIP AND FEMALE CATARRH.

The Home of Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer at Westerly, R. I.

In a letter to Dr. Hartman concerning the merits of Pe-ru-na, Mrs. Brewer writes, among other things:

Westerly, R. I.

"Dear Dr. Hartman—I find Pe-ru-na a sure cure for all catarrhal affections so common in this part of the country. It cures a cold at once. There is no cough medicine that can at all equal Pe-ru-na. As for la grippe, there is no other remedy that can all compare with Pe-ru-na.

"I am among the sick a great deal in our city and have supplied many invalids with Pe-ru-na, simply because I am enthusiastic in my faith as to its results. I have never known it to fail to quickly and permanently remove that demoralized state of the human system which follows la grippe.

"In all cases of extreme weakness I use Pe-ru-na with perfect confidence of a good result. In cases of weakness peculiar to my sex I am sure that no other remedy can approach in good results the action of Peruna. It meets all the bad symptoms to which females are subject. The irregularities and nervousness, the debility and miseries which afflict more or less the women from girlhood to change of life, are one and all met and overcome by this excellent remedy. I wish every young lady in our city could read your book.

"Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer."

Peruna will cure the worst cases of catarrh. La grippe is acute epidemic catarrh, for which Peruna is a specific.

Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, New Lisbon, Ohio, suffered for many years with chronic catarrh of the lungs, head and throat; continuous cough; many physicians failed to cure. Permanently cured by Peruna. Thousands of testimonials could be produced. A valuable treatise on catarrh sent free by The Pe-ru-na Medicine Company, Columbus, O.

How He Got Religion.

"Did you ever get religion?" asked the revivalist.

"Well, I should say so—138 pounds of it," replied the man.

"A hundred and thirty-eight pounds of religion!" cried the revivalist. "How did you get that?"

"The only way that a good many men ever get religion," was the reply; "I married it."—Chicago Post.

Baffled.

"There's no use," said Mr. Cumrox. "I ain't going to try to superintend the education of my daughters any more."

"Why not?"

"They're getting along where I can't follow 'em. I hear 'em chattering sometimes, and I can't tell whether they are reciting their Latin lessons or 'counting out' for a game of hide and seek."—Washington Star.

Walking Fish.

The "walking fish" of Santa Catalina channel, California, is a member of the pediculati tribe and has congeners among the gulf weed of the Mexican coast. Its pectoral fins are shaped so as to serve for legs, and it can rest on them so as to snap its prey. It builds a nest of seaweed.

They Work While You Sleep.

While your mind and body rest, Cascarets Candy Cathartic repair your digestion, your liver, your bowels, put them in perfect order. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The particular mission of the parasol is to poke out the eyes of the man who won't give up his seat in the street car.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

It is well to remember that GARFIELD TEA cleanses the system, purifies the blood, regulates the liver and kidneys and cures chronic constipation.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Wanted a Big Collar.

It was told of Daniel Webster that when he asked at a Boston haberdasher's one day for a collar or "dickey" the clerk took a critical look at his customer's neck and then said: "We haven't got your size. You'll have to go to the next store around the corner for it." That was a harness maker's who made a specialty of horse collars.

Adams Sarsaparilla Pills

Chocolate coated, very small, easy to take as sugar. CURE SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SALLOW COMPLEXION, PURIFY THE BLOOD. 10c-25c, Druggists; or mail, Adams Co., S.F., Cal.

Improved Ball-Bearing **$18 SEWING MACHINE**

will do as much work and at great a variety as the highest price machine sold. Operates on ball-bearings, runs with no noise and little effort. We warrant it satisfactory to the user in use for 10 years. To introduce this machine we will, for a limited time, send our No. 3 style, as illustrated, with attachments, on receipt of $18, freight paid. Write today for our Catalogue of Sewing Machines.

PATTOSIEN'S Furniture Exposition Building, Corner 16th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, Cal

5 DROPS The Only Sure Cure and Instantaneous Relief for **RHEUMATISM**

Trade Mark SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, CATARRH, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, LA GRIPPE, MALARIA, HEART WEAKNESS, CREEPING NUMBNESS, etc. Buy a bottle today and have it in the house. It will save suffering and doctor's bills. Harmless for children's use. Contains no opiates or other harmful ingredients. Absolutely pure and concentrated. Large bottle of 300 doses for $1, prepaid by mail or express, or we will send you (post-paid) a trial bottle for 25 cents. Agents wanted. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 161 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post St. S. F. Send for Circular.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS ONE FOR A DOSE. Cure Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, Remove Pimples, Purify the Blood, Aid Digestion, Prevent Biliousness. Do not Gripe or Sicken. To convince you, will mail sample free: full box, 25c. DR. BOSANKO CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

The Boy Aboard Ship.

Mr. Frank T. Bullen, who was once a ship boy himself, makes in his book, "The Men of the Merchants' Service," these mournful statements concerning the sea life of young Jacky:

"Within the memory of middle aged men a boy on board a ship was the butt, the vicarious sacrifice to all the accumulated ill temper of the ship. To-day tales are told of the treatment of boys in 'Geordie' colliers that are enough to make the flesh creep to hear. In those days it was the privilege of every man on board to ill treat the boy, and if, as very often happened, the poor little wretch died under it—well, what of it?—it was only a boy.

"And the peculiar part of it all was that the brutes who did these evil deeds prided themselves that their actions were right and proper. There was only one way of training a boy—with a rope's end if it were handy; if not, a fist or a boot would do, but he must be beaten.

"One man whom I shall always remember, as smart a seaman as ever trod a ship's deck, beat me until there was not a square inch of my small body unbruised. Scarcely a watch passed that I did not receive some token of his interest in my welfare, and on two occasions he kicked me with such violence that with all the will in the world to obey his orders I was perfectly helpless. My only wonder is that he did not kill me.

"Yet when I left the ship he bade me quite an affectionate farewell, bidding me remember how hard he had labored for my benefit, that every blow he had given me was solely aimed at making me more useful and fitting me for my duties."

Swindle by Pawn Tickets.

The most lucrative game which New York swindlers work on the credulous and eager New Yorkers themselves continues to be the bogus or false pawn ticket swindle. It is not unknown in Chicago, and it has so many fine points about it, all of them appealing to the man who loves to make a few dollars on the side, that the rogues who work it are never out of customers. The simplest method is for the swindler to tell his intended victim he has in pawn a ring or gem worth $100. He claims to have pawned it for only $25, and rather than lose the difference between the real value and the amount for which he pawned it he will give the customer a rare bargain. There is $25 due the pawnbroker, besides $5 interest, leaving an equity of $70. He will sell that equity for just half, or $35. After the victim has paid over the $35 and has redeemed the pledge he finds that the real value of the article is $50 to $60 and that he is out $5 to $15. The pawnbroker gets all he loaned, and the original owner makes all the victim overpaid.—Chicago Tribune.

Reminiscence of a Thespian.

At Brighton Beach I hit Mose Rosenstein, who was organizing a one night "Faust" company, for a job.

"What part do you wish to take?" he inquired shortly.

"I wish to take the place of Mephistopheles, of course," I answered, drawing myself up proudly, for I had on a new suit of clothes and could afford to look him in the face.

"And why do you wish to take that particular part?" he inquired.

I was amazed at his dullness; but, concealing my disgust as far as possible, I explained that it was because the devil always gets his dues. He seemed pleased at my repartee, wrote me out a $500 per week contract and paid me my first week's salary of $7.50 in advance. I played the devil in "Faust" until nearly the end of the season, after which I was cast in "The Foundry," a workingman's play.—Indianapolis Sun.

Her Criticism.

Mary is very stout, quite deaf and the trusted housemaid of a family in the East park section. Incidentally she seems to be something of an art critic. When she cleans the family rooms she is heard to mutter and shake her head in dusting the pictures, and she seems to be especially severe on a few representatives of the "altogether" that hang in the little den. One day Mary was flirting her dustcloth about in this little room when her mistress happened in. Mary was standing gazing intently at a beautiful photograph of Bouguereau's "Cupid and Psyche."

"And phwat pictur' is that?" asked Mary in hard, cold tones.

"Oh, that is 'Cupid and Psyche,'" said the lady rather indifferently.

"Moody and Sankey, is it? Well, I nav' heered of them felleys. Sure, they ought to be ashamed of theirselves."—Philadelphia Record.

LABOR NOTES

Norway has 2,941 factories.

Porto Rico has a labor paper.

St. Louis has 65,000 unionists.

Seventy-nine firms are now using the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' Union.

In England during the last four years, it is claimed, 140,320 farm laborers have been displaced by machinery, while the making of the latter, it is asserted, required only the labor of 4,600 men for one year.

Victoria, Australia, has built seven local railways on the co-operative principle. The railways were estimated for by contract at £547,908, but by working the co-operative principle they were completed for £251,211.

The union of garment workers of Indianapolis, Ind., recently initiated 143 new members at one meeting. The large factories in that city now employ none but members of the union, the membership of which is about 400.

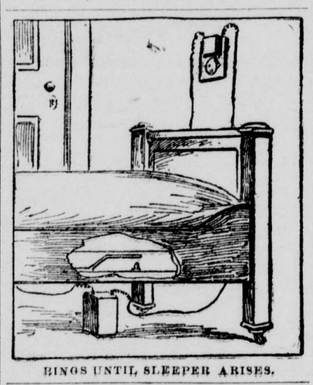
Efforts of the mine owners of British Columbia to secure the annulment of the eight-hour law have proved unsuccessful. The operators produced a lot of decisions handed down in the United States declaring the eight-hour law unconstitutional, but they were informed by the authorities that Canada is not yet a part of the United States.

The International Wood Carvers' Association convention has prepared a bill for presentation to congress authorizing the United States government to acquire and set aside 5,000,000 acres of land to be parceled out and distributed, through the Department of Agriculture, to workingmen who have been crowded from the mechanical trades by labor-saving machinery, and whose only hope now for a living is in the land. The government would thus reduce the army of unemployed and discontented workingmen, and at the same time cultivate a larger taste for agricultural pursuits among Americans. The bill provides that transportation and farming implements be given to worthy applicants.

ELECTRIC TIME ALARM.

Sleeper Can't Stop It Until He Gets Up to Stay.

When the bell of an ordinary alarm clock begins to ring the sleeper is apt to wake up sufficiently to think it will stop soon, and as he is not compelled to arise and stop it the result is often another nap, with its consequent delays throughout the day. This objection has led to the designing of the continuous ringing alarm, of which several are already in use. The electric alarm, which we show in the accompanying picture, has just been patented by Simon Wolf, of Essen, Germany, and has at least one novelty to recommend it. It is directly connected to the bed, and it is impossible for the sleeper to stop it until he gets up to stay. Underneath the bed is a series of contact points, one of which is shown in the picture, the weight of the person forcing them together. A clock is used in connection with the apparatus, and as soon as the hour of rising is indicated the remaining opening or break in the wire is closed, the current passing through the contact points underneath the bed and causing the bell to ring continuously until the sleeper, by leaving the bed, breaks the circuit. Should he lie down again the circuit is again completed and the bell rings until the second rising.



RINGS UNTIL SLEEPER ARISES.

An Artificial Moon.

The artificial "moon" for lighting the great domed reading room of Columbia University Library has now begun to shine. It is hung in the center of the ceiling, just where the dome begins to curve upwards, and the inner surface of the dome being painted blue, the moon is seen as if projected against a clear sky. The moon is a wooden globe, seven feet in diameter, painted a dead white, so that it should reflect 70 or 80 per cent of the light projected upon it. On this globe light is projected from eight strong electric arc lights placed at regular intervals round the walls, and so masked as to be invisible to persons on the floor level. The moon thus lighted up shines brilliantly, but its light can hardly be sufficient for the reading students, as it is said to be less than that of a full moon shining overhead from a clear sky. Readers have, however, incandescent lamps on the tables, the moon being primarily designed to display the dome and the upper parts of the great hall. This it is to do beautifully without subjecting the beholders to an unpleasant glare of light.

Tall Prehistoric Men.

Near Worms, Germany, a few days ago, a number of prehistoric tombs were laid bare containing skeletons of what must have been an exceedingly tall race of people, all buried in a stooping posture. The relics are assigned to a period 4,000 years ago.

Good Fish Story from India.

A curious incident of the recent floods in Calcutta was the stopping of a tram in Dalhousie square, the very heart of the city, by a large fish, which was swimming in the street and got caught in the wheel.

Politeness is important, but ability will beat it.

STEER BY THE STAR.

Night on the sea and one lone[illegible]
In the midst of the darkness [illegible]re;
A trackless waste spread all a[illegible]t,
And the blackness everywhe[illegible]
But gleaming in the sky above,
Are seen the beacons of the night,
Set there to guide that lo[illegible]ly ship
Across the pathless sea aright.

The waves roll high and toss the ship,
A plaything on their turbid crest;
The sea lifts up its eager arms
And opens wide its heaving breast.
But safely still the vessel rides,
For one there is who guides aright,
Because his eyes are fixed upon
Those faithful beacons of the night.

No vessel sailing Over Life's sea
But safely may the harbor find
If the Great Beacon of the sky
Be ever kept in sight and mind.
The light at times may shine but dim,
The way seem dark, the harbor far,
But he cannot get off the course
Who guides his vessel by the Star.

—Arthur J. Burdick in Los Angeles Herald.

YOUR OWN VOICE.

You Would Be Surprised if You Heard Its Exact Imitation.

"One of the strangest things in life," said an amateur philosopher of Camp street, "is the fact that we never really become acquainted with our physical selves. Here I have been living in this body of mine for nearly 50 years, yet I have no idea how I look, how I bear myself, what sort of an impression I make on the minds of others when they meet me in daily intercourse. I don't even know how my own voice sounds, although I've been listening to it ever since I can remember. Did you ever hear yourself talk in a phonograph? No? Well, try it the next time you have a chance, and you will not only be astonished, but, what is still stranger, you will be disappointed, probably a little shocked. Everybody has that experience.

"I supposed that I was perfectly familiar with my own voice and thought privately that it was rather agreeable. I had been told so plenty of times by other people and never knew that they were only 'jollying' me until I made a phonographic 'record' and set it grinding. At the first word I jumped back in dismay and nearly pulled my ears off in the listening tubes.

"'Merciful heavens!' I said to myself. 'Is it possible I talk like that?' I thought there must be something the matter with the cylinder and called in a friend to hear it. He grinned with delight. 'That's one of the most natural records I ever heard in my life,' he declared heartily, and I yearned for his throat.

"But, as I just remarked, everybody who tries the experiment has the same experience. The voice is always absolutely unfamiliar and positively unpleasant. Yet there is a certain something about it that differentiates it from any other voice you ever heard in your life—something indescribable that gives you a little secret thrill clear down to the soles of your feet. It is the voice of the mysterious body which you inhabit and don't know."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A charming sketch of railway travel in India by the famous Sanskrit scholar and poet, Sir Edwin Arnold, the author of "The Light of Asia," is announced for early publication in The Youth's Companion.

You can't judge a race horse by the way he acts in the stable.

The Best Preparation for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

A Lunatic's Wit.

As Horace Mann sat in his study one evening an insane man rushed into the room and after abusing him for all kinds of fancied grievances challenged him to a fight.

Mr. Mann replied: "My dear fellow, it would give me a great pleasure to accommodate you, but I can't do it, the odds are so unfair. I am a Mann by name and a man by nature—two against one! It would never do to fight."

The insane man answered: "Come ahead. I am a man and a man beside myself. Let us four have a fight."

The Other Man's View of It.

Little Willie—Pa, what's a financier?

Pa—A financier, my son, is a man who is capable of inducing other men to pile up a fortune for him.—Chicago News.

The wood of the redwood tree never decays, it is said, and fallen trunks which have been overgrown by old forests are as solid as the day they fell.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine **Carter's Little Liver Pills.**

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description and get free opinion. MILO. B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1861. Div. 4, 817 14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

CUTLER'S CARBOLATE of IODINE A guaranteed Cure for Catarrh and Consumption. $1.00. D Lock Box 145, W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Prop's.

Fire a Shot 20 Miles.

The United States will fire a shot twenty miles, which will be a record breaker for the distance. The gun from which it is to be fired will be a marvel of American ingenuity and workmanship. Another marvel of American ingenuity is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For fifty years it has cured constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia and biliousness.

When the conductor remarks: "Your fare, madam," he doesn't necessarily mean that his passenger is above the ordinary in books.

DON'T GET FOOTSORE, GET FOOT-EASE,

A powder. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests and comforts; makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chilblains, Sweating, Damp or Frosted Feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. Don't get footsore, get Foot-Ease. Try it *today*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The elevator man gets many a lift in the world, but he often hits the ground floor.

Holtt's School.

Holtt's School (for boys), Menlo Park, Cal., has more students and is in better condition than ever. Spring term begins January 7th, 1901. Send for catalogue. Ira G. Holtt, Ph. D., Principal.

Garfield Tea is the original herb tea for the cure of constipation and sick headache; it is a specific for all disorders of stomach and bowels.

If you have never tasted Gilt Edge Whiskey, try it at once and be convinced that it is the best Whiskey in the State. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors for U. S. A.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Carter's Ink has a good deep color, and it does not strain the eyes. Carter's doesn't fade.

E. L. Van der Naillen, who for the last five years has been Chief Engineer for the Spreckels sugar plantation in the Sandwich Islands, will return in a few days to resume his old position of Field Instructor with the Van der Naillen School of Engineering of San Francisco.

$24 Per Week

To men with rigs to introduce our poultry food among farmers. Address, with stamp, Acme Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

"Kentucky Favorite" Whiskey always gives perfect satisfaction. It is pure, uniform and mellow—just like velvet. Spruance, Stanley & Co., proprietors, San Francisco.

Learn Shorthand at Home.

To all persons commencing within two months a six months' course by mail in practical shorthand will be given by Robt. F. Gallagher, the expert court reporter, for $2. Text book furnished free. This offer is bona fide. Correspondence solicited. Better results accomplished by this means than by attending any so-called Business College for same length of time. Don't let this opportunity slip. Mail classes now forming. Address: Gallagher-Marsh College, Parrott Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

It takes a good horse to run down a giraffe, and if the least advantage is permitted the wild creature the race is lost.

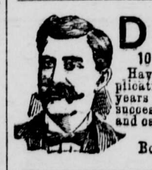
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN



DROPSY 10 DAYS' TREATMENT FREE. Have made Dropsy and its complications a specialty for twenty years with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousands of cases. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box N, Atlanta, Ga.

Sulphur Disinfection.

To disinfect a room with sulphur after washing all the surfaces in the room, the floors, walls and ceilings, bring in a washtub containing a few inches of water and several bricks. Put the sulphur in an iron kettle and place it on the bricks. Pour one pint of alcohol over the sulphur and set it on fire. Every crevice about the windows and doors should be stuffed with rags, the room tightly closed and left for a day and night. About five ounces of sulphur should be used for every hundred cubic feet. After the 24 hours have elapsed the floors and woodwork should be washed with a solution of carbolic acid and then with soap and water.

Considerate.

Young Writer (to editor of newly established journal)—If you find this little story available for your columns, I don't ask any pay for it beyond a life subscription to your paper.

Editor—But, great goodness, young man, you may live for 50 years!

Young Writer—Oh, I don't mean during my life; during the life of your paper, you know!—London Tit-Bits.

The men of war of the Romans had a crew of about 225 men, of which 174 were oarsmen working on three decks. The speed of these vessels was about six miles an hour in fair weather.

Disfigured Skin

wasted muscles and decaying bones.

What havoc!

Scrofula, let alone, is capable of all that, and more.

It is commonly marked by bunches in the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarrh, and general debility.

It is always radically and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which expels all humors, cures all eruptions, and builds up the whole system, whether young or old.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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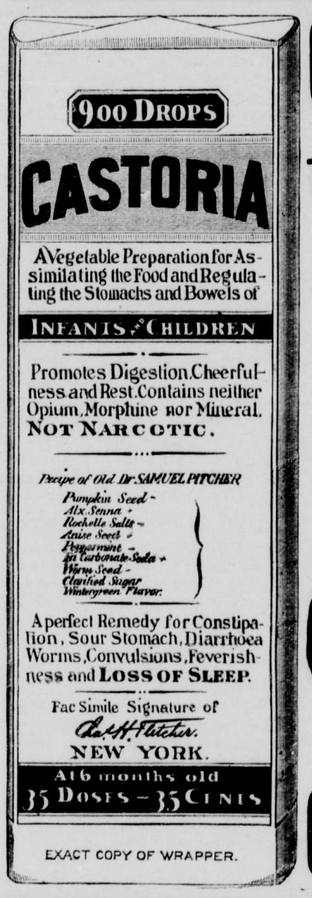

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DORKIN'S NIGHT.

The theater was full, it was Christmas night,
And Dorkins was going to play
A character new to himself and the stage
He'd trod for so many a day.
By eight the theater was perfectly jammed,
All waiting a pleasant surprise,
For they knew that they'd laugh till their sides would ache;
And they longed for the curtain to rise.
The curtain arose, the play soon began,
And eagerly watched each eye
For Dorkins to make his first entrance, and then
To give him a cheerful hi! hi!

At length he appeared amid loud applause,
But something was wrong, I could see,
Why "Dorkins is playing quite badly to-night,"
The people said, sitting 'round me.
A hiss! Yes, it was, I saw Dorkins start,
As if stung by a serpent's fang,
And cast a beseeching look around
While his head on his breast he did hang.
"He's drunk!" some one said, and I thought so myself,
For to me it was painful at times
To see how he'd struggle along with his part,
And constantly stick in his lines.

At length to the footlights he slowly approached,
And "Ladies and gentlemen," said,
"If I have not pleased you to-night, my dear friends,
The fault's not the heart, but the head.
There's many a time I've made you all laugh,
When so ill I could scarcely well stand,
When every moment was pain to me, yes!
If even I'd raise but my hand.
You've hissed me to-night, and think that I'm drunk,"
From his heart came a sob and a moan,
"I'll tell you the reason, I know you won't laugh,
I've a little one dying at home."
—Bobby Newcomb.

DAME URSULA'S GOLD.

NEARLY fifty years ago, in the city of New York, not far from what is now called the Battery, there stood a square and gloomy looking edifice of stone, then occupied by an old dame, Ursula Bond. The house was rapidly crumbling to decay with age and want of proper care.

Ursula Bond dwelt there in grim loneliness, forcing the beautiful and artless Leonora, only child of her deceased daughter, to live with her, and to do all those menial tasks for the performance of which all others would have demanded money.

Leonora was in her seventeenth year, when, one evening in June as she looked from the door ere she should bar, bolt and lock it for the night, a frank and manly voice called out from a near heap of old boards where the owner of the voice had been watching for more than an hour:

"Leo!"

"Hist!" whispered the maiden. "Is it you, Walter?"

"Is the coast all clear?" was the reply as a tall and handsome youth of 22 years showed his activity by gaining the side of the maiden by a bound that cleared fully ten feet.

"It is lucky for you, dear Walter," said the maiden, "that Dame Ursula is not in hearing, or that bold pate of thine would be greeted with a taste of her staff."

"That for her staff!" said Walter, as he snapped his fingers. "But where is she?"

"Writing in the back bedroom."

"Ah, adding up her gains, the old cross, mean——"

"Walter! Remember she is my grandmother."

"I only wish she was mine," said Walter. "And if she lives long enough she will be, won't she?"

"If you behave yourself," replied Leonora, pretending to refuse the kiss he gave. "But why have you tortured yourself?"

"By boarding so near you, eh?" said Walter. "Because you must let me remain in the house all night. This morning as I was going to my work I passed the open window of an ale shop and I heard a strange voice mention your name. The voices in the ale shop were speaking in French, which you know I have learned by night study. Well, I heard enough to tell me that the strangers—there were two of them—intend to pay Dame Ursula a visit some time between midnight and dawn, and for no good purpose. So here I am to act as your defender."

"But you should have told the police."

"Bah! for the police!" said Walter Brandon. "Am I not a match for two men who speak bad French?"

"But, my dear Walter——"

But Walter had vanished into the house and vanished as quickly as one of those bats he had mentioned.

Leonora was in great perplexity, yet as she had boundless faith in the discretion of her lover she barred the door and hastened to her grandmother.

"You've been very long in barring the door," said the old woman, as she closed her huge ledger, which was to her what a Bible should have been. "I thought I heard the voice of that impudent young carpenter, Walter Brandon."

"Please, grandmother, let me have a light," said Leonora, who trembled at the thought of spending that night in darkness.

"A light!" screamed Dame Ursula, astonished at such extravagance, "away with you; you will be asking for something more to eat next."

That night as the clock in the hall struck 2 the dame was aroused from a golden dream by a sharp pain in her neck and a loud oath.

Springing from her bed, she shrieked for help, and, pursued by the assassin rushed into the hall. She gained a distant room in time to lock herself in At this instant her horrors were augmented by the report of a pistol, immediately followed by a shrill scream and then by another pistol shot, and ere the echo had died away the assassin burst the old door from its hinges and was in the room. The horror the dame endured as she crouched against the wall, praying that the darkness might shield her, curdled her blood in her veins. But suddenly the assassin sprung a light. At the sight of this man, instead of crouching in fear or screaming with terror, the dame sprang to her feet, saying:

"So it is you, John Bond, who have returned to murder your wife—coward!"

"Hag!" hissed the old man—yet he was much younger than she, "do you think because the devil lets you live so long that you are to live forever? Tell me where you have hidden your hoards, and those of your first husband, whom all men say you poisoned to marry John Bond."

"To tell you, I must leave this room," said Ursula, as her corpse-like visage grew livid with hate and despair.

"Whither, treacherous hag?"

"To the cellar, John Bond—come," and stepping boldly by him, she went on along the hall, lighted by the thief's lantern, which he carried.

"If I suspect treachery—if you cry for help—I will shoot you dead, Ursula Bond." Ursula led the way.

"Lift that trap, John Bond," said she, pointing to a heavy iron ring imbedded in the floor.

Ursula grasped the ring with both hands and strove to raise it, till, growing impatient, he grasped it himself and raised a trap door about three feet square. As he staggered with the weight Ursula fell against him and he fell headlong into the aperture, but as he fell he let fall his lantern and with his left hand grasped the edge of the trap. Ursula, ferocious with hate, stamped upon the clinging fingers, and as her feet were bare, making no impression upon the desperate clutch, she heaved at the trap door and let it fall upon the assassin's hand. Dame Ursula fell with a bullet in her brain across the trap.

The assassin fell to the bottom of a deep and narrow cellar, damp and dismal, and made more horrible by the rays shed by his lantern. The tide was rising in the bay—already the water was trickling through the stones of the foundation.

While Bond entered the house from the front, his accomplice, a brutal wretch from France, had gained a noiseless entrance from the rear. Had Walter been at his post this would not have happened, but poor Leonora, horrified at the thought of what might happen to her lover, had sought him instead of her couch.

Not until the sudden flash from the French burglar's lantern streamed across the room did Walter remember his self-imposed office, and as he sprang to his feet the burglar, turning to fly, was shot through the lungs. But as he fell he returned the shot, and Walter, with the thought that his skull was crushed, fell senseless. Poor Leonora had already swooned.

When Walter regained his senses, he found his sweetheart weeping and chafing his hands, and he was delighted to discover that the robber's bullet had only stunned him. The burglar was dead.

Not six months from that night Walter became the husband of the wealthy Leonora, who was sole heiress of Dame Ursula's wealth, much of which in gold was found secreted about the mansion. The year following, as Walter was directing the excavations for a new edifice where the old one had stood, his workmen discovered a lantern and near it a human skeleton.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Two Parliamentary Bulls.

The session of Parliament that recently ended was not particularly prolific of funny sayings, but there were a couple of good things unconsciously said. The first was by Mr. Field, M. P. He had made a statement at which Mr. Chamberlain shook his head, a silent negative. Mr. Field turned to Mr. Chamberlain and proclaimed:

"The right honorable gentleman shakes his head—I am sorry to hear it."

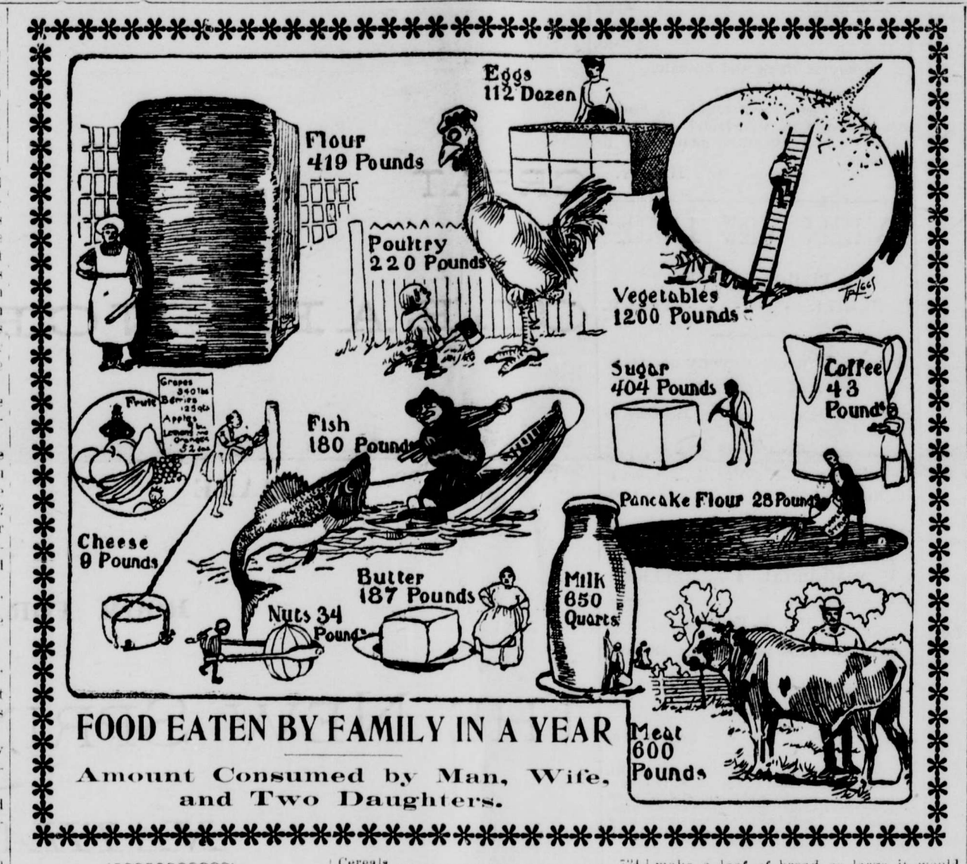
The second was from an Irishman. Mr. Flavin, M. P. He was about to put a question to a cabinet minister when the right honorable gentleman reminded Mr. Flavin that a letter had been sent to him (Mr. F.), asking him to postpone the question until such time as the minister could obtain the information needed before an answer could be given.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Flavin, "that is so. I have got that letter, and have not had time to open it."—Philadelphia Post.

Justice Waits for an Excursion.

"During the course of my career in the police department I have seldom come across anything more humorous than a letter recently received at the detective headquarters," said Captain of Detectives Lohrer yesterday. "We arrested a man wanted in a city not a hundred miles from here and we wired the marshal to come at once and get his prisoner. He wrote us a letter and said: "Please hold —— for one week. There is an excursion to Cleveland then and I can get cheap rates. Don't forget to hold him and see about a cheap ticket to here for my man."—Cleveland Leader.

The old woman who lived in a shoe is probably the only one who never complained of its being too large.



FOOD EATEN BY FAMILY IN A YEAR

Amount Consumed by Man, Wife, and Two Daughters.

STATISTICS kept by a Chicago man show that during a year his family, consisting of himself, his wife and two daughters, consumed 4,047 pounds and thirty-eight varieties of food. The family lived under no economical restrictions, and their table was supplied as it has been daily for years with everything desired by any member of the family. For this reason the statistics, religiously kept and accurate to the ounce, have been pronounced highly valuable by students of food statistics and medical men generally, especially since the tables were kept in a casual manner, no influence being exerted either to augment or reduce the amount or variety of the daily menu to which the family had been accustomed.

The table in gross amounts is as follows:

Foodstuffs, in pounds	4,047
Eggs, in dozens	112
Oranges and lemons, in dozens	54
Milk, quarts	650
Berries, quarts	125
Apples, bushels	9

The foodstuffs, measured in pounds, are tabled as follows:

	Pounds.
Vegetables	1,200
Cereals	724
Meats	600
Poultry	220
Fish	180
Butter	187
Cheese	9
Grapes	340
Sugar	404
Coffee	43
Nuts	40
Preserved fruits	40
Lard	61
Total	4,047

As compared with the whole amount it is seen that 1,924 pounds of cereals and vegetables were consumed, while but 1,000 pounds of meats, poultry and fish were eaten, the nuts, fruits, eggs and milk not being considered, as they were regarded on the menu as but secondary foods. The proportion of vegetables and cereals may be regarded by some families as being excessive. There are, in fact, a large number of families who consider their tables well provided for that do not consume half this proportion of vegetables and cereals. The proportion, however, is regarded by statisticians as a normal one, and is classed thus by the man who kept the statistics, as at no time during the year was the proportion of vegetable foods on the table regarded as out of the ordinary.

The flour used during the year would make a loaf of bread so large it would take two men to carry it. If hollowed out it would make a two-story playhouse for half a dozen children and leave room for the dog. A chicken weighing 220 pounds, the amount of poultry used during the year, would be almost eight feet in height and according to estimate its cackle could be heard four times around a city block. Closely pressing the poultry in its amount is the item of fish. A fish weighing 180 pounds would be almost as large as the fish that always gets away.

The meat total would supply a small sized butcher shop for a considerable length of time, and the 650 quarts of milk would require a jar several times larger than the ordinary sized milk man. A flap jack made of the twenty-eight pounds of pancake flour would make a small sized dancing floor and the 1,344 eggs, if made into one large egg to be colored for Easter, would require four buckets of aniline dye for the work.

The 1,200 pounds of vegetables would make a New England boiled dinner large enough for two full regiments, the fruits would start a street stand of no mean dimensions, while the nine pounds of cheese, if turned loose, would exert, it is estimated, about forty horse power.—Chicago Tribune.

QUEER PHILIPPINE PRODUCT.

The Doerian Assails the Nostrils Violently but Enchants the Palate.

The doerian is a fruit. What it looks like would be impossible to convey to the thought, except by tinted pictures. Its appearance is of slight moment here, for even if the Philippines are annexed the fruit will never be seen in the American markets. It will not bear transportation, and if that difficulty could be obviated no quarantine officer would dare to allow a cargo of doerian to enter any port, its signs of dire contagion are so manifest. The unimportant question of what it most resembles may be passed over by saying that it never looks ripe and never looks fit to eat.

The first doerian which a newcomer encounters in Luzon, and, above all, at Iloilo, where they abound, does not long occupy the eye, for the nose is more violently assailed. When a doerian is in its best stage of ripeness its odor is such as to demonstrate how poverty-stricken the language is in terms descriptive of foul odors. How man ever discovered that this nauseating odor covers the most delicious of all fruits is a dense mystery. There is but one way to eat one's first doerian. Have simple faith and the utmost confidence in the integrity of the person who proffers the revolting delicacy. Then stand at a distance to windward while some immune breaks the fruit open for eating. Holding a tight grip upon the nostrils, rush upon the fruit, and pop a segment into the mouth. The moment the creamy pulp melts up on the tongue and finds its way back to the palate there is the victory won; the Philippines have peacefully conquered the invader. No fruit can rival its rich flavor as of strawberries and raspberries mixed with violets and delicate rose leaves. Of all the products of nature it is the most delicious. The first mouthful is all that is needed; the nauseating odor is passed and done forever; years may elapse between the eating of two doerians, but the disgusting stench will never again be perceived. The plant, though now abundant in the Philippines, is believed to be indigenous to Sumatra. There at least they endow it with magic power to call the wanderer home, for the islanders often repeat the proverb, "Who has eaten doerian will eat doerian."

A PSYCHIC PHENOMENON.

In This Case No Heed Was Paid to the Warnings.

"Speaking of superstitions and strange warnings that come to people," said a veteran Washington correspondent, "I had an experience once that I hardly know how to account for. I may say in advance that I don't believe in any of the business that cannot be demonstrated scientifically. One day, not a great while after the present elevator to the House press gallery had been put in, my mother sent for me to stop at her house on my way down town, as she had something particular to see me about. I went, and she asked me if there wasn't a new elevator to the press gallery. I told her one had been put in three or four months before that. She said that was it, and that I must not ride in it, for she had dreamed the night before that I had been crushed to death in it. I laughed at her, of course, and went on my way. Down on F street I met an aunt who told me she had something odd to tell me. She said she had been the day before, with a niece of her husband, to see a fortune teller, as the niece had taken a fancy to see one of those fakirs. The fortune teller, however, instead of telling the niece anything, had directed her remarks to her (my aunt) and had told her that she had a relative, a young man, whom she should warn, as he would be crushed to death in an elevator. That was rather a jar to me, as I was her only young man relative, and as I had so shortly before been warned by my mother. However, I laughed at her also and went on my way to the Capitol.

"I went about the committee rooms awhile, and at last, quite forgetful of my late warnings, went to the elevator to go up to the gallery. The elevator man, an old fellow whom I had known for some time, was in the cage when I got there, and before opening it he talked to me through the bars.

"'I don't know,' said he, 'whether I ought to let you come in here or not.'

"'Why not?' I inquired, laughing.

"'Because,' said he, as serious as could be, 'I dreamed last night that I had run the elevator up too high and that as you started to get in you slipped some way under it, and when I got down to you at the bottom of the shaft you were smashed to death.'

"This looked like the 'fatal three warnings,' and I confess I had a few doubts myself, but I had some nerve left, and I jollied him on his notion and got in. On my way up I told him what my mother and my aunt had told me, and the old fellow was so scared that he hardly knew what to do, but I got through all right, and up to date I have not been crushed in that elevator or any other, but, of course, that's no sign I won't be, and if I ever am, the cranks will be sure to hold me up as a frightful example. I suppose there are some people who wouldn't ride in that elevator for all kinds of money, and still they may fall down stairs at any moment and break their necks."—Washington Star.

CHILDREN'S MEMORIES LONG.

Parents Should Be Careful What They Say Before the Little Ones.

That the mind of a child is easily impressed was demonstrated recently, when a 3-year-old son of a well-known South-Sider spoke of a foolish remark that had been made by his father more than a week before and which had been forgotten by all who heard it except little Raymond, who, it should have been expected, would be the first to forget what he had heard.

The family was seated at dinner several weeks ago, and after the father had lighted his cigar he said that he did not feel well and the mother jokingly said that she hoped he was not getting ready to die. Then the father asked her what she would do if he should die, and before she had time to answer he told her that he wanted her to forget him after he was dead.

The conversation drifted to other subjects, and all who heard the advice of the father forgot it long before they retired that night, but it developed later that for little 3-year-old Raymond it was not so easy to forget what he had heard his father say.

More than a week after the father had made the joking remark the mother and her little son were alone at dinner, as the father had been detained at his office. Just before they were ready to leave the table Raymond toddled across to his mother, and standing at her side he said:

"Mamma, will you fordit pappa?"

"No, dear; of course, mamma won't forget papa. Why do you ask me such a question?" answered the astonished mother.

"Pappa tole us to fordit him."

"No, papa didn't tell us to forget him, Raymond."

By this time tears were glistening in the child's eyes, and he finally burst into pitiful weeping. The mother could not understand what it all meant. Suddenly Raymond raised his head from her lap, and looking her in the face he said:

"Mamma, I know you will fordit pappa when he's dead, but I won't. I'll love him more'n I do now."

Then the mother asked the little weeping child what he was talking about, and between his sobs he reminded her that his father had told them to forget him after he was dead. The father got a good lecture from his wife that night, and he will never again jest about dying.—Chicago Chronicle.

Ancient Deed in Philadelphia.

The first deed conveying property to the proprietor of Pennsylvania, William Penn, is written in old Dutch, and is now preserved in the City Hall. The property was what is now known as Lemon Hill, including the mansion and the Schuylkill River front, where the old Fairmount waterworks was located. There Penn kept his barge and some rowboats, the barge carrying an admiral's pennant. It is said there is only one man in Philadelphia who can read this deed.

When a Child Dies in Greenland.

When a child dies in Greenland the natives bury a live dog with it, the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world. When questioned with regard to his peculiar superstition, they will only answer, "A dog can find his way anywhere."

When a man is having a particularly hard time his kin like to hunt him up and tell him to try and be "patient a little longer."

INDUSTRIES OF CUBA.

AGRICULTURAL HISTORY OF THE ISLAND REVIEWED.

Land Owners, Formerly Cattle Grazers, Are Now Successful Planters—Fruits and Vegetables Are Fine—Sugar and Tobacco.

Agriculture, which is the main industry of Cuba, has been given the most careful attention in the United States census report, which has but recently been issued. There are several chapters in the bulky volume which have been devoted to the subject of agriculture with interesting and valuable results. Special schedules were prepared for the taking of census statistics from the plantations. Even so the greatest difficulty was experienced in procuring accurate statements, since the majority of the farms had been abandoned throughout the war and were still unsettled. Traveling over miles of rough country the census enumerators found everywhere devastation and ruined homes, still deserted and uncared for. Tending to complicate matters also was the fact that many of the plantations had been divided into small patches of ground in order to avoid the taxes levied even on the smallest subdivision of ground at the rate of $5. The majority of the tenants resulting were but of temporary residence and were able to give almost no information concerning the land and its productiveness. The schedules which were after much work returned therefore are somewhat defective. Previous to the last war there were in Cuba 90,960 plantations, farms, orchards and cattle ranges, which were valued at 220,000,000 pesos, or about $200,000,000. The only manufactories were those producing cigars and the sugar mills producing raw sugar, molasses and rum.

CUBAN NATIVES AND PLANTATION EQUIPMENT.

Cattle-Raising Formerly General.

In the early days of the island cattle-raising was the principal industry, agriculture being very generally disregarded. The land was held in great open ranges, privately owned but unfenced and almost unguarded, like one great wild country. The chief agricultural products of Cuba are now tobacco and sugar, with some fruit-raising, which of late years has depreciated owing to the almost universal fruit-growing of California. At present there is scarcely more coffee raised than is required for hom use, although the soil and climate of the eastern provinces are particularly adapted to coffee-raising, and it is believed that the industry will again be revived. It is likewise believed that the growth of fruit for exportation will receive a new stimulus and that Cuba will rival California in the raising of limes, lemons, oranges, olives, pineapples and many other fruits and vegetables. Oranges will grow in any part of the island and are unrivaled for their delicacy of flavor and amount of juice. The largest of the banana farms are in Porto Principe and Santiago, from where they were shipped in large quantities to the United States before the war. The growing and preparation of sugar and tobacco for the foreign market are the largest and richest of Cuba's industries.

AGRICULTURE IN CUBA.

Statistics for the years from 1893 to 1899 for the production of sugar are as follows:

1893	815,894	1896	225,221
1894	1,054,214	1897	212,051
1895	1,004,264	1898	300,000

The report contiues: "We could have ground that year more than 1,100,000 tons of sugar had it not been for the war."

United States the Main Market.

Statistics showing the distribution of the crop for the year 1897 is a fair estimate of all preceding years. They are as follows:

	*Tons.
Crop of 1897	212,051
Exported to the United States	202,703
Exported to Nassau	83
Exported to Spain	1,337
Local consumption, whole year	38,000

Tons of 2,240 pounds.

For many years the tobacco trade of Cuba was a crown monopoly, with a royal office and warehouse at Havana and branch houses throughout the provinces. In these storehouses the planters could store their tobacco, receiving such prices as might be established by the crown for each crop. In later years the tobacco monopoly was sold to private companies and was again resumed by the crown in 1760. Finally in 1817 by a royal decree the trade and cultivation of tobacco were declared free on payment of a tax by each planter equivalent to one-twentieth of the product. Since that date the taxes have varied, but have usually been very high.

The average production of tobacco, in bales, in 1894-5 was in the neighborhood of 560,000 bales of fifty kilos, or 62,000,000 pounds of leaf, valued at $22,000,000. Of this amount nearly 40 per cent was retained for home consumption and used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, and this is about the proportion with normal crops.

Since 1895 the crop has been as follows:

1897	375,000	1899	220,000
1898	88,000	1900	460,000

The amount of the exports to the United States during those years is thus given:

	Pounds.	Value.
1897	4,410,073	$2,306,067
1898	4,691,456	4,333,078
1899	8,102,974	6,916,360
1900	11,815,451	9,704,331

Except for cigars and cigarettes the numerous forms in which tobacco is used are not manufactured in Cuba. Tobacco is raised as an article of commerce in but four of the six provinces of Cuba, Pinar del Rio, Habana, Santa Clara and Santiago de Cuba, although there is no question but that it could be advantageously raised in the other two.

One of the industries which is now practically dead, but which was formerly the source of wealth and fame to the island, is coffee raising. It is one of the industries for which a great future is promised, since it is known that for richness, flavor and the productive capacity of the trees the coffee of Cuba is not surpassed by that of any other West India island or by South America.

History of Coffee Production.

In the years 1843 and 1846 violent hurricanes visited Cuba and seriously damaged the coffee crop. Owing to these disasters the increased coffee trade of the East Indies and South America and the larger and more certain profits of sugar cultivation, the coffee industry of Cuba rapidly declined and by 1850 the amount exported was but 192,060 arrobas. The coffee plantations were converted to other uses and the trade in coffee practically disappeared. The world's estimated coffee crop of 1900 is 15,285,000 bags of 134¼ pounds each. Of this amount Cuba is credited with 130,000 bags, not enough for home consumption. A consideration of these facts may result in the revival of this important industry, which, under free institutions, it is believed will regain its former position among the agricultural resources of Cuba.

The raising of stock, which used to be one of the important resources of the country, is no longer of any importance, excessive taxes having driven the landowners into other branches of farm production. There are, however, few better countries for stock-raising than Cuba and future promises are bright for those who again undertake it.

A Quaint London Custom.

It is curious how few persons have noticed the ancient and quaint custom which is observed every evening during term in the walks of the Middle Temple of sounding the call that warns members of the inn that it is time to dress for dinner in the hall at six. The custom is as old as the Middle Temple itself, where it alone exists.

At about five-thirty p. m. the warder on duty emerges from a side door of the hall with an old-fashioned cow horn, richly ornamented with silver, and, commencing in Fountain court, blows a sustained blast on it, which he repeats in New court, Essex court, Brick court, Pump court, Elm court and at the entrance to Crown Office row. The whole operation lasts about ten minutes, and when it is over the warder, who is a kind of beadle in plain livery, returns the horn to the butler's pantry.

Nobody seems to take any notice of the horn blowing except small boys and ticket porters, who occasionally chaff the warder while he is engaged in his musical efforts.

Moved by Electric Power.

A house in Wellsville, Ohio, was recently moved by electric power taken from a trolley line. The house was being moved along the street where there was an electric car line. Two cars were hitched to the house by a rope, and it was quickly pulled to its new destination.

Chinese Newspapers.

There are only fifty-six Chinese newspapers in China.

Every man you meet is willing to admit that he was once a fool.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8.....1901

LOW GRADE ORES IN CALIFORNIA.

It has been frequently stated in Eastern publicatians devoted to mining that California is a mineralized region whose chief characteristics are low-grade ores. This is only partly true. A few years ago only veins carrying a moderately high grade of ore could be worked profitably, hence the low-grade ore bodies were untouched. Since it has been proved, however, that through later processess and methods low-grade ores, where accessible in large bodies, can be handled at a profit, these deposits have been coming into favor. Some of these low-grade properties are yielding as good returns as many with ores of a higher grade, because of the greater volume of material handled by the appliances employed in reduction. Take, for example, the three northern counties of Trinity, Shasta and Siskiyou. Each one contains many veins carrying high-grade gold ore. These are usually narrow and the quantity of ore that can be stoped is limited. Until a few years ago nearly all the gold production of Siskiyou and Shasta was obtained from these narrow high-grade ledges. Most of Trinity county's contribution to the State's annual gold production has been coming and still comes from the placers, as it is one of the few sections of the State where hydraulic mining can be prosecuted without running afoul of the anti-debris decision. But of late years the great masses of low-grade mineralized ore bodies scattered all over these three counties have been claiming attention. They contain only a small quantity of gold in combination with base metals, and for the gold that is in them alone they might never be made to pay. But the working of these low-grade veins as base metal propositions, the auriferous contents being treated as a by-product, is productive of the best results. The greatest advance made in mining in these three counties in the last few years has been in the opening up of this class of properties. The promise of the future lies in the same direction. There are other sections of the State where a similar movement in mining development is discernable.

This is one of the most prominent features in the mining industry, because it is broadening the field of human employment as well as adding steadily to the world's wealth from a source which was until comparatively recently regarded as incapable of being rendered profitably productive. These low-grade ores have called in the aid of the smelter, and now we have several mammoth plants, some in operation and others under construction, which are giving employment to hundreds of men to feed their fires and to hundreds of skilled miners to keep them supplied with ores. Fortunately, these masses of low-grade ore bodies are widely distributed through the State and are apparently inexhaustible. Their development is, therefore, not a flash in the pan, as it were; but something that has come to stay. The high-grade ore bodies will continue to be heard from hereafter, as they have in the past; but the low-grade deposits will in time take the lead in the State as wealth producers. —San Francisco Chronicle.

STEWART'S MINING BILL.

The text of Senator Stewart's bill to amend the mining laws of the United States discloses one of the most radical mining measures proposed in Congress for many years. It is not yet law, but doubtless will and ought to become so:

The bill provides as follows:

That no person shall locate a mining claim as agent or by power of attorney for another, except as hereinafter provided. No person shall locate more than one placer mining claim in the watershed of any stream or creek in the same mining district, nor shall any person locate more than one claim on any vein or lode; provided that any citizen of the United States or person who shall have declared his intention to become such, may, after the discovery of ore in place in a lode or mineral vein in paying quantities in a placer deposit, locate one such claim for one other person as agent or attorney and no more in any one mining district; provided further, that prior to any such location for another he shall file for record in the Recorder's office of the mining disirict a power of attorney authorizing him to make mining locations for the person named therein, which power of attorney must be acknowledged before a notary public or other person having a seal and authorized by law to take acknowledgments of deed, and, provided further, that the person for whose benefit the location is made shall be a citizen of the United States or shall have declared his intention to become such, and shall within six months after such location file his acceptance of the same, acknowledged in the same manner as the power of attorney aforesaid, with the recorder of mining claims in the district where mining claims are recorded, and shall perform the amount of labor and improvements required within the time prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. That on all mining claims located as provided in Section 1 of this Act the assessment work required by law shall be performed on or before the 31st day of December following the date of location, except that on claims located after the 1st day of September in any year the time within which the said assessment work shall be performed may be extended to and including the 31st day of December of the following year, and no person shall relocate, either by himself or by agent any claim upon which he has failed to perform the said assessment work.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for supplying the offices of Inyo County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the year beginning July 1st, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902, as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.

2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.

4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment lists for 1902.

1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap

5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.

5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form

4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.

2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.

2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.

2 Gross Lead Pencils.

2 gross Steel Pens.

12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.

About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for blank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1901, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at the office of the County Clerk, until and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 4, 1901, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. B. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, at the office of the County Clerk, until Thursday, April 4th, 1901, up to and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the services of a Physician, qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," to attend the indigent sick and dependent poor at the County Hospital and also within a radius of five miles from the physician's residence.

Also for such services as may be required upon prisoners in the County Jail and in charge of peace officers, within a radius of five miles of the physician's residence, for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon the indigent sick, dependent poor and prisoners aforesaid.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 4th day of April 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. E. MERONEY Clerk.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 4, 1901, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1901 and ending June 30, 1902. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of the County of Inyo and State of California for the fiscal year 1900-1901. The first publication thereof to be made on or before the Fifth day of June, 1901, from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of Two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion for the time designated, and including such postponements as may be ordered by the said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List" and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 4th day of April 1900, and opened by said Board between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

— -X- —

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Pro prie

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

GREAT - -

CLEARANCE SALE

TO MAKE

ROOM FOR

THE NEW SPRING GOODS

NATHAN RHINE

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF
General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS

Agents for
SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO.

CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Change of Principal Place of Business.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo county, California.

WHEREAS, the consent in writing of the holders of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock of said Corporation has been obtained and filed in the office of said Corporation, to the change of the principal place of business of said Corporation, from Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of said corporation, and to all whom it may concern, that the principal place of business of the said corporation, "NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY," will be changed from the said Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on and after Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1900, and after three weeks publication of this notice, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, and that on and after the said 8th day of December, 1900, the said Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, will be the principal place of business of said Corporation.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated Nov. 15th, 1900.

Notice of Assessment.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, held on the 10th day of November, 1900, an assessment (No. 9) of ten cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the office of Mack & Forbes, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of December, 1900, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 15th day of January, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated Nov. 10th, 1900, at the office of the Secretary, in the office of Mack & Forbes, Independence, Inyo County, California.

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Ulieda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th, 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

NOTICE TO REDEEM.

(Under Section 3785, of the Political Code.)

TO H. FAHRENKING or present owners.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the following described property situated in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz:

Frac. N E ¼. E ½ of N W ¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 19 S. R. 37 E. M. D. M., containing 117 acres, was on the 2nd day of July 1894, by the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, sold for delinquent taxes for the year 1893, to F. E. Densmore for the sum of Fourteen and 43-100 Dollars.

The amount due at the date hereof is Twenty-one and 64-100 Dollars, and upon the 18th day of October, 1900, the undersigned D. Holland, assignee of F. E. Densmore purchaser as aforesaid, will apply to the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo aforesaid for a deed of said property.

Witness my hand this 12th day of September, 1900.

D. HOLLAND.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

TO J. H. LOHMEYER:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, That I have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Lookout Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Coppe, Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Chief Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Little Mamie Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Contact Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Esmeralda Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Excelsior Mine, all situated in Mameva Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed January, 1900, in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December, 1899, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication), you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324.

JOHN BAXTER.

Manse, Nye Co., Nev., July 31, 1900. aug10

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

W. F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

☞ First-class work at lowest living price

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

☞ Inquire at this office.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Feb. 7, 1901:

Highest barometer	29.903	4
Lowest "	29.655	7
Highest temperature	49.0	4
Lowest "	21.0	2
Mean "	33.7	
Average dew point	21 3	
Average humidity	58.4	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	36 N	1
No. clear days	2	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	3	
No. rainy days	2	
Precipitation for week	0.31	
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—		
Season of 1894-5 incomplete,	3 13	
" 1895-6 incomplete,	3.25	
" 1896-7 no record		
" 1897-8 0 00 *		
" 1898-9 complete,	0.84	
" 1899-1900 2 02		
" 1900-1901 4.64		

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Real Estate Transfers.

James T. Hampton to O. Hampton—80 acres of land near Bishop—$10.

Mrs. Minnie McPhail to Philo E. Robbins—Lot 6 in block 10, Uhlmeyer addition to Big Pine—$50.

Geo. Montgomery and E. M. Dineen to A. W. Eibeshutz—An undivided ⅔ interest in 4 mining claims in Wild Rose mining district—$10.

A. W. Eibeshutz and Geo. Montgomery to J. S. Stotler--An undivided ½ interest of an undivided ½ interest in 4 mining clain.s in Wild Rose mining district—$10.

Silas Reynolds has returned to Independence.

Vernon Smith of Big Pine was here on Monday last.

Mrs. Friederike Rhine is suffering from a severe cold.

Chas. N. Rose, of Fish Springs, was in town Tuesday.

A. C. Harvey was up from Lone Pine Wednesday evening.

Marks, the cigar man. is on his regular trip through the valley.

Fred Crocker came down from Big Pine Monday evening.

Alex. Burton went to Bishop Saturday morning returning Monday.

The flag was at half-mast over THE INDEPENDENT office last Sunday.

County contractors will notice the regular advertisements for proposals.

Chas. Anthony, of Darwin, was here for a couple of days during the week.

J. S. Stotler, a merchant of Ballarat, was here for several days during the past week.

A dispatch from Judge Lamar states that he will return the latter part of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coe of Big Pine were welcome visitors in Independence yesterday.

Ben. H. Yandell, Esq., and District Attorney Dehy returned from Bishop yesterday.

A. M. Squires, Supt. of the Mazourka M. & W. Co., was in Independence on Saturday last.

B. J. Phillips, representing the Elkus Co., was in town for a couple of days during the week.

Olancha is having an oil boom. Over 40 sections of land near that locality have already been located.

Reports from Darwin state that the Defiance mine is putting all the miners they can get to work.

President Thompson, of the Reward Mining Co , left for his home in Los Angeles last Monday evening.

Last Friday six inches of snow fell at the Minnietta mine. Something never heard of in that place before.

Tom Kane has uncovered a two-foot ledge in his mine at Tuba canyon that assays $400 per ton in gold.

F. M. Hicks, of Bakersfield, and M. B. Crawford, of Porterville, are in this section looking after oil lands.

There is a scarcity of fuel in Randsburg. There is no coal, and wood of an inferior quality is selling for $15 a cord.

H. C. Steele, Superintendent of the Reward mine, returned from San Francisco last Friday evening accompanied by his bride.

The Gem mine, owned by Al Williams, Tuba canyon, is looking well. Several men are employed in prosecuting development work.

J. J. Gunn, owner of the Minnietta mine, has been wrestling with a severe attack of la grippe. Late reports say he is improving.

Wm. Calvert, of Tibbetts station, left last week for Los Angeles, where he intends taking a course in the Woodbury Business College.

The first snow in two years fell in Randsburg on Thursday night of last week. Over two inches on a level was found Friday morning.

Charles D. Rooklidge, who has the Defiance and other mining properties in Darwin bonded, returned to Darwin from San Francisco Tuesday last.

Sheriff Given, District Attorney Dehy, O. I. Mairs, Ben. H. Yandell and P. H. Mack, of Independence, went to Bishop to attend the funeral of P. A. Chalfant.

FAREWELL TO P. A CHALFANT.

In his home at Bishop, California, February 1st, 1901, Pleasant Arthur Chalfant died, a little over three score and ten allotment of years having been his life. It was an eventful one, from which lessons may be drawn.

He was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, his parents being Quakers of pioneer record in that State. From thence, down the Ohio, a few years of his early boyhood were passed upon the Mississipi river at Keokuk, Iowa. Later, at Iowa City, on the Iowa river, he broke away from a printing. office to join one of the first large trains to cross the plains to California and reached a land of gold on Feather river "in the spring of '49." He participated in all the early excitements from Central California to Frazer.

His was the life of all others of those days, rosy in success or blue in failure. But the Argonauts have always said that if there was any conceivable gleam of fun in distrait of privation or loss by fire or flood "Chal" was the man to find it. With his violin he played "Arkansaw Traveler" while the laborious accumulation, the everything in sight, of himself and partners was being destroyed. But he saved the viclin, and they all went to work again.

In 1865 Mr. Chalfant left Solano county for Boise river, Idaho, where he met and married his noble wife, whose grief is now so profoundly sympathized with by all. They came from Idaho to Owens river, and in July 1870, deceased became the pioneer patriarch of local printing by the establishment of the INYO INDEPENDENT, with which he continued as senior and balance wheel for more than a decade. In '85 he founded the Inyo Register, in association with his son.

His writings as to early California life, on the plains, the tramp and in the diggings; his history of the ill-fated Death Valley party, with whom he started but left to guide himself alone by the northern route; his reminiscences of the unfortunate Donner party and many other noted events, have been given to the public in these and other papers in his own clear words, with deft concealment of his own good deeds.

Mention of his genius as a craftsman may be made by stating the fact that he contributed to the printing trade without expectancy of reward the first automatic mailing machine, a device for stamping addresses of subscribers to newspapers. There are now very few newspapers that do not employ the principle of the invention for the purpose. Through fire last spring a working, patented machine of his invention was destroyed; it was a complex affair, accomplishing the wrapping of papers direct from the folding machinery.

In 1886 he was elected Assessor of this county and through re-elections served the people in that responsible capacity for twelve years. In this work he was of course well known to all.

He became a Mason twenty-six years ago, and upon his death Winnedumah Lodge, No. 287, lost one of its main organizers and a Past Master. At the sad obsequies on Sunday last he was buried with all the public honors of the order. In the services a just teacher of religion paid tribute to the ending of an honorable life. Words can but faintly express the esteem in which he was held or describe sorrow of the community or sympathy with his family.

A good man has crossed the last river.

Methodist Church.

Sunday School, 2:00 p. m.
Preaching, 7 p. m. Subject: Satan.
All are invited.

A vein of ore over six feet wide has been struck in the O Be Joyful mine in Tuba canyon that gives an average assay sample of $160 per ton in gold.

George Montgomery came in from the Eclipse mine on Monday last. He reports the work of sinking the shaft as being prosecuted vigorously.

C. J. Johnson, representing Folger & Co., and E. Springstein, representing Miller, Slosson, Scott, have been interviewing our merchants during the week.

The Rebekahs are planning a Valentine party to given at their hall. One of the features of the evening will be a post-office where guests may bring valentines for distribution.

Mrs. D. J. Hession and family, after a visit of six weeks to relatives in Big Pine, returned to their home here on Sunday last. Miss Mamie, who was quite ill when they left, is greatly improved in health.

E. T. Anderson, of Barnes & Anderson, came in from the mine Tuesday and returned Wednesday. He reports the mines as looking well and the mill running nicely. Last week they shipped a bar of bullion valued at over $1300.

Since it is certain that the Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad will be built a great deal of attention has turned to southern Nevada, which is sure to experience a mining boom and extensive development. That is a rich mineral region in which progress has so far been small on account of the lack of railroad facilities and the generally prohibitive cost of transportation. This railroad will give a mining impetus to a vast stretch of mineral territory in California, Nevada, and Utah.

The Randsburg Miner says: Mr. James Davis, Industrial Commissioner of the Santa Fe System, and William C. Potter, Mining Engineer and Mineral Examiner for the road, who have been traveling in the Panamint country, going up as far as Darwin, in company with Mr. E. H. Stagg, General Manager of the Randsburg Road, returned Monday very well pleased with the outlook for business in that direction. Just what report they will make to their company we do not know, but on that report will depend largely the future extension of the Randsburg railway.

C. A. Hallowell, representing the Studebaker Co., was in town Wednesday night.

W. F. Holland, of Washington, D. C., special Indian agent, was here Wednesday night.

MARRIED.

COE—PRATT—At Big Pine, Feb. 3, 1901, by Rev. J. H. Rosen, John H. Coe to Miss Mercie T. Pratt.

The INDEPENDENT extends congratulations to the newly wedded couple.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to PETER MCGANN, Near Camp Independence, Cal.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,
SPECIALTIES.
OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.
—o—x—o—
ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P. W FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U S. Land Office

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. MCQUEEN, D. D. S,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,456 43
Gen. Expense Fund	$2,770 18	
Hospital "	605 61	
Salary "	3,614 94	
Big Pine Bo d "	33	
Teachers' Libr'y "	13 45	
Unapportioned "	2 25	
Bridge "	236 04	
General Road "	11 80	
Road District No. 1 Fund	56 50	
" " 2 "	77 90	
" " 3 "	162 75	
" " 4 "	62	
" " 5 "	57 50	
School "	5,785 18	
	13,456 43	13,456 43
Total County indbtdnss	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55
Cash in treasury	16 682 05	
Remaining indebtedness	44 308 50	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.

Filed January 12, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Jan., 1901.

W T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1900 RECIEIPTS.

Oct. 1	To cash on hand	$ 7,388 94	
1	cash from A M Given, tax col	105 30	
1	W W Yandell, Co assessor	127 09	
5	A V Davidson, fines	14 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees	39 90	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 00	
	A M Given, tax col fees	12 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	38 85	
13	S W Austin, St. I'nd	26 62	
	JnoGardner. "	103 00	
15	T B Walker, "	633 25	
	" "	633 25	
	" "	337 73	
24	S A Frazer, "	24 80	
27	W J Harris, red'mt'n	23 58	
31	Jas Daniels, "	21 31	
		9,554 62	
Nov. 2	Mary C Mulholland, on State land	176 44	
5	A M Given, Tax col	27 00	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	44 80	
	A M Given, Tax col.	3,217 95	
17	" "	4 246 84	
24	" "	5,324 11	
27	" "	8,512 59	
17	Alvin Thompson, on State land	55 41	
19	T B Rickey, red'mtn	11 00	
	" "	21 11	
21	GeoW Davis, St. land	13 40	
	AnnieHanson "	603 00	
		31,831 27	
Dec 3	A M Given tax col.	8,237 11	
	W W Yandell, Co. Assessor	92 25	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees	58 75	
4	A A Cashbaugh, St. I'd	22 40	
	A M Given, tax col. fees	24 00	
10	J E Meroney, Clk fines	40 00	
	C & C R'y tax	725 25	
16	W R Carpenter, St. I'nd	13 30	
17	W H Vaughn, red'mtn	36 57	
19	T H Woodworth, fines	72 40	
24	A A Cashbaugh, St. lnd	153 00	
	Thos B Walker, "	674 22	
26	Mrs L Schalten, redmt	11 26	
27	F A Gardner, St. land	616 00	
	John F Sanders, "	535 15	
		43,166 02	

DISBURSEMENTS

Oct.—By Bishop School Bond (Old) Fund		1 24
General Expense		753 41
General Road		11 80
Bridge		236 04
Hospital		105 00
"		440 61
Road Dist. No. 5		57 50
" " 1		56 50
" " 2		77 90
" " 3		162 75
" " 4		62 00
Salary Fund		1 024 98
"		439 50
Bishop School		217 50
Big Pine		168 50
Fish Springs		65 00
Irving		273 00
Independence		27 75
Lone Pine		148 50
Milton		73 00
Poleta		60 00
Round Valley		154 00
Riverside		30 00
Station		79 00
Taboose		67 55
Union		86 50
Valley		60 00
Warm Spring		75 00
Big Pine Library		44 00
		5 049 53
Nov.—By Salary Fund		1 134 48
General Expense		1 461 42
Hospital		36 00
Big Pine Sch'l Bond		33
Road Dist No 5		2 00
Bishop School		240 00
Big Pine		90 00
Panamint		80 00
Fish Spring		79 40
Darwin		65 00
Independence		180 00
Milton		70 00
Lone Pine		182 50
Riverside		30 00
Taboose		78 00
Union		17 50
Warm Spring		37 50
Fish Spring Library		12 45
		8 840 11
Dec—By General Ex. F'd		561 20
Property Tax		2 25
Hospital		30 00
Salary		1 024 98
Taboose Schl bond.		165 00
Station " "		195 00
County School		18 00
Teachers' Library		13 45
Bishop School		504 28
Big Pine		262 25
Darwin		130 00
Fish Springs		80 00
Irving		380 15
Independence		135 00
Keeler		73 00
Lone Pine		140 00

OFFICIAL.

Milton	70 00
Poleta	160 35
Riverside	166 96
Round Valley	84 00
Panamint	104 15
Station	93 10
Taboose	120 00
Union	163 50
Valley	96 27
Warm Springs	119 00
Big Pine Schl Lib'ry	16 82
Independence "	11 40
Panamint "	8 10
Station "	6 35
Valley "	3 60
Sandry "	38 25
State General Fund	12 748 45
Cash on hand	16 682 05
	43 166 02 43 166 02

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

January 1, 1901.

Salary Fund	1 4 61	
General Expense	4 278 54	
State General	130 48	
Hospital	1 354 89	
County bond	878 36	
General road	959 15	
Road District No 1	650 20	
" " " 2	771 92	
" " " 3	951 99	
" " " 4	457 99	
" " " 5	322 80	
Unapportioned county	29 14	
Road Poll tax	83 10	
Bridge	687 64	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County Sch'l Fund	346 31	
State School	18 85	
Property tax		1 14
Various school funds:		
Bishop		36 71
Big Pine	20 62	
Panamint	43 27	
Fish Spring	138 97	
Irving	60 88	
Independence	92 83	
Keeler	133 60	
Lone Pine	355 91	
Milton	148 21	
Poleta	18 26	
Round Valley	111 12	
Riverside	29 14	
Station	59 67	
Taboose	65 87	
Union	22 39	
Valley	187 39	
Warm Spring	2 76	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	94 32	
Big Pine	14 15	
Fish Springs		1 29
Irving	52 50	
Independence	14 87	
Keeler	34 63	
Lone Pine	57 03	
Milton	5 85	
Poleta	21 17	
Round Valley	42 33	
Riverside	8 61	
Station	27 00	
Taboose	10 76	
Union	19 33	
Valley	10 18	
Warm Springs	33 90	
Darwin	8 15	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	11 22	
Big Pine " "	750 97	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	70 73	
Poleta " "	39 30	
Valley " "	69 55	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,241 40	
Estates	144 67	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	60 78	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bdg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Cash on hand		16 682 05
	16 721 89	16 721 89

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan., 1901.

J E. MERONEY
Clerk
By W. O. Meroney, Depty Clerk.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed Jan., 11, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Auditor.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 24, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 4th, 1901, viz: Andrew C. Adkins, for the N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 1, Tp. 16 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Felix P. Meysan, Manuel Diaz and John R. Turner of Lone Pine, Cal., and Marvin W. Trask, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 24, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on March 12th, 1901, viz.: Domingo Etcharren—Homestead Entry No. 769—for the E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, and NE¼ SE¼, Sec. 35, T. 21 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Charles Anthony and Jean Carricart, of Darwin, Inyo Co., Cal.; Patrick Henry Mack and James J. Wail, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of ANDREW THOMSON, deceased,

NOTICE for Publication of Time Appointed for Probate of Will.

Notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the EIGHTH day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, and the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Andrew Thomson, and for hearing the application of Thomas Thomson for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

J. E MERONEY, Clerk.

ROB'T O'NEAL and MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Dated Jan., 17, 1901.

FOR
MEDICINAL
AND
HOUSEHOLD
USES
TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND
INYO MERCANTILE CO.

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.

Noes:—

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed;
ORDINANCE No. 71.
Filed Jan. 8, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 72.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk,
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2 Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD
CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:30 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:35 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:20 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m

STATIONS.	MILES.	No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:29 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:30 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:30 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:20 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:42 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfuly notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m

An Invitation to Women

All the world knows of the wonderful cures which have been made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, yet some women do not realize that all that is claimed for it is absolutely true.

If all suffering women could be made to believe that Mrs. Pinkham can do all she says she can, their suffering would be at an end, for they would at once profit by her advice and be cured.

There is no more puzzling thing than that women will suffer great pain month after month when every woman knows of some woman whom Mrs. Pinkham has helped, as the letters from grateful women are constantly being published at their own request.

The same derangements which make painful or irregular periods with dull backaches and headaches, and dragging-down sensations, presently develop into those serious inflammations of the feminine organs which completely wreck health.

Mrs. Pinkham invites women to write freely and confidentially to her about their health and get the benefit of her great experience with the sufferings of women. No living person can advise you so well. No remedy in the world has the magnificent record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for absolute cures of female ills. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Three Letters from One Woman, Showing how She Sought Mrs. Pinkham's Aid, and was cured of Suppression of the Menses and Inflammation of the Ovaries.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been in bed a year. Doctors say I have female weakness. I have a bad discharge and much soreness across my ovaries, bearing-down pains and have not menstruated for a year. Doctors say the menses will never appear again. Hope to hear from you."—MRS. J. F. BROWN, Holton, Kans., April 1, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I received your letter. I have taken one bottle and a half of your Vegetable Compound, and used two packages of your Wash, and feel stronger and better. I can walk a few steps, but could not before taking your Compound. I still have the discharge and am sore across the ovaries, but not so bad. Every one thinks I look better since taking your Vegetable Compound."—MRS. J. F. BROWN, Holton, Kans., Aug. 13, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I think it is my duty to let you know the good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound has done me. After I took three bottles, menses appeared, and I began to feel stronger and all my pain was gone. Yours is the only medicine that ever helped me. I am able now to work around the house, something I did not expect to do again."—MRS. J. F. BROWN, Holton, Kans., Jan. 25, 1899.

Three More Letters from One Woman, Relating how She was Cured of Irregular Menstruation, Leucorrhœa and Backache.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I am suffering and need your aid. I have pains in both sides of the womb and a dragging sensation in the groin. Menstruation irregular and painful; have leucorrhœa, bearing-down pains, soreness and swelling of the abdomen, headache, backache; nervousness, and can neither eat nor sleep."—MRS. CARRIE PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill., July 19, 1897.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I want to thank you for what you have done for me. When I wrote to you I was a total wreck. Since taking your Vegetable Compound, Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, my nerves are stronger and more steady than ever before, and my backache and those terrible pains are gone. Before I took your medicine I weighed less than one hundred and thirty pounds. I now weigh one hundred and fifty-five pounds. Your medicine is a godsend to poor weak women. I would like to ask you why I cannot have a child. I have been married nearly three years."—MRS. CARRIE PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill., Dec. 1, 1897.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I did just as you advised me, and now I am the happy mother of a fine baby girl. I believe I never would have had her without your Vegetable Compound."—MRS. CARRIE PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill., Jan. 27, 1899.

Proof that Falling of the Womb is Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—When I wrote to you some time ago, I had been suffering from falling of the womb for many years without obtaining relief. Was obliged to wear a bandage all the time; also had bad headache and backache, felt tired and worn out. After taking six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and four boxes of Liver Pills, I discarded my bandage and have not had to wear it since. I am entirely cured."—MRS. J. P. TROUTMAN, Box 44, Hamilton, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For nearly two years I was unable to work. I was very weak and could not stand on my feet but a few minutes at a time. The doctors said I had falling and inflammation of the womb. I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after using five bottles I feel like a new woman."—MRS. P. N. BLAKE, Confluence, W. Va.

What Was Wanted.

"Please, I want a pennorth of—er—er—I want—er—er"—

"Have you forgotten what you came for?"

"Yes; that's what I want."

"What?"

"Camphor."—Moonshine.

Baby's Need.

Mamma—We must get a nurse for the baby.

Papa—Nurse nothing! What he needs is a night watchman.—Exchange.

Adams Sarsaparilla Pills

Chocolate coated, very small, easy to take as sugar. CURE SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SALLOW COMPLEXION, PURIFY THE BLOOD. 10c-25c, Druggists; or mail, Adams Co., S.F., Cal.

ON BACK OF A BULL.

FRIGHTFUL TORTURE INFLICTED BY INDIANS.

A White Man and Woman Tied Onto the Terrified Animal, Which Was Then Turned Loose—They Were Pursued by Wolves but Rescued.

In striking contrast to the exciting experiences he underwent in his younger days is the quiet manner in which Capt. Ike Jackson, whose name is familiar all through the Southwest, is passing the evening of his life. Now he lives on his well-stocked ranch on the Pecos River in Western Texas, and, while a jolly, sociable companion, under all conditions, is at his best while recalling the incidents of his life on the frontier when the Indians were plentiful. His entertaining fund of reminiscences he is always ready to draw upon and never does he talk to an uninterested audience. One of his tales is of an exciting event which led to his marriage. As he tells it, the story is as follows:

Attacked by Indians.

"I was playing the fiddle one night at a dance in a little log cabin on the extreme frontier. There had been rumors of an Indian raid, but the people were fearless, and everybody in the neighborhood was at the dance. Suddenly an arrow whizzed through the open door and struck a young girl on the shoulder. It was followed by a shower of arrows and a few shots. Women shrieked, and the men seized their arms and began to barricade the house. I kept on playing the fiddle as if nothing had happened.

"'That's right, Ike,' whispered old Colonel Chrisman. 'Play as if the devil was after you and I will save the women and children.' I turned loose on 'The Arkansas Traveler' and I made the old fiddle roar. While some of the boys were popping away in the dark from the front of the cabin the old colonel managed to slip out the back way and escape into the woods with the women and children. Then I laid the fiddle down and got my gun and joined in the defense. The red devils were too many for us, and after killing four of our boys they set fire to the cabin and succeeded in capturing me as I was trying to cut my way through their lines with my bowie knife.

"They bound me hand and foot and tied me to a pony. After raiding the settlement and burning the cabins they started back toward a Lipan village on Devil River. When daylight came I was congratulating myself that the red men had not captured any of the wives or daughters of the settlers, but in a moment I heard a cry of distress and upon twisting my head around was amazed to see a beautiful young girl whom I well knew lashed to an old squaw who was riding a mustang. The Indians had found a demijohn of brandy in a cabin and it was not long before several of the warriors were drunk. They began to yell and cavort about on their ponies apparently indifferent to the likelihood that they might be overtaken at any moment by the enraged settlers. While crossing the San Gabriel prairie they circled around a herd of wild cattle and roped several of the fat animals. By this time the old chief in command was almost too drunk to ride, and they halted in a grove on the banks of San Gabriel and prepared to have a feast. We were tied to a tree, and the old squaw told us that we would be burned alive later in the day. The girl was the daughter of Colonel Munroe, a noted member of Austin's colony. I was close enough to speak to her, and I bade her to be of good cheer, telling her that our friends would be sure to rescue us soon. The Indians feasted and drank until nearly sunset, and by that time many of the warriors were furiously drunk and eager for some fiendish work. They roped a monster Mexican bull, and the old squaw said to the girl 'White face heap fraid of bull. No like to ride him?'

Lashed Onto the Bull.

"The savages no sooner heard this remark than they began to yell with delight. They ran toward the girl, and three or four drunken warriors seized and dragged her to the bull. Other Indions cut me loose from the tree and forced me along by the side of the terrified girl. They threw us on the back of the bellowing beast, and lashed us securely to his body.

"By this time the whole camp was aroused and eager to witness the tortures. Squaws clapped their hands, and the drunken warriors howled like incarnate devils. They cut the bull loose with us lashed to his back, and he sprang away bellowing, with blood and foam flying from his nostrils. The Indians set out after the maddened beast, raining arrows and musket balls at us. The girl swooned with terror, and I abandoned all hope. Fortunately it was late in the evening, and the frightened bull ran so fast that the drunken Indians soon lost sight of him. When I realized this all my energy and courage returned to me and I determined to make a desperate effort to save my own and the girl's life. I called Sallie and was glad to find that she had recovered her senses. Tugging with all my strength at the ropes I managed to get one hand loose. At this moment a new terror sprang up. The bull had been wounded and he was leaving a trail of blood that had been scented by a pack of wolves. The hungry beasts howled and yelped as if there were a thousand of them, and it was not long before I could hear them gnashing their teeth.

Rescued from a New Danger.

"It is likely that the bull would have fallen on the prairie from exhaustion and the wolves would have devoured us before we could have released ourselves had it not been that the bull had run back directly over the trail the Indians had made. Animal instinct led him back to the locality from which he had been taken, and he ran right into a column of settlers who were pursuing the Indians. Sallie saw the horsemen and when she began to scream her father, who was in command of the pursuing party, recognized her voice. The bull, being nearly exhausted, was easily captured.

"I don't think that I told Sallie that I loved her while we were on the back of that bull, but I did fall in love with her while the arrows were falling about us. Not long after we were married."

THEY CUT THE BULL LOOSE WITH US LASHED TO HIS BACK.

ORIGIN OF LONDON BRIDGE.

Its Buildings Traced to the Handiwork of Roman Engineers.

When was the bridge built? It is impossible to say. It was not there A. D. 61, when Queen Boadicea's troops sacked the city, and murdered the people. It was there when Allectus led his troops out to fight the Roman legions. It was there very early in the Roman occupation, as is proved by the quantity of Roman coins of the four centuries of their tenure found in the bed of the river on the side of the old bridge. It is also proved by the fact that Southwark was a settlement of the wealthier class, who could not have lived in a place absolutely without supplies, had there been no bridge. We may take any time we please for the construction of the bridge, so long as it is quite early—say, before the second century.

The Britons themselves were quite unable to construct a bridge of any kind unless in the primitive methods observed at Post Bridge and Two Bridges, on Dartmoor, by a slab of stone laid across two bowlders. The work, therefore, was certainly undertaken by Roman engineers. We have, in the next place, to inquire what kind of bridge was built at that time by the Romans. They built bridges of wood and stone; many of these stone bridges still remain, in other cases the pieces of hewn stone still remain. The bridge over the Thames, however, was of wood. This is proved by the fact that had it been of the solid Roman construction in stone, the piers would be still remaining; also by the fact that London had to be contented with a wooden bridge till the year 1176, when the first bridge of stone was commenced. Considerations as to the comparative insignificance of London in the first century, as to the absence of stone in the neighborhood, and as to the plentiful supply of the best wood in the world from the forests north of the city, confirm the theory that the bridge was built of wood. We have only, therefore, to learn how Roman engineers built bridges of wood elsewhere in order to know how they built a bridge of wood over the Thames.—Pall Mall Magazine.

Centenarians Are Generally Small.

One of the most interesting and trustworthy statements in respect to old age is the report on the habits of centenarians, made some years ago by a commission appointed by the British Medical Association. It seems that most of these old people were small or medium of stature and a spare habit of body; the voice was rather feeble; most of them had lost their teeth, but nearly all enjoyed good digestion, one old man of 98, a clergyman, placing his hand on the organ in question and saying that he never knew what it was to have a stomach. Nearly all of them had enjoyed uninterrupted good health, and many had never known what it was to be sick. They were all very moderate in eating, most of them using little animal food. Few indulged at all in intoxicating drinks, and those only in notable moderation. They took considerable out-door exercise, and nearly all possessed the good-natured, placid disposition.

Are They Married?

In the village of Dalton Ledale, near Sunderland, England, 300 couples want to know whether they are married or not. For years they have thought they were, but the bishop of Durham declares they are not. They say the matrimonial knot was tied for a fee, and if it were not regularly done they assert that the bishop ought to have it repeated free.

Bicycles for French Postmen.

The French Postmaster General has found the use of bicycles for postmen so satisfactory that orders have been given for rural postmen, where possible, to be supplied with machines, to be paid for and kept in order by the state.

Vibration.

"Vibration is the great bugbear of this business," said one of the best informed stationary engineers in New Orleans. "It is governed by fixed laws, of course, but they are so subtle and intricate that it is next to impossible to master them. They have a most important bearing, however, on the life of machinery. I have known valuable engines to jar themselves literally to pieces for no apparent cause. Some slight error in adjustment had set up a vibration that was communicated from part to part, like a contagious disease, until the whole plant was affected.

"A steady tremor of that kind will not only wear out the parts, but it causes what we call 'structural changes' in the metal itself. Wrought steel will gradually lose its toughness and elasticity and become as brittle as cast iron. When it is fractured, the interior will have a strange, granulated appearance, and the worst of it is that the alteration may be going on for months without the knowledge of the most careful engineer alive. That is the secret of the breaking of a great many propeller shafts at sea.

"There are different ways of stopping vibrations, and one of the most curious is to set up a counter tremor in the opposite direction. One neutralizes the other."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Among the Advantages.

A pretty, highborn girl engaged herself to a young tradesman and never wavered in her determination to marry him despite the gloomy forecasts of her friends, who predicted lifelong misery for her.

"My child, do be advised," urged one of these well meaning ladies, calling to see the radiant bride on the very eve of the wedding. "I am an older woman than you and have seen more of the world, and it always makes me sad to hear of a nice girl marrying beneath her station. It is social suicide."

"Then from a social standpoint consider me dead," smiled the light hearted girl, "for I shall certainly marry Tom tomorrow. We reckoned up the situation long ago and found a whole host of advantages, but not a solitary thing could we discover to place on the disadvantage side."

"Then you couldn't have searched very far, my dear," said her counselor tartly. "Take my own case. Much as I love you, I shall be unable to visit you when you are married. Have you bargained for that?"

The bride blushed.

"Oh, yes, indeed," she answered hastily. "We put that down first of all."—London Telegraph.

In an article which he has written for The Youth's Companion, the Chief Signal Officer of the United States, Gen. A. W. Greely, gives some remarkable instances of the celerity with which news is communicated in the Arctic without the aid of post or telegraph.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Learn Shorthand at Home.

To all persons commencing within two months a six-months' course by mail in practical shorthand will be given by Robt. F. Gallagher, the expert court reporter, for $2. Text book furnished free. This offer is bona fide. Correspondence solicited. Better results accomplished by this means than by attending any so-called Business College for same length of time. Don't let this opportunity slip. Mail classes now forming. Address: Gallagher-Marsh College, Parrott Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

In all cases of physical or mental exhaustion the use of a little Gilt Edge Whiskey will be found invaluable as a stimulant. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors for U. S. A.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Charmed the Beast.

"Look at this handkerchief," said a young society man to his professional friend who has an office in the Porter building. "That bit of lace and ruffle is worth its weight in gold to me."

"Some connection with old associations—a mere sentiment, I suppose," suggested the professional man.

"Nothing of the kind. From a practical standpoint it is just as valuable as I describe it to be. A sentiment enters into the case, however."

"Well, tell us about it."

"The handkerchief, then, is the token by which I am permitted to enter the house where my sweetheart lives. Without it I should be torn to pieces by a huge bulldog there. The beast is as ferocious as a tiger. During the day he is kept in chains, but after 7 o'clock in the evening his mistress releases him in the yard. No stranger after that hour can enter the gate. The terrible animal was a menace to my suit until the lady hit upon the plan of giving me her handkerchief for use as a pass. Now when the dog rushes toward me I have only to toss the dainty token to him. He smells it and walks peacefully back to his kennel. Do you blame me for valuing it so highly?"—Memphis Scimitar.

Dainty Appetite

Easily satisfied, a feeling of distress after eating, and more or less nausea between meals, every day—DYSPEPSIA!

No need to say anything about the belching, vomiting, flatulence, headache, pain in the stomach.

Dyspepsia cannot be cured except by what gives vigor and tone to the stomach, functional activity to the whole digestive system. The medicine that does this, according to the results of its use in thousands of completely cured cases, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The Twentieth Century.

We now stand at the threshold of the twentieth century, and the nineteenth is a thing of the past. It will, however, be known as the century of invention and discovery, and among some of the greatest of these, we can truthfully mention Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the celebrated remedy for all ailments arising from a weak or disordered stomach, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, constipation and biliousness.

Many men grow rich realizing the dreams of others.

Garfield Tea has permanently cured countless cases of Chronic Constipation and many diseases arising from an Inactive Liver; it Cleanses the System and Purifies the Blood.

Mud on asphalt pavement is a political condition, not a natural one.

Make Your Liver Lively.

A lazy, languid liver keeps you in bad health all the time. Wake it up to lively action with Cascarets Candy Cathartic. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The best that can be said of man is what he does not say of himself.

Avoid Colds

By drinking Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, proprietors.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

E. L. Van der Naillen, who for the last five years has been Chief Engineer for the Spreckels sugar plantation in the Sandwich Islands, will return in a few days to resume his old position of Field Instructor with the Van der Naillen School of Engineering of San Francisco.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

The woman is careless who sticks her finger into the kitchen fire to see if it's hot.

Holtt's School.

Hoitt's School (for boys), Menlo Park, Cal., has more students and is in better condition than ever. Spring term begins January 7th, 1901. Send for catalogue. Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Principal.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The Best Preparation for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

A Settler.

A 5-year-old boy went with his mother to make a call. The lady of the house, who was fond of children, told him she meant to ask his mother to let her have him. "Don't you think your mother would let me buy you?" she asked.

"No, ma'am," answered the little fellow; "you haven't got money enough."

"How much would it take?" she continued.

"Three hundred dollars," said the boy promptly, as if that would settle the matter at once for all.

"Oh, well, then," said the woman, "I think I can manage it. If I can, will you come and stay with me?"

"No, ma'am," he said, with decision. "Mamma wouldn't sell me anybow. There are five of us, and mamma wouldn't like to break the set."—Buffalo Enquirer.

Demand For Excelsior.

The present annual production in this country of excelsior is about 60,000 tons. Put to a great variety of uses, excelsior is most commonly used for packing purposes, and in such uses it is employed for many very different kinds of things. It is used, for example, in the packing of things so fragile as eggs and things so solid as iron toys. In the various uses to which it is put excelsior is most in demand where manufacturing is carried on, so that the larger part of the great quantity of this material now produced in this country is used east of the Mississippi river.—New York Sun.

The Pleasures of Old Age.

No sane man would like to live his life over again. It is astonishing how the ordinary affairs of life seem to adapt themselves to your added years. One's pleasures are quieter, but quite as enjoyable. To live in the lives of your children, to watch their progress, the development of their minds, is one great source of pleasure. Then one has music, reading, gardening, etc. May I also add that I took the advice of an old friend some years ago who said the two things most likely to give pleasure in declining life were to learn whist and to play the violoncello?—A Man of Sixty in Spectator.

PILES

"I suffered the tortures of the damned" with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man.

C. H. KEITZ, 1101 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. ... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

No More Bald Heads!

Dr. Peterson's Microbane Hair Grower is sure death to the microbes that destroy the roots of the hair. The only known remedy that will GROW HAIR on BALD heads, cure dandruff and stop the hair from falling out. At all first-class drug stores. Price $1.00 per bottle.

Hundreds of testimonials at our office.

Free treatment at our office.

MICROBANE MEDICAL CO. (INC.)

Rooms 27 and 29, 416 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

Microbane is endorsed by the United States Health Reports.

All mail orders promptly attended to.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post St. S. F. Send for Circular.

The House That Tresham Built.

One of the curiosities of architecture in England is, according to The Stone Trades Journal, the house erected about 300 years ago at Rushton, in Northamptonshire, by Sir Thomas Tresham, a Roman Catholic, who wished by his design to typify the Trinity.

The house is all threes, has three sides, three stories and three windows in each flat, each of them in the shape of the trefoil—the three leaved shamrock. Where the roofs meet rises a three sided pyramid, terminating in a large trefoil. The smoke escapes from this chimney by three round holes on each side of the three sides. The building is almost covered with mottoes and carvings, three Latin inscriptions, one on each of the three sides, having 33 letters in each. Three angles on each side bear shields. Over the door is the text from the Vulgate, "There are three that bear record." Inside the house each corner is cut off from each of the three main rooms, so that on every floor there are three three sided apartments.

Limited.

"Great Scott, and the bank has gone up for $500,000! For how much are the directors responsible?"

"Only for the failure."—Denver News.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER USED Garfield Tea, the Original Herb Medicine, send to the Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., for FREE SAMPLE.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Proof to Her.

"I am quite certain that poor man has seen better times," said Mrs. Gazzam after giving breakfast to a tramp.

"No doubt," added Mr. Gazzam drylly. "They all have."

"But this poor fellow didn't ask me for broken victuals. He said it grieved him to be obliged to apply for a collation."—Detroit Free Press.

Poison Oak Poison Ivy

are among the best known of the many dangerous wild plants and shrubs. To touch or handle them quickly produces swelling and inflammation with intense itching and burning of the skin. The eruption soon disappears, the sufferer hopes forever; but almost as soon as the little blisters and pustules appeared the poison had reached the blood, and will break out at regular intervals and each time in a more aggravated form. This poison will loiter in the system for years, and every atom of it must be forced out of the blood before you can expect a perfect, permanent cure.

SSS Nature's Antidote FOR Nature's Poisons, is the only cure for Poison Oak, Poison Ivy, and all noxious plants. It is composed exclusively of roots and herbs. Now is the time to get the poison out of your system, as delay makes your condition worse. Don't experiment longer with salves, washes and soaps—they never cure.

Mr. S. M. Marshall, bookkeeper of the Atlanta (Ga.) Gas Light Co., was poisoned with Poison Oak. He took Sulphur, Arsenic and various other drugs, and applied externally numerous lotions and salves with no benefit. At times the swelling and inflammation was so severe he was almost blind. For eight years the poison would break out every season. His condition was much improved after taking one bottle of S. S. S., and a few bottles cleared his blood of the poison, and all evidences of the disease disappeared.

People are often poisoned without knowing when or how. Explain your case fully to our physicians, and they will cheerfully give such information and advice as you require, without charge, and we will send at the same time an interesting book on Blood and Skin Diseases.

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ITCHING Piles produce moisture and cause itching. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Stops Itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c a Jar at druggists or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write me about your case. DR. BOSANKO, Philada. Pa.

DROPSY 10 DAYS' TREATMENT FREE. Have made Dropsy and its complications a specialty for twenty years with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box N, Atlanta, Ga.

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S. F. N. U. NO. 1, 1901

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A guaranteed Cure for Catarrh and Consumption. $1.00. D Lock Box 145. W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Prop's.

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Straight and strong is the statue when the twists and curvatures of

Lumbago are cured and straightened out by **St. Jacobs Oil**

KILL THE GERMS!

Spread of Germs Through the Human System Instantly Checked by "5 DROPS."

"5 DROPS" is a germ killer; a preventive of disease; a builder of nerve force; a maker of pure blood; of healthy tissue. Where it is used there can be no disease. It is a natural foe to germ life. Left to themselves, without adequate measures of prevention, the germs which enter the weak human system multiply so rapidly that their numbers become beyond human comprehension, destroying the structures of the body until death comes to the victim's relief. "5 DROPS," if taken in time, is an absolute preventive of disease. It is the only absolute cure for Rheumatism, driving out of the system forever the uric acid and other impurities which cause it in its various forms. It is taken up at once by the blood. Hence its work is quicker, surer and many times more effective. You should never be without it. Secure a bottle today. You will then be on the safe side. "5 Drops" is harmless and can be used by a child as well as by an adult. It is used with unfailing effect in the following diseases: Rheumatism, Sciatica, Backache, Neuralgia, Gout, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Croup, La Grippe, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, Paralysis, Creeping Numbness, Etc.

I WAS AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Gentleman: I want to tell you what your "5 Drops" has done for me. I was for two years a sufferer of untold misery. My feet were swollen so I could not wear shoes and my hands were drawn so I could not open them, nor could I shut them. They cramped half shut. My husband had me try every medicine he could hear of and I still suffered untold agonies. Nothing I could get would ease my pain, until last November one of my neighbors had Rheumatism so bad he could not walk. He told my husband about "5 Drops" curing him, so he got me a dollar bottle, and in three weeks I walked without a cane and could use my hands, something I had not done for two years. I give all the praise to "5 Drops." My neighbors know that I was at death's door. Now I have used four bottles of "5 Drops" and can do my work with ease. I am still taking it sometimes. If this will do any good toward getting suffering people to use "5 Drops," use this as you please. If any one doubts this, send them to my friends and neighbors. ELIZABETH C. FINN, 2057 North Lyon St., Springfield, Mo. Sept. 12, 1900.

SWANSON'S "5 DROPS" is sold by us and agents. In some places the druggists are our agents. If the remedy is not obtainable in your town, order of us direct. Large size bottle, 300 doses, $1.00, sent prepaid by express or mail, or for the next 30 days, to enable all who are suffering, to at least have an opportunity to try the most wonderful of all remedies, we will send SAMPLE FREE upon receipt of 4c. to pay postage. Agents wanted in new territory. Write Now.

5 DROPS Trade Mark

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Buy Vesuvius at 35c and make money. Now drilling. Adjoins the big Lion well.

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SEND NO MONEY Until you have seen and tested our watch. We sell at Factory Price at One-Half and less than what you have to pay elsewhere. Our watches are fitted with the unequalled im. 17 Jeweled Special Limited, or 7 jewel Waltham or Elgin Movement, known the world over as the best, and WARRANTED 20 YEARS. Case is hunting solid gold pattern engraving, extra 14 karat gold plate; good enough for a railroad president. Special Offer for the next 60 days: Send your address and we will send watch C. O. D. with privilege of full examination. Call in any expert and if found perfectly satisfactory and the best watch ever offered for such a price pay $5.75 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. FREE a $7.00 chain for next 30 days with every watch. State if Ladies or Gents watch is wanted. Write at once as we may not advertise this watch at this price again. Catalogue free. Excelsior Watch Co., 347 Central Bank Bldg., Chicago.

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No? Then you had better get ready to irrigate your land right now. You've lost several crops by not doing it—do you want to lose another? Our pumping plants are fully guaranteed. Send full particulars.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
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THE FOUR WINDS.

Wind of the North,
Wind of the Norland snows,
Wind of the winnowed skies, and sharp, clear stars—
Blow cold and keen across the naked hills,
And crisp the lowland pools with crystal films,
And blur the casement squares with glittering ice,
But go not near my love.

Wind of the West,
Wind of the few, far clouds,
Wind of the gold and crimson sunset lands—
Blow fresh and pure across the peaks and plains,
And broaden the blue spaces of the heavens,
And sway the grasses and the mountain pines,
But let my dear one rest.

Wind of the East,
Wind of the sunrise seas,
Wind of the clinging mists and gray, harsh rains,
Blow moist and chill across the wastes of brine,
And shut the sun out, and the moon and stars,
And lash the boughs against the dripping eaves,
Yet keep thou from my love.

But thou, sweet wind!
Wind of the fragrant South,
Wind from the bowers of jasmine and of rose—
Over magnolia blooms and lilied lakes
And flowering forests come with dewy wings,
And stir the petals at her feet, and kiss
The low mound where she lies.
—Charles Henry Luders.

DRIFTWOOD.

"I'VE walked too far," she said wearily. "I'm tired." She sat down on a log at the edge of the wood and looked off at the lake. She was not in her first youth—Janet Long. Her eyes showed experiences and sorrow; yet in society she passed for a brilliant woman. Her critics accounted her somewhat too exclusive. But her critics were few in comparison with the number of her friends. This day, with the chilly autumnal wind announcing that the summer was at its close, she had walked into the woods with Elwin Walker, one of the men who had made up her brother's house party.

"I've been careless, Miss Long," he confessed. "I ought to have remembered that such a jaunt would wear you out. You look chilled, too."

"I'VE WALKED TOO FAR," SHE SAID, WEARILY.

"I am," she said. "I'm cold and—and lonely."

"You look as if you were—though for you to say that you are lonely is not, perhaps, much of a compliment to me."

"I didn't mean it for a compliment or a criticism. It's the truth."

He looked at her with a sudden flame coming into his eyes.

"If you are lonely," he cried, "it's your own fault. If you would let me——"

"The human soul is always lonely, I suppose," she replied. "But I'm stupid! Please forgive me. I said I was tired—but I was mistaken. I'm really cold. Come down to the beach and build a fire of driftwood."

He couldn't follow her mood—but that was nothing strange. She had baffled and perplexed him for a long time. She ran down the embankment like a girl, and began tugging great pieces of driftwood and broken branches of trees to one spot. He helped her, saying nothing, but noticing the grace of her tall, slender figure; the beauty of her tossing hair beneath her slouched gray hat; the insouciant gayety of her laughter, and her mood made her more charming to him than she had ever been before. They heaped the driftwood high and sat down before it together, and as the flames leaped up, surprising the dun sand and the gray water and sky, she fell to talking.

"Old ships, old wharves, old trees," she said musingly, looking into the heart of the fire.

"Old loves, old memories, old pains," he said, musingly, too.

"I can imagine the time when the ships sailed the lake triumphantly, and when the wharves were staunch and of much service to men, and the trees felt the sun and the wind in their branches," murmured Janet Long.

"I can remember when the love was full of hope, when there were more anticipations than memories, and when there was no pain," said Elwin Walker.

A silence fell between them. The lake made a melancholy murmur on the shore. The flames leaped and crackled. The wind stirred through the dead, coarse grasses in the sand.

"We'll be back in town presently," said Janet with a brisk reopening of conversation. "I shall have new gowns, and you'll make visits to your tailor. I'll see people, and hear music, and go dancing, and will repeat poetry at teas, and commit other sins."

"And I shall never see you except for a moment when you are talking airy nothings. I call on you at the opera for a moment, or troop in with a dozen others at your evenings. You'll have on all manners of furbelows—and they won't become you half so much as that roughing outfit you have on now. You'll pretend you are intellectual—and you know you aren't—particularly. You'll affect a heartless gayety—and you know you are neither heartless nor gay. I'm saying good-by to you to-day, as a matter of fact."

"You're saying good-by to my summer self. My winter self is far more improving."

"The flames are getting low. We might as well be going home."

"You are in a hurry."

"Yes, for if we stay here any longer I'll tell some things which I would rather not say."

"Say them."

"You have forbidden me to do so."

"But now I give you permission."

"You give me permission? You mean that I may tell you that my whole life is being embittered by your refusal to let me tell you how I love you? You realize that when I leave here to-morrow I leave all that makes life attractive or even endurable? My whole life has become centered in you. There is something haunting and subtle about your personality which has bound me as with an enchantment. You are the core of the world to me. It is mysterious, I confess. Why, out of millions of human beings should you be the only one who can give me joy? Why must I read a book with your eyes and listen to an opera with your ears, and care only for a beautiful morning because I think the radiance of it shines on you? I can't tell. But it is so."

She got up and heaped more pieces of the driftwood on the flame. Then she sat down by it again, folding her arms about her knees.

"I am not young," she said, "nor beautiful, nor gay, nor of the best courage. I am inclined to ask questions of life. If I were married I might be inclined to ask questions of love. I should be for saying: 'Is this the best that life can offer? Is this the ultimatum of love?'"

"I don't care how much you question," he answered, throwing himself forward in the sand so that he could look into her eyes, "if you will stay near me. If I can see you in my home, you may question as much as you please."

She looked down at him for a moment, and then her whole face changed, breaking into an expression of radiant joy.

"I believe I ought to be able to get as much out of life as any one else," she said. "The truth is, I love you. I love you—do you hear? But I was afraid to test my capacity for joy."

He put an arm about her with a tense clasp.

"Do not be afraid," he said. By the light of the flaming driftwood they saw joyful love each in the eyes of the other.—Chicago Tribune.

Chinese Ignorance.

R. E. Speer, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, says: "One of the delights of travel in China is the innocent ignorance of the people. They think themselves the most sophisticated and heaven-enlightened people on this earth, and so make their naive childishness the more engaging. They live very close to the primeval superstitions, and the gods and devils, between whom they make little practical distinction, command their healthy respect. Our slipper boat men stuck a bunch of incense sticks into the bank at the foot of some bad rapids, to placate the favor of the spirits of the rapids, who indeed was so far pleased as to let us ascend. Our house boat admiral laid out an elaborate offering of chicken and rice and soup and pork and chicken blood and lighted candles as we entered the North River on our downward journey. 'What is this for, captain?' we asked. 'For the enjoyment of the spirits of the river,' he replied; 'they are eating half the sacrifice.' 'But it is all here still,' we told him at the close. 'Well,' he replied, 'at least, the candles are gone.'"

Vigorous Measures.

For a long time the favorite form of "make believe" of little Faith was that of "getting married." For weeks she was a bride, marching down an imaginary aisle to the strains of an imaginary wedding march, to meet an imaginary bridegroom. At last, her mother becoming tired of it, she said:

"Faith, don't you know that when you get married you will have to leave me?"

This was a rude awakening, and the game stopped.

Not long afterward she came to ask the difference between "Miss" and "Mrs." To make herself clear her mother said:

"Well, when you grow up and become a young lady you will be Miss Butler; but if some man should ask you to marry him——"

"I'd call a policeman!" exclaimed Faith, and her interest was at an end.

It is probably safe to say, however, that in a dozen years from now the future "man" need not seriously consider the chances of arrest.

Crushing.

Hospitable Host—Does any gentleman say pudden?

Precise Guest—No, sir; no gentleman says pudden.—Boston Courier.

When a girl gives a concert, she makes nearly as much from advertising on her program as she makes from admissions at the door.

MADE A GREAT RUN.

Mrs. Grenfell Is Chosen Superintendent of the Colorado Schools.

Mrs. Helen Grenfell, the fusion candidate for superintendent of schools in Colorado, ran far ahead of her ticket at the recent election, and was chosen to the office. She is well qualified for the position and is universally admitted to be one of the most capable educators in the Centennial State.

Mrs. Grenfell is the incumbent of the office to which she has been re-elected,

MRS. HELEN GRENFELL.

and the splendid run she made is a well-deserved tribute to her efficiency. Before her renomination, after a term of two years, the educators of the State, including the President of the State University and all the State institutions, regardless of party, signed a petition to Mrs. Grenfell to accept a renomination because of the value of her services to the educational interests of the State. This was a tribute never before paid to a superintendent of public instruction in Colorado. The renomination of an incumbent of this office has happened only two or three times before in the history of the State.

Mrs. Grenfell was a farmer's daughter in Boulder County, Colorado; then a teacher, then a county superintendent and, finally, a State superintendent, acknowledged to be the best Colorado ever had.

PICTURES ON HUMAN SKIN.

The Latest Parisian Fad Has Made Its Debut in This Country.

Not long after Dinkeresco, the noted Russian chemist, had discovered that it is possible to reproduce a photograph on the human skin it became quite a fad in Paris for love-sick men and women to have their dear one's lineaments stamped on the arm or shoulder. An English actress now playing in New York has brought the fad to this country and other members of the theatrical profession are being bitten by the Dinkeresco habit. The process is quite simple. The spot to be consecrated to displaying the features of a dear one is coated with a chemical mixture that is sensitive to the light. A flexible film of the loved one's features is placed on the mixture and you expose your arm for ten minutes and the picture is there. It must be washed with three different chemicals to assure permanency. After the triple bath it is impossible to remove the picture by any known process.

THE NEW FAD.

An Awful Question.

What would be the commercial effect of the certain knowledge that the world was coming to an end in fifty years? Well, the first effect would be rather social and moral than commercial, though, of course, it would react very strongly on the business world. Those who in the ordinary course of affairs would be dead before fifty years had passed would be the least affected, and younger people would probably become as resigned to universal death as they are now to the equally certain individual death. Therefore, at first there would be but little change. People would have to live and therefore they would have to work, while capitalists would have to keep their money invested; but as the last year of the world came nearer enterprise and industry would naturally slacken. It would be no use for parents to work for their children, or even for children to be educated for the life they would never live, and so the industrial fabric would gradually crumble away as men ceased to provide for a day that would never come. Commercial activity would probably give place to religious frenzy on the one hand and apathy or boundless license on the other. Under these circumstances the last few years of the world's life would be appalling beyond description.

The Boatswain's Judgment.

It was somewhere in this wide, wide world, just where has slipped my mind, and they were about to buy beef on hoof for the ships. So the officer whose duty is to make the purchase took ashore with him the boatswain, as representing the crew, to look over the animals and either object or not. They approached the first animal.

"How will that do?" asked the officer.

The boatswain cautiously approached the beast, bent down and gingerly ran his thumb and forefinger down first one shank and then the other, until the whole four shanks had been examined. Straightening up he said:

"He'll do all right, sir."

The officer flabbergasted, cried:

"But, dash it all, you can't tell the good points of a bullock by the shanks."

"Perhaps not, sir, but they're the only parts we ever gets, sir," was the reply.

Probably it is because the earth is round that so few people act on the square.

MAKE AN EXCELLENT DISH.

Sweet Potatoes Properly Cooked Are Very Palatable.

"I see that there is to be an exceptionally large crop of sweet potatoes this year," observed the Southerner in the party, "and I am sure that the news would be much more thrilling to New-Yorkers if they knew the proper way to prepare the vegetable. Now, I flatter myself that I do know, for the sweet potato is an appreciated vegetable in the South and the manner of cooking it has not been carelessly considered. I have never eaten sweet potatoes in any but one form since I tasted them first, and in that way they first become known to most Southerners, who indeed continue to eat them so during the most of their lives. The potatoes should be peeled and boiled until they are thoroughly but not too well cooked. Then they should be cut into four pieces lengthwise and placed in a tin baking pan. Butter and sugar should be placed over the potatoes abundantly before they are put in the oven to bake slowly. After a while the butter and sugar, mingling with the juice of the potatoes, forms a delicate crust that should be cooked until it has almost reached the point at which it is candy. Under this crust is a thick, rich syrup of the sap of the potatoes, sugar and butter. Anybody who has eaten sweet potatoes in this way will never be satisfied with any other way of cooking them. The principal merit of this method lies, of course, in having them thoroughly cooked. The fire must be slow and the cooking must continue until the sugar and butter on top of the potatoes have formed a crust.

"It is this unwillingness to cook things long enough that interferes with the success of many New York dishes. Take a boiled ham, for instance. Few of the boiled hams in New York are cooked. They are generally more or less raw in the center, merely because nobody is willing to take the necessary time to have them thoroughly boiled. One hotel in New York had for years a reputation for the ham served at its free lunch. It was good, but merely because it had been sufficiently cooked. The old rule, and the one that is followed in the South to-day, is to boil a ham one-half hour for every pound. Thus a ten-pound ham ought to be allowed to boil for five hours, and in that way the meat will be kept firm, dry and sweet throughout, instead of raw and wet in the center and cooked until it is as dry as a bone at the ends. That is the method of cooking that makes a ham in the South so very different from the kind New York eats."—New York Sun.

The labor organizations of Connecticut have united to secure legislation raising the factory age of children from 14 to 15 years.

The boot and shoe makers of New England are hard at work and are selling all the goods they can turn out. The industries generally are well employed.

There are 150 India rubber manufacturers in the United States, employing 15,000 operators, who produce 250,000 tons of goods valued at $250,000,000 per annum.

The Journeymen Brewers' National Union, according to a recent report of its Auditing Committee, has over $40,000 in its treasury, $37,000 of which is invested in gilt-edged securities.

One-fourth of the working people of Colorado are said to belong to labor organizations, and the State Federation of Labor claims that Colorado is the best organized State in the Union.

Label leagues are being rapidly organized in the principal cities and towns throughout Pennsylvania, and are creating an immense demand in that State for union-made goods.

The printers employed in the Government printing bureau at Ottawa, Ont., have had their wages raised from $12 to $13.50 per week, an increase of 12 per cent., through the efforts of the union of that city.

The Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, nearly 50,000 strong, will make a general demand for a ten-hour day on May 1, 1901. Members are now working twelve to sixteen hours daily.

The United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters won forty strikes last year and lost thirteen. The officers attribute their success in a great measure to the healthy condition of the reserve and protection funds held by the subordinate unions.

In 1892 the finest labor temple in the world was built in Paris at a cost of $400,000. Eighty-two trades and organizations have meeting places and offices under the roof, for which a nominal rent is paid. The municipal council appropriates $10,000 annually for its maintenance.

A Marat Relic.

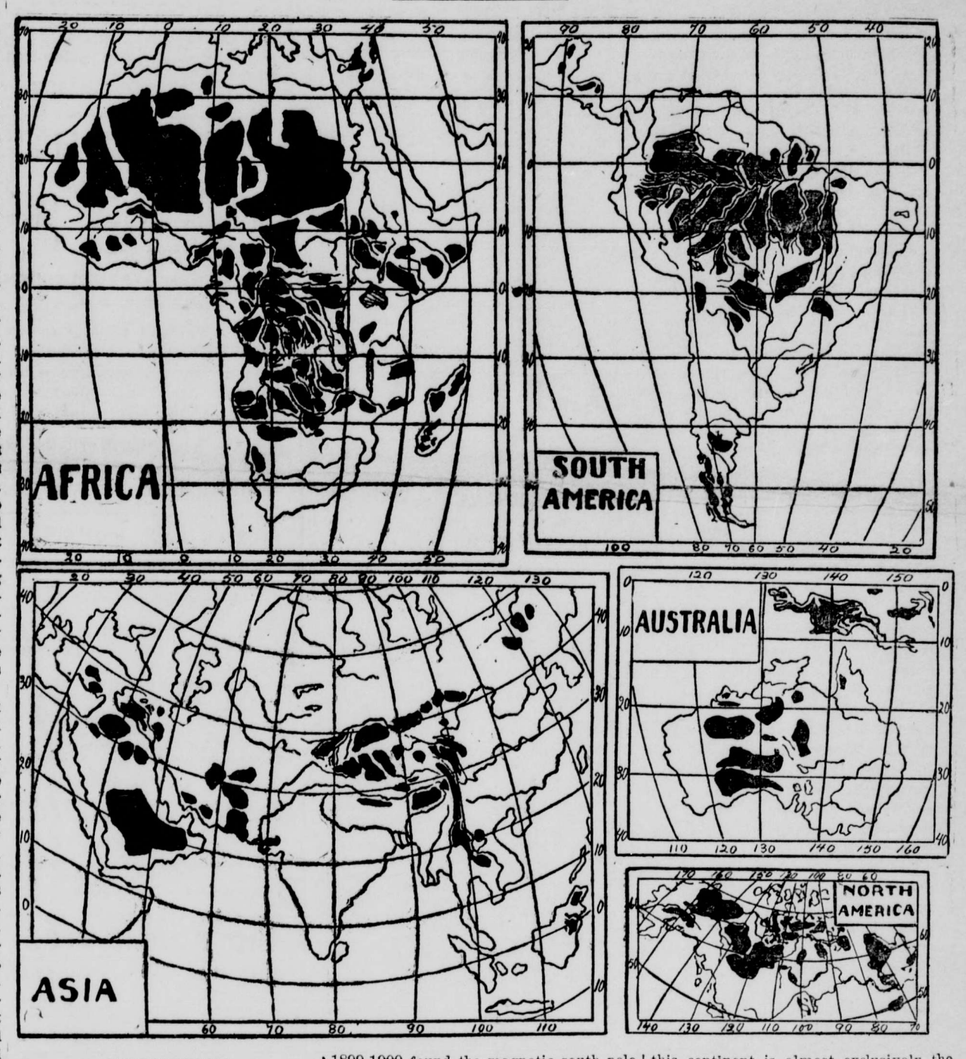
Literary Paris is greatly agitated over the difficulty of deciding which is the genuine copy of "L'Ami du Peuple," which was stained with the blood of Marat when the revolutionist met his death at the hands of Charlotte Corday. So far seven copies have turned up, all solemnly accredited and all bearing the blood stain.

Race Betting in England.

Eight million pounds are computed to change hands in England yearly through betting on races.

"I'd rather have my way," we heard a man say lately, "than be President."

VAST REGIONS OF THE EARTH AS YET UNEXPLORED BY WHITE MEN



IN an exhaustive article in the Globus, a well-known German periodical devoted to geography, Dr. Rudolph Andree sums up the achievements of the country in regard to geography, and while he claims that the nineteenth century may well be termed the century of discoveries, he comes to the conclusion that it will still be the work of many years before the surface of the earth is known. The unknown parts of the globe are illustrated in a series of charts in which the "terra incognita" is represented in black.

Concerning the regions around the north pole about which nothing is known, the tasks of future explorations may be briefly indicated as follows: In the Asiatic-European Polar Sea, from Wrangel Land in the east to north of Spitzbegen in the west the unknown is bounded by the drifts of the Jeanette in 1881 and of the Fram in 1894-1896. In north Greenland geographical knowledge does not extend, generally speaking, beyond Lockwood's farthest point in 1882. Cape Washington, and Peary's searches in the vicinity of Independence Bay, 1892, but beside these that part of the eastern coast from Cape Bismarck (Rayer, 1870,) to Independence Bay, with the ocean in front of it, is unknown. Nearly determined is the extent of Grinnell Land toward the west, while of the extent of the Ellesmere Land south of it and about the ocean north of Parry archipelago absolutely nothing is known. Large parts of the coast of Baffin's Land also need exploration. In this respect the next few years are likely to add materially to the geographical knowledge of the north polar region, for not less than four expeditions on a large scale are nearly ready to start.

Search for South Pole.

The south polar region, where the most extensive unknown territory is located, will also be attacked next year all along the line. Most of the land in this region is fixed by supposition upon the maps. Actual knowledge of land around the south pole reaches only at six points beyond 70 degrees latitude; at 170 degrees east longitude, where James Ross in 1840 discovered Victoria Land and its volcanoes and Borchgrevink in the winter of 1899-1900 found the magnetic south pole and reached the highest southern latitude so far, 78 degrees 50 minutes; at 160 degrees west longitude, where Ross in 1842 found land which is probably a continental mass; at 110 degrees west longitude (Cook, 1774); at 90 degrees west longitude, where the Belgian expedition under De Gerlache, during the winter of 1898-1899 drifted beyond 71 degrees 30 minutes soiuth latitude; at 35 degrees west longitude, where Weddell penetrated to 74 degrees 30 minutes south latitude, and finally at 15 degrees west longitude (Ross, 1843). The enormous extent of the unknown south polar region can best be illustrated if its limits are transferred to a map of the north polar region. It will then be found that the boundary would include Norway, Siberia and North America down to 65 degrees north latitude, taking in the entire northern half of Alaska.

Thibet Still a Mystery.

For the completion of the map of the Asiatic continent the researches of the nineteenth century have established new and exact bases, yet there are still smaller and larger regions which are entirely unknown. Much remains to be done in Thibet, despite the successes of Russian, English and French travelers and Indian surveyors. This is particularly the case of the land north of the route of Nain Singh (1874-1875), south of the Kwenlun and west of the route of the journey of De Rhins in 1893. North of the Kwenlun and of the routes of Prschewalski and Hedin, stretching to the Tarulo, are extensive unknown deserts. The eastern half of the Himalayas is known only in incomplete outlines. The highest peaks of the earth in this region have been measured by trigonometry from the flats of the Ganges river, but their bases nor their tops have not been reached.

Unknown in the sense of modern research is also the territory east of Bhutan across the Tsangpo, Bramaputra, and the Yang-tse-Kiang. In the southern part of Arabia is the so-called "vacant quarter," as will be seen from a glance at the map, an area more than twice the extent of the German Empire.

Activity in Africa.

In Africa the researches have been particularly active, and what is known of this continent is almost exclusively the result of work in the nineteenth century. But there is still much darkness in regard to this continent, and the classic question Quid novi ex Africa? will probably be repeated for many years. A territory little known is between the Niger in the south, the chain of oasis of the Tidikelt in the north, the route of Lenz in the west, and the routes of Barth and Duveyriers in the east. Much remains to be done in the Congo State. Here the courses of the larger rivers have been surveyed, but the vast territory between the water courses is unknown. Hard work for courageous travelers also is required to explore the region of the sources of the Congo and the adjoining part of British central Africa, Portuguese west Africa and British east Africa. The south of Madagascar is also unknown.

It may be surprising to many people that explorers have a wide range of work in North America, yet a glance at the black spots on the chart will show this to be the fact. Researches in the far Northwest and in Alaska, caused by the gold finds, only begin to show how much remains to be done here, despite the energy with which the government of the United States and of Canada push surveys year after year. Much territory in Labrador and in the regions between the great rivers and lakes of the North is also still unexplored.

Much in South America.

A glance at the chart of South America shows that this part of the western hemisphere is almost as unknown as "Darkest Africa." Of the Andes in Peru, the peaks in Bolivia, and the central mountain chains in the south of Venezuela and Guiana nothing is known. A large number of rivers have been explored within the last twenty years, but others still are waiting for the courageous traveler.

Of Australia, Arnhem Land in the north and the extensive deserts in the east of West Australia are unknown, and the north and south of South Australia have only been crossed by few routes at great distances from each other.

The face of the earth is known in great outlines, but to portray it in its detailed features is still impossible.

PROVED TO BE FORGERIES.

Tanagra Figurines in the Boston Museum Are Base Imitations.

The discovery that twenty-five of the twenty-eight Tanagra figurines in the Boston art museum are forgeries has attracted much attention from artists and art critics, largely because the Boston figurines were the best specimens of the peculiar Tanagra potteries in this country and have been widely copied, cheap imitations of some of them being found in the shop of almost every dealer in art goods and bric-a-brac. The collection has been valued at $30,000 and was given to the museum in 1879 by Thomas Appleton, whose authority on art subjects was so great that the genuineness of his gift was never questioned. It is not believed that Mr. Appleton knew that the figurines were forgeries, as the museum judges at the Louvre, at Berlin and New York were also deceived by forged figurines made by the same persons who are now known to have faked the Appleton pieces.

The first intimation that the Boston figurines were forgeries was the statement of John Marshall, an English authority, that he believed them to be spurious. Later a Greek shopkeeper from New York told the museum authorities that the figurines were part of a lot made in Athens in 1874, and that he knew the maker. He produced proof that fifteen of the men engaged in the manufacture of the fictitious figures were now in prison for the offense. Curator Robinson of the museum, after hearing the Greek's story, recognized the man named as the principal maker of the forgeries as one known to him for similar work in other lines. The man is now dead. To the credit of the museum authorities, they at once decided on an investigation of the figurines themselves, and Mr. Marshall, who had called their attention to some of the evidences of forgery, was called in to assist Curator Robinson. The figurines were scraped and the forgery at once revealed.

Beautiful Cora Livingston.

"Under the John Quincy Adams administration Cora Livingston was recognized as one of a trio of the foremost beauties of the United States," writes William Perrine in the Ladies' Home Journal. "'During the period from 1820 to 1830,' said Josiah Quincy, who had a critical eye for pretty girls, 'who has not heard of the three great belles of this country—Miss Cora Livingston of New Orleans, Miss Julia Dickenson of Troy and Miss Emily Marshall of Boston?' Indeed, he observed that he would need to know how to paint the rose to describe Miss Cora. 'In the first place,' he went on to say, 'she is not handsome; I mean not transcendentally handsome, but she has a fine figure, a pretty face, dances well, and dresses to admiration. It is the height of the ton to be her admirer, and she is certainly the belle of this country.'

"The beauty of Cora Livingston Barton had ripened early and it faded early. Long after the days of her supremacy as a belle were gone Josiah Quincy was taken to her home at Montgomery place, on the Hudson. He had not seen her for thirty years. 'Will you come into the house and see Mrs. Barton?' he was asked. He assented, and he saw an old lady in cap and dress of studied simplicity. 'You would not have known me,' she said, and he could not make reply. 'Come into the next room,' she then said, 'and you will see the Cora Livingston you knew in Washington.' There he saw the full-length portrait of the beauty to whom he had paid homage a generation before, and he could gaze upon it only in silence."

Wonderful Telegraphy.

Two Hungarians, Messrs. Pollak and Virag, who some little while ago discovered a system of very rapid telegraphy, are now said to have invented a system by which 60,000 words per hour can be transmitted and, what is more wonderful, printed in ordinary characters on a slip of sensitized paper at the receiving end. The slip comes out of the receiving instrument ready to be gummed on to a form for delivery.

Her Sole Support: "Miss Stagestruck is starring now," said Collingwood to Throckmorton. "Who is supporting her?" "Her father."—Detroit Free Press.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15.....1901

CONQUEST OF THE SUN.

A correspondent at Los Angeles writes The INDEPENDENT that the Solar Motor on exhibition at the Ostrich Farm, near that city, is considered successful and is therefore attracting a vast amount of attention. Naturally it is attracting the notice of men interested in Western development, for any means of furnishing cheap power must exert a tremendous influence in this field. Among those who have studied it very closely and are apparently ready to stake their reputation on the prediction of great results to be realized from this interesting device is William E. Smythe who, as founder of the Irrigation Congress, for many years editor of the Irrigation Age, and author of "The Conquest of Arid America," is well known. He has furnished our correspondent with the following statement concerning the Solar Motor:

"The unique feature of the Solar Motor is that it uses the heat of the sun to produce steam. As no fuel is cheaper than any fuel, the saving to be effected by this device is evident. When the solar rays have heated the water in the boiler so as to produce steam, the remainder of the process is the familiar operation of compound engine and centrifugal pump.

"The reflector somewhat resembles a hugh umbrella, open and inverted at such an angle as to receive the full effect of the sun's rays on 1788 little mirrors lining its inside surface. The boiler, which is 13 feet 6 inches long, is just where the handle of the umbrella ought to be. This boiler is the focal point where the reflection from the sun is concentrated. If you reach a long pole up to the boiler it instantly begins to smoke and in a few seconds is aflame. From the boiler a flexible metallic pipe runs to the engine house near at hand. The reflector is 33 feet 6 inches in diameter at the top and 15 feet at the bottom. On the whole, its appearance is rather stately and graceful, and the glittering mirrors and shining boiler make it decidedly brilliant.

"In the morning the machine is thrown into focus by a few turns of a hand crank. In about an hour the gage in the engine house indicates 150 pounds of steam pressure. The engine may then be started and allowed to run all day without any attention. A clock-work arrangment keeps the reflector following the sun around automatically; the engine is self-oiling; the water passes back from the condenser to the boiler, so that the latter is always full. The present model runs a 10-horse power engine and lifts 1400 gallons per minute, equal to 155 miner's inches, 12 feet from an underground tank.

"It is expected that under the nearly vertical rays of the summer sun the present model will develop from 10 to 20-horse power. But this is not the limit, since several reflectors may readily be grouped about a central engine and made to produce 100-horse power, and perhaps much more. The Solar Motor is simply the cheapest possible means of producing steam because it saves all expenditure for fuel and labor. It is available for use wherever steam power is needed. It can be used to generate electricity and the power then stored in electric batteries. Other and cheaper means of storage may be devised in time. Any attempt to predict possibilities in this field would be mere guess-work, but it is safe to say that solar power will be one of the great influences of the new century and will make the arid regions of the west, and other parts of the world, the theater of the greatest industrial revolution of the future."

The billion-dollar steel trust is now an accomplished fact, Mr. Carnagie having sold out to his rivals, J. Pierpont Morgan and associates. Mr. Carnagie received an enormous price for his holdings. It was sell out or fight, and he chose the latter as the more profitable. He was ready to retire from active business anyway, and he will now have more time, and incidentally more money, to devote to the endowment of public libraries. The same men now practically control the petroleum trust, the coal trust, the railroad trust—so far as it has been formed—and the steel trust. All these are allied interests, and they carry with them a number of smaller monopolies. For instance, the Standard Oil company has interested itself in gas plants in several of the larger cities in the country, for the reason that the by-products of petroleum are used largely in the manufacture of gas. In short, the gigantic schemes that are now being perfected by Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan and their associates represent the private trust idea at its logical conclusion. Each great monopoly under their control feeds the others, assists in securing the greatest possible economy of production, the cheapest transportation, and the surest, steadiest, most profitable markets. Some students of economics say that the trust idea thus carried out will not be bad for the country, if only the men who control the trust do not abuse their power. Several years ago, before the prevailing trust plan was put into operation, Hadley of Yale pointed out what was coming with the prescience of one to whom the future had been revealed. He then asked the question, "Will those who then control the monopolies of the country use their power fairly and wisely?" He did not attempt to answer the question. Consolidation, concentration, monopoly, are the order of the day. Legislation may direct and check, but it cannot destroy this industrial tendency. There are good trusts and bad trusts. As they predominate, so shall the inevitable revolution be peaceful or stormy. The public ownership of many of the sources of production or of public utility hinges upon this contingency.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for supplying the offices of Inyo County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the year beginning July 1st, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902, as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1902.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for blank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1901, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at the office of the County Clerk, until and not later than 10 o clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 4, 1901, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.
Attest: J. B. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, at the office of the County Clerk, until Thursday, April 4th, 1901, up to and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the services of a Physician, qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," to attend the indigent sick and dependent poor at the County Hospital and also within a radius of five miles from the physician's residence.

Also for such services as may be required upon prisoners in the County Jail and in charge of peace officers, within a radius of five miles of the physician's residence, for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon the indigent sick, dependent poor and prisoners aforesaid.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY Clerk.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 4, 1901, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1901 and ending June 30, 1902. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of the County of Inyo and State of California for the fiscal year 1900-1901. The first publication thereof to be made on or before the Fifth day of June, 1901, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of Two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion for the time designated, and including such postponements as may be ordered by the said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List" and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 4th day of April 1900, and opened by said Board between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.
O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Prop'r.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

GREAT - - CLEARANCE SALE

TO MAKE

ROOM FOR

THE NEW SPRING GOODS

NATHAN RHINE

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF
General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS

Agents for
SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

L. WOOD.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's
supplies.
And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Change of Principal Place of Business.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo county, California.

WHEREAS, the consent in writing of the holders of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock of said Corporation has been obtained and filed in the office of said Corporation, to the change of the principal place of business of said Corporation, from Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of said corporation, and to all whom it may concern, that the principal place of business of the said corporation, "NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY," will be changed from the said Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on and after Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1900, and after three weeks publication of this notice, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, and that on and after the said 8th day of December, 1900, the said Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, will be the principal place of business of said Corporation.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated Nov. 15th, 1900.

Notice of Assessment.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, held on the 10th day of November, 1900, an assessment (No. 9) of ten cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the office of Mack & Forbes, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of December, 1900, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 15th day of January, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated Nov. 10th, 1900, at the office of the Secretary, in the office of Mack & Forbes, Independence, Inyo County, California.

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Ulieda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th, 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

NOTICE TO REDEEM.

(Under Section 2785, of the Political Code.)

TO H. FAHRENKING or present owners.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the following described property situated in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz:

Frac. N E ¼, E ½ of N W ¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 19 S. R. 37 E. M. D. M., containing 117 acres, was on the 2nd day of July 1894, by the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, sold for delinquent taxes for the year 1893, to F. E. Densmore for the sum of Fourteen and 43-100 Dollars.

The amount due at the date hereof is Twenty-one and 64-100 Dollars, and upon the 18th day of October, 1900, the undersigned D. Holland, assignee of F. E. Densmore purchaser as aforesaid, will apply to the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo aforesaid for a deed of said property.

Witness my hand this 13th day of September, 1900.

D. HOLLAND.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

TO J. H. LOHMEYER:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, That I have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Lookout Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Copper Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Chief Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Little Mamie Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Contact Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Esmeralda Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Excelsior Mine, all situated in Mameva Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed January, 1900, in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December, 1899, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication), you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324.

JOHN BAXTER.

Manse, Nye Co., Nev., July 31, 1900. aug10

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—
GENERAL IRON WORK.
HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

W. F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Feb. 14, 1901:

Highest barometer	30.409	12
Lowest "	29.660	8
Highest temperature	60.0	14
Lowest "	21.0	10
Mean "	35.6	
Average dew point	19.1	
Average humidity	51.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	26 N	14
No. clear days	4	
No. part cloudy days	3	
No. cloudy days	3	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	T	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.29
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.25
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0.84
" 1899-1900 2.02
" 1900-1901 4.64

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

DIED.

IDDINGS—At Wild Rose, Inyo Co., Cal., Feb. 11th, 1901, H. A. IDDINGS, of San Francisco.

The cause of death was peritonitis, superinduced by ptomaine poisoning resulting from eating canned tomatoes which had remained half a day in the can after being opened.

Wild Rose is about 125 miles from Independence, and is in the northern part of the Panamint range. There is no communication and obtainance of further particulars is impossible. Our advices, however, received via Ballarat, state that the deceased was Division Superintendent of the Market street railroad, and that he was out here in the interest of San Francisco people.

[The deceased arrived at Independence January 21st, and by examination ascertained from the county records the status of some certain borate lands—whether in the interest of owners or would-be locators we do not know. He went to Keeler and employed a team from Boland, with Jesus Carrasco in charge. Mr. Iddings was taken ill at Furnace Creek and the nearest physician was at Ballarat, Dr. McDonald, who met the sufferer about two hours before death. We presume that the remains were conveyed to the railroad at Johannesburg.]

The Independence Hotel has received a fine new passenger wagon.

The Independence Water Co. has a lot of repairs to make on the street mains, which work is progressing in good style.

The Georges Creek assembly hall was the scene of a fine social party last evening. The Independence participaters report having enjoyed a splendid time.

According to Farmer Robinson one of the ways to prevent recurrence of the late fuel famine would be for somebody to "strike ile." But the famine was not serious.

All hands will be glad to know that the health of Wm. L. Hunter is very much improved. He has been sojourning at Petaluma for the past two or three months.

There is a miscue somewhere about that garden seed business. California planting time is generally over before the Washington authorities wake up in the spring.

And now comes word that not only "better indications than Kern county" but that Oil has been found on the water at the Reynolds ranch, Georges Creek.

After a hardweather trip from Mojave Strohmeyer's team delivered freight along so far north as Bishop. From that supply point it returned with a big load of flour and salt.

The rapid-transit L-road idea sometimes proves a failure on a steep grade. For instance, two cases of eggs consigned to the miners of the Brown Monster in care of the Reward tramway got everlastingly smashed en route. They couldn't make the turn.

On Tuesday last, February 12th, the Independence school house flag floated in the breeze in honor of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The martyr was born in 1809, in Kentucky, from whence his family moved to Indiana and then to Illinois. Elected President in 1860 and in 1864; assassinated April 14th, 1865.

During the late storm the slopes around Panamint Junction were covered by four feet of snow, making impassable that section of the road between Darwin and Ballarat. This will be another "flower year" for the mesas and their bases. It will also be dangerous getting to Ballarat, on account of the blue mud at the water level of Panamint Valley.

Dr. G. I. Leavitt, in employ of the Interior Department, is in the Valley vaccinating the Indian school children. He says that, while no serious appearance of the disease may be feared here, it is the policy of the Government to be extracautious in such matters. Cases of the disease, however, are known along the main railroads, and a consideration of the vaccination proposition is thus suggested to the general public.

Work of sinking the main incline on the Eclipse or Brown Monster mine is being pushed with 8-hour shifts. Accounts received yesterday state that they have sunk 15 feet since work began—the full face being in good ore. Assays have not been completed, but the ore is equal to the best that has ever been taken out of the mine.

OIL-FAKER FUN.

The ancient Ossified Man reached Independence last Monday, having been found that day by parties "prospecting for oil." The town had not been papered by advance agents, but the usual performance was given.

A storekeeper caught on the business, incidentally. A doctor became much interested. The local authority on botanical studies dropped out of his realm into a disquisition upon the curious processes of nature in a mineral way; an anthropologist asserted that the thing was not the reproduction of a dead Indian—and so said a Piute. The geologist muttered that it was concrete, without handing down an opinion in the abstract. The natural philosopher recalled the fact that flesh will not petrify, although borax, applied to like experimentation, sickened our army in Cuba. The reporter, behind a pair of Bakersfield mules, went out to examine the spot of alleged exhumation. So did the Sheriff and District Attorney, but they soon wandered. Upon being informed of the identity of the gentlemen there was a hurt-like expression in the eyes of the oil prospector.

The press agent (at special-night-rates) wired 2000 words to the New York "Exciter." The young lawyer remembered that in Selma and at Phoenix some fellows were "doing time" for some simple transactions of the same sort. The Georges Creek rancher, according to his observations, reported the object had been in that Bakersfield wagon at least a week before it was found.

And with it the fakers have faded away to the southward. "The people like to be humbugged," said Barnum.

Valentine Party.

The social event of the new century in Independence was the valentine party given by Rebekahs at their hall Tuesday evening last. Anticipations ran high when the invitations were out a week ago written in rhyme, with an appropriate water-color decoration, and the event fully justified expectation. The hall was tastefully decorated in pink and white, with emblems suitable to the occasion.

The Rebekahs received in costume, and the guests were entertained with games interspersed with songs and recitations. An entertaining feature was the postoffice, from which valentines were distributed, many of which showed much taste and originality. At midnight the guests were served with a collation, such as only the Rebekahs know how to prepare. Merriment continued until a late hour, to the general satisfaction of the guests.

Methodist Church.

Sunday School, 2:00 p. m.

Preaching, 7 p. m. Subject: Duty to follow Christ at all cost.

All are invited.

Thos. C. Boland was up from Keeler last evening. He says that oil men have sent for complete boring machinery, and that a derrick will loom up on Olancha flats within two or three weeks. This begins to look like business.

The opening of the short line between Santa Barbara and this place will stimulate business between the cities mentioned and with the towns along the route. It will also be beneficial in shortening the time of travel between Los Angeles and San Francisco. But the railway news that will have more effect upon the real estate market here than anything else in the line of present or prospective happenings in the railway world is the assurance contained in a recent special dispatch to the Herald from Denver, to the effect that the next transcontinental road connecting Denver with the Pacific coast would be built by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway company. That strong company, it seems, is to build a line from Denver to Salt Lake, there to connect with the railroad which is projected by Senator W. A. Clark and his associates, to be built from Salt Lake to San Pedro, and is to be known as the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad. The assurances of a close connection with a line of the C., B. & Q. from Salt Lake through Denver and on to the East is all that should be desired for the S. P., L. A. & S. L. railroad. Now that it has been received it may be safe to expect the making of estimates by enthusiastic real estate brokers of the length of time that will be required for this city to double its population.—Los Angeles Herald.

From an actual shipping test of the ore, recently made, R. C. Spear has found that he can mine and market the product of the Ulida mine at a profit. That there is sufficient value in the Ubehebe copper ores to justify is a remarkable thing. The Stanley group is situate some six miles south of Ubehebe Peaks, and 40 miles by trail east of the railroad terminus at Keeler. One of the ledges has been uncovered along what appears to be only one side of it for about 800 feet up the mountain, and shows solid ore from one to seven feet in width. Five varieties of copper ores are to be seen in as many different claims, but probably the "by-products" of gold and silver are what count—from that distance.

The Sonora and Big Meadows road bill has passed the State Senate by a score of twenty-nine to nothing. The people of Mono county can now rejoice, as the passing of this measure is of great importance. There is no doubt but that it will safely pass the lower house and the road will then immediately become a State highway.—Bodie Miner-Index.

Senator Wasson was a passenger for Silver Peak Monday. Mr. White, a New York mining man, is examining the mines at the Peak.—Hawthorne Bulletin.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.
OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

WILL practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. MCQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to PETER MCGANN, Near Camp Independence, Cal.

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,456 43	
Gen. Expense Fund	$2,770 18		
Hospital "	605 61		
Salary "	3,614 94		
Big Pine Band "	33		
Teachers' Libr'y "	13 45		
Unapportioned "	2 25		
Bridge "	236 64		
General Road "	11 80		
Road District No. 1 Fund	56 50		
" " " 2 "	77 90		
" " " 3 "	162 75		
" " " 4 "	62		
" " " 5 "	57 50		
School "	5,785 18		
		13,456 43	13,456 43
Total County indbtdnss	60 990 55		
County bonds		60 000 00	
Old General Fund		990 55	
		60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55	
Cash in treasury	16 682 05		
Remaining indebtedness	44 308 50		
		60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY, County Auditor.

Filed January 12, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Jan., 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1900 RECEIPTS.

Oct. 1	To cash on hand	$ 7,388 94	
1	cash from A M Given, tax col	105 30	
1	W W Yandell, Co assessor	127 09	
5	A V Davidson, fines	14 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees	39 90	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 00	
	A M Given, tax col fees	12 00	
	A M Given, sheriff. fees	38 85	
13	S WAustin, St. Fnd	26 62	
	JnoGardner. "	103 00	
15	T B Walker, "	633 25	
	" "	633 25	
	" "	337 73	
24	S A Frazer, "	24 80	
27	W J Harris, red'mt'n	23 58	
31	Jas Daniels, "	21 31	
		9,554 62	
Nov. 2	Mary C Mulholland, on State land	176 44	
5	A M Given, Tax col	27 00	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	44 80	
	A M Given, Tax col.	3,217 95	
17	" " "	4,246 84	
24	" "	5,324 11	
27	" "	8,512 59	
17	Alvin Thompson, on State land	55 41	
19	T B Rickey, red'mtn	11 00	
	" "	21 11	
21	GeoW Davis, St. land	13 40	
	Annie Hanson "	603 00	
		31,831 27	
Dec 3	A M Given tax col.	8,237 11	
	W W Yandell, Co. Assessor	92 25	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees	58 75	
4	A A Cashbaugh, St. l'd	22 40	
	A M Given, tax col. fees	24 00	
10	J E Meroney, Clk fees	40 00	
	C & C R'y tax	725 25	
16	W R Carpenter, St. l'nd	13 30	
17	W H Vaughn, red'mtn	36 57	
19	T H Woolworth, fines	72 40	
24	A A Cashbaugh, St. lnd	153 00	
	Thos B Walker, "	674 22	
26	Mrs L Schalten, redmt	11 26	
27	F A Gardner, St. land	616 00	
	John F Sanders, "	535 15	
		43,166 02	

DISBURSEMENTS

Oct.—By Bishop School Bond (Old) Fund	1 24	
General Expense	753 41	
General Road	11 80	
Bridge	236 04	
Hospital	105 00	
"	440 61	
Road Dist. No. 5	57 50	
" " " 1	56 50	
" " " 2	77 90	
" " " 3	162 75	
" " " 4	62 00	
Salary Fund	1 024 98	
"	480 50	
Bishop School	217 50	
Big Pine	168 50	
Fish Springs	65 00	
Irving	273 00	
Independence	27 75	
Lone Pine	148 50	
Milton	73 00	
Poleta	60 00	
Round Valley	154 00	
Riverside	30 00	
Station	79 00	
Taboose	67 55	
Union	86 50	
Valley	60 00	
Warm Spring	75 00	
Big Pine Library	44 00	
		5 049 53
Nov.—By Salary Fund	1 134 48	
General Expense	1 461 42	
Hospital	30 00	
Big Pine Sch'l Bond	33	
Road Dist No 5	2 00	
Bishop School	240 00	
Big Pine	90 00	
Panamint	80 00	
Fish Spring	79 40	
Darwin	65 00	
Independence	180 00	
Milton	70 00	
Lone Pine	182 50	
Riverside	30 00	
Taboose	78 00	
Union	17 50	
Warm Spring	37 50	
Fish Spring Library	12 45	
		8 840 11
Dec—By General Ex. F'd	561 29	
Property Tax	2 25	
Hospital	30 00	
Salary	1 024 98	
Tabcose Schl bond	165 00	
Station " "	155 00	
County School	18 00	
Teachers' Library	13 45	
Bishop School	504 28	
Big Pine	262 25	
Darwin	130 00	
Fish Springs	80 00	
Irving	389 15	
Independence	135 00	
Keeler	73 00	
Lone Pine	140 00	

OFFICIAL.

Milton	70 00	
Poleta	160 35	
Riverside	166 96	
Round Valley	84 00	
Panamint	104 15	
Station	93 10	
Taboose	120 00	
Union	163 50	
Valley	96 27	
Warm Springs	119 00	
Big Pine Schl Lib'ry	16 82	
Independence "	11 40	
Panamint "	8 10	
Station "	6 35	
Valley "	3 60	
Sandry "	38 25	
State General Fund	12 748 45	
Cash on hand	16 682 05	
	43 166 02	43 166 02

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

January 1, 1901.

Salary Fund	1 4 61	
General Expense	4 278 54	
State General	130 48	
Hospital	1 354 89	
County bond	878 36	
General road	959 15	
Road District No 1	650 20	
" " " 2	771 92	
" " " 3	991 99	
" " " 4	557 99	
" " " 5	322 80	
Unapportioned county	29 14	
Road Poll tax	83 10	
Bridge	607 64	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County Sch'l Fund	346 31	
State School	18 85	
Property tax		1 14
Various school funds:		
Bishop		36 71
Big Pine	20 62	
Panamint	43 27	
Fish Spring	138 97	
Irving	60 83	
Independence	92 83	
Keeler	133 00	
Lone Pine	355 91	
Milton	148 21	
Poleta	18 26	
Round Valley	114 12	
Riverside	29 14	
Station	59 67	
Taboose	65 87	
Union	22 39	
Valley	187 39	
Warm Spring	2 76	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	94 32	
Big Pine	14 15	
Fish Springs		1 99
Irving	52 50	
Independence	14 87	
Keeler	34 63	
Lone Pine	57 03	
Mil on	5 85	
Poleta	21 17	
Round Valley	42 33	
Riverside	8 61	
Station	27 60	
Taboose	10 76	
Union	19 33	
Valley	16 18	
Warm Springs	33 99	
Darwin	8 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	11 22	
Big Pine " "	750 97	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	70 73	
Poleta " "	39 30	
Valley " "	69 55	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,241 40	
Estates	144 67	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	60 78	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Cash on hand		16,682 05
	16 721 89	16 721 89

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan., 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk
By W. O. Meroney, Depty Clerk.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed Jan., 11, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Auditor.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 24, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 4th, 1901, viz.: Andrew C. Adkins, for the N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 1, Tp. 16 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Felix P. Meysan, Manuel Diaz and John H. Turner of Lone Pine, Cal., and Marvin W. Trask, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 24, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on March 12th, 1901, viz.: Domingo Etcharren—Homestead Entry No. 769—for the E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, and NE¼ SE¼, Sec. 35, T. 21 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Charles Anthony and Jean Carricart, of Darwin, Inyo Co., Cal.; Patrick Henry Mack and James J. Wall, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the matter of the estate of ANDREW THOMSON, deceased.

NOTICE for Publication of Time Appointed for Probate of Will.

Notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the EIGHTH day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1901, at at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, and the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Andrew Thomson, and for hearing the application of Thomas Thomson for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

J. E MERONEY, Clerk.

ROB'T O'NEAL and MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Dated Jan. 17, 1901.

FOR
MEDICINAL
AND
HOUSEHOLD
USES
TRY OUR
Castle
Bourbon
HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND
INYO MERCANTILE CO

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.

Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed;
ORDINANCE No. 71.

Filed Jan. 8, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72. was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C, Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 72.

Filed January 10, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk,

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.

Filed January 10, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book B at page

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:30 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:50 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:25 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	1:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:26 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:30 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:30 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:20 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:25 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:30 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:35 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an impressing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:23 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU

CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN.

SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at

SISTERS OF GOOD SHEPHERD

Use Peruna for Coughs, Colds, Grippe and Catarrh--A Congressman's Letter.

In every county of the civilized world the Sisters of the Good Shepherd are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

With so many chidren to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard.

Columbus, O., July 10, 1900.
The Peruna Medicine Co., City:

Gentlemen—"A number of years ago our attention was called to Dr. Hartman's Peruna, and since then we have used it with wonderful results for grip, coughs, colds, and catarrhal diseases of the head and stomach.

"For grip and winter catarrh especially it has been of great service to the inmates of this institution."—Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio:
The Peruna Medicine Co., City:

Gentlemen—I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing.—David Meekison.

Congressman Meekison.

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first man to formulate Pe-ru-na. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country. Send to the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book written by Dr. Hartman.

A MUTUAL SURPRISE.

The Meeting Between an Ambitious Hunter and His First Grizzly.

In "Sketches of Life In the Golden State" Colonel Albert S. Evans tells an amusing anecdote of an ambitious hunter who met his first grizzly bear—in procession. The incident occurred in the woods near the site of the present town of Monterey.

The hunter sat down to rest in the shade of a tree and unwittingly went to sleep. When he woke, it was near sunset, and he sat up, rubbing his eyes and contemplating a return to his hotel several miles distant.

Just then a rustling and cracking noise from a clump of chaparral about 100 yards away attracted his attention. Out walked a grizzly bear, a monarch of his kind. He yawned, licked his jaws and then advanced toward the tree where our hunter sat, but evidently was unconscious of his presence.

His grizzly majesty had proceeded about 20 paces when a female bear followed him, and an instant later a third grizzly followed her at a slow, shambling pace.

The hunter sat spellbound with terror as the procession came toward him until the forward grizzly was within 30 yards. Then, scarcely realizing what he did, he sprang to his feet and uttered a frenzied yell—yell upon yell!

The effect was magical. The foremost bear sprang into the air, turned sharply about, knocked the female down, rolled over her, gathered himself up and bolted "like 40 cartloads of rock going down a shoot," straight for the chaparral again, the other two bears close at his heels and never turning to see what had frightened them.

The hunter, seeing the enemy retreating, sprang to his feet and fled at top speed for the hotel, leaving hat and gun behind. The truth of his wild and startling tale was proved the next day by the numerous bear tracks of different sizes found in the marshy ground near by. But the three bears had gone off beyond pursuit.

Rapid Transit Returns.

"I wouldn't be guilty of doing a favor for a man and then in a day or two asking him to do one for me."

"No, nor I. I'd ask him right straight off, before his gratitude got a chance to cool."—Indianapolis Journal.

One day of sickness will do more to convince a young man that his mother is his best friend than 17 volumes of proverbs.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Adams Sarsaparilla Pills

Chocolate coated, very small, easy to take as sugar. CURE SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SALLOW COMPLEXION, PURIFY THE BLOOD. 10c-25c, Druggists; or mail, Adams Co., S.F., Cal.

A Witty Irishman.

Some friends of Archbishop Whately, after dining with him, asked him to show them a specimen of Irish wit. Taking a stroll in the street, he inquired of a crossing sweeper which of the two the devil would take if he was obliged to secure one of them.

"Pl'ase, yer riverence, ask Father Malony yonder."

"No; I want your opinion."

"Och, yer riverence, I'm sorry to say he'd take me!"

"And why so, Terence?"

"Och, because he's sure of yer riverence at any time!"

Clothes and the Man.

If a Filipino enters the house of a European living in an unassuming way, he will not believe that the European is either wealthy or wise, and although his manner may be correct it will not be humble. On the other hand, if he visits an ignorant man who indulges in great splendor, he will at once become exceedingly respectful.

Mr. Phelps Whitmarsh, who in The Outlook gives his experiences in the islands, tells the story of a wealthy provincial visiting Manila for the first time, who asked to be presented to the governor general.

When he reached the palace, he found the governor taking coffee on his piazza, dressed comfortably in a white cotton suit. The Filipino requested that some favor be extended to his district, and his request was granted. He then withdrew. The official who had procured the presentation asked him what he thought of the general.

"Why," replied the visitor in a tone of disappointment, "he is no different from any other white man."

It so happened that the general was told of the incident, and he gave orders that at his next reception the Filipino should be present.

Upon entering the throneroom and seeing the general in full uniform, surrounded by his brilliant staff, with the accessories of splendid tapestries, laced ushers and all the pomp and splendor of these Spanish functions, the provincial grew pale and, kneeling in deep humility, exclaimed:

"This is indeed my general!"

So impressed was he that the following morning he sent a pair of handsome horses to the general with a note which read:

"My general, yesterday I liked you so much in your uniform of gold that I send you this pair of horses, but do not use them when you dress in a white suit."

Mirror Mad.

"What!" exclaims the astonished reader, "is it possible that there are any civilized persons on the face of the earth who are not in the habit of beholding their visages reflected from time to time in a mirror of some kind? Surely this cannot be so." Wrong, quite wrong, gentle reader, for at the present time, strange as it may appear, there are hundreds of men and women in the United Kingdom who have not gazed into a mirror for years.

The convicts confined in British prisons form members of this community. From the moment of a convict's entrance to a jail to the moment of his exit he is not permitted to have the use of a mirror of any kind, the smallest piece of glass being rigidly denied him. To the women convicts this absence of a mirror forms one of the chief hardships of confinement, and many a female warder can tell piteous tales of women who have actually fallen upon their knees and sobbed out entreaties for the loan of a morsel of mirror—"just for a second." All these entreaties have perforce to be disregarded, and it therefore comes about that many a female convict passes three or four years without being permitted to gaze upon her own features.—London Tit-Bits.

Knew He Loved Her.

Mrs. Duncan Stewart described Lady Beaconsfield as originally a factory girl. Mr. Lewis first saw her going to her factory, beautiful and with bare feet. He educated her and married her, died and left her very rich, and then she married Disraeli. When asked why she married her second husband, she would say, as if it was a feather in her cap, "My dear, he made love to me while my first husband was alive, and therefore I knew that he really loved me."—Augustus J. C. Hare's Recollections.

Giving Him a Rest.

The energy of one of the oldest inhabitants of a Massachusetts town is a byword among his neighbors and a trial to his grandchildren, who have not inherited their full share of his active temper.

His grandson John in particular suffers from the old man's untiring industry, for John is his assistant in the little grocery shop, where everything, from codfish to brooms, may be found. A purchaser of gingersnaps lingered one day to hear the noontime address delivered to poor John by his grandfather.

"Now, Johnny, I'm a-going home for my dinner," said the old man briskly, "and on the way I'll carry up these pails to Miss Manson and fetch back her kerosene can. I shall be gone up'ards of half an hour. You'll have plenty of time to eat your luncheon, and while you're resting after that I wish you'd saw up that little mess of wood that lays out by the back door and split it up for stove kindling, for the weather's turning sharp a'ready.

"Most likely I'll be back 'fore you get out o' work, and anyways I don't want to keep you at it all the time, so if there's a few extry minutes jest set down and make out a bill or two. The fust of the month'll be upon us 'fore we know it."—Youth's Companion.

Helping the Enemy.

A coal heaver was getting in a load of coal in the suburbs of London. He was shoveling in the coals at a good rate when he was startled by a terrific yell from the house adjoining.

"Wot the dickens is the matter?" queried the coalman, starting up.

A disheveled looking individual made his appearance at the door.

"Matter, you thickhead!" shouted the man, frantically endeavoring to pull his hair up in clots by the roots, "you are putting the coal down the wrong hole. My wife's people live there!"—London Tit-Bits.

His Limit.

"I'm getting along," said Mr. Cumrox. "I'm progressing slowly, but surely."

"In what?"

"Culture. I've been traveling around with Mrs. C. and the girls until I'm getting right refined. But there's one thing I don't think I'll achieve. I don't believe I'll ever be able to go into an antique store and tell the difference between bric-a-brac and junk."—Washington Star.

The Equinoxes.

The equinoctial storms are no longer believed in by scientific persons. The equinoxes are the dates of the year when the sun crosses the equator at one of the equinoctial points. They occur about March 21 and Sept. 21, and, though storms have been known to occur about those times, they are no longer considered as due to the perfectly natural occurrence of the crossing.

Like the buffalo of the plains, many wild animals, dispossessed by the advance of civilization, are rapidly disappearing from the regions in which they once abounded. In an article which will appear in The Youth's Companion, Dr. Felix Oswald points out where they are still numerous and undisturbed, and where the huntsman may still find a "paradise."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Garfield Tea is an Herb Medicine; it is of inestimable value in all cases of stomach, liver, kidney and bowel disorders; it promotes a healthy action of all these organs.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The Best Preparation for Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The Worm Turned.

Mrs. Enpeck—You let people domineer over you too much, Henry. You should learn to say "no" occasionally.

Mr. Enpeck—Yes; that's right, and I wish to goodness you had said it on a certain occasion.—Chicago News.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine **Carter's Little Liver Pills.**

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

GREAT DAM MADE OF SODA.

One of the Most Wonderful Natural Freaks in a Montana Canyon.

Probably few people ever heard of a soda dam, but such a freak of nature really exists in an unfrequented part of the great West. A. O. Wright of the Indian service, who travels extensively through that section of the country west of the Missouri River, in speaking of strange things he has encountered in his tours alluded to this soda dam. Asked what he meant by a soda dam, he said:

"In Box canyon, just above the hot springs of the Jemez River, Arizona, is a dam extending from one wall of the gorge to the other. This dam is nothing more or less than a massive wall of pure soda, rising to a height of 100 feet, and probably 600 feet from end to end. Nature's forces, of course, started their work of construction away back in the dim and distant past, when deposits of soda contained in the water thrown off by the springs were made at the base of what has since developed into one of the natural wonders of the West. Those deposits must have been made with remarkable rapidity.

"Just ten years ago the Jemez River rose to an unprecented height, and under the abnormal pressure of the torrent a lower section of the dam gave way, leaving a breach in the wall of soda about twenty feet high. When the water subsided the lake formed by the dam was of course destroyed, leaving the upper eighty feet of the dam high and dry.

"I passed through that section of Arizona this last summer and purposely visited the soda dam. I was most astonished to see that the twenty-foot breach had been nearly filled in. The soda from the springs had made fresh deposits and gradually patched up the hole made in 1890. At the present rate the breach will be entirely closed in another year and the lake will resume its former proportions.

"Previous to the break in the dam the lake above was fully 600 feet wide and extended up the canyon for at least three-quarters of a mile. Scientists who have examined the dam are of the opinion that it will never attain a height much above 100 feet, for the deposits in the water seem to sink in that great depth before the brink is reached. As they fall, however, they will tend to strengthen the base of the dam and will gradually decrease the depth of the lake at its lower end."—Washington Star.

QUEER STORIES

The crust of earth under Japan must be comparatively thin, judging by the number of earthquake shocks in that country. They average over five hundred a year.

Philadelphia was the largest of American cities at the time the first census was taken, 110 years ago, and New York was second, Boston was then third, Charleston fourth and Baltimore fifth.

The typhoon of the Orient is an own sister of the West India cyclone. It is generally in low altitudes, late in the summer or early in the autumn, at the western edge of the Pacific, not far from the Philippines. It begins its career by moving westward, but in time returns to the coast of China and Japan.

The Charter Oak is in Hartford, Conn., and concealed the charter of the colony for several years from 1687. Washington took command of the army under an elm tree in Cambridge. The treaty elm, under which William Penn signed the famous treaty with the Indians in 1682, was upon the banks of the Delaware. It died in 1829.

The largest hothouses in the country devoted exclusively to the cultivation of orchids are in New Jersey. Four hundred varieties may be found there from Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico, the principal supply sources; also from other tropical and subtropical countries, including one from the Philippines, which has taken kindly to American soil.

Properties of Sulphate of Quinine.

Sulphate of quinine has some very curious properties, one of them being its power to impress an image of itself on a sheet of sensitive paper in the dark. If a design be drawn on a sheet of paper with sulphate of quinine, exposed for a few minutes to the sun, then placed on a sheet of sensitive paper, put in a book and left for a few hours, a perfect image of the drawing will be found impressed on the sheet of paper. Writing may be copied on sensitive paper in this way, but it must be reversed, or the writing will be reversed on the sensitive paper.

Remains of Ancient Man.

In some grottoes in Algeria French explorers recently discovered stone implements mingled with the remains of extinct animals belonging to quarternary times. Further explorations indicate that during the age when the grottoes were inhabited the coast of Algeria had a configuration different from that of to-day. Among the animals associated with the ancient human inhabitants of Algeria were the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus and various species of ruminants.

Odd Story of Remenyi.

When Remenyi, the late famous violinist, was a young man he was engaged by a parvenu to play at a dinner, the agreement being that he was to furnish music from 8 until 11 o'clock. He opened the program with an andante movement from Mozart, a composition commencing very slow and soft. The host turned to his guests, and in a petulant tone said: "That's just like those musicians. I hired him by the hour, and see how slowly he plays."

Comforting Poor Papa.

A well-known business man whose head is bare, yet who wears a luxuriant growth of whiskers, was being railed recently for being bald by some of his intimate friends in the presence of his small daughter. Little Mabel didn't understand that it was all in jest, and crawling upon her parent's lap put her arms about his neck and turned defiantly toward his tormentors: "My papa w'ud ruvver hav' his top hair on his chin, w'udn't you, papa?"

The New Cup Defender,

Now being built, is confidently expected to be the fastest sailing vessel ever built. Its construction is being kept a secret, but it is whispered that it will easily hold the cup. America is rapidly coming to the front. A good example of this is in that famous household remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has defended health for half a century past. It holds the record for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, nervousness, biliousness and la grippe.

The average woman is not averse to being looked after, for she is nearly always conceited enough to think she commands every man's admiration.

DON'T GET FOOTSORE, GET FOOT-EASE, A powder. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests and comforts; makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chilblains, Sweating, Damp or Frosted Feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. Don't get footsore, get Foot-Ease. Try it *today*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores at 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A man should have plenty of backbone for himself—and plenty of ham bone for the rest of the family.

Hoitt's School.

Hoitt's School (for boys), Menlo Park, Cal., has more students and is in better condition than ever. Spring term begins January 7th, 1901. Send for catalogue. Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Principal.

Ceremony was invented by a wise man to keep the fools at a distance.

Millions Use Carter's Ink which is sure proof of its excellent quality. Is made chemically accurate. Therefore the best.

The beneficial results of Garfield Tea upon the system are apparent after a few days' use: the complexion is cleared, FOR THE BLOOD HAS BEEN PURIFIED.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The famous old Gilt Edge Whiskey is recommended by physicians for family and medicinal use, because it is pure. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors for U. S. A.

Ernest Gardner of Napa, only 19 years old, has been given full charge of the surveying party for the Mt. St. John Oil Co. D. M. Munro and Harry Kipp left on the 26th to run a preliminary railroad line near Lake Tulare. These gentlemen were all students of the Van der Naillen School of Engineering of San Francisco, which procured their situations for them.

Learn Shorthand at Home. To all persons commencing within two months a six-months' course by mail in practical shorthand will be given by Robt. F. Gallagher, the expert court reporter, for $2. Text book furnished free. This offer is bona fide. Correspondence solicited. Better results accomplished by this means than by attending any so-called Business College for same length of time. Don't let this opportunity slip. Mail classes now forming. Address: Gallagher-Marsh College, Parrott Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Tonic for Impaired Health. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, Kentucky Favorite Whiskey, unsurpassed for medicinal purposes.

The Mystery of Gout.

It is better to confess ignorance than to assume false knowledge. In spite of the careful study that has been given to the subject of gout it must be admitted that we are as yet uninformed as to its exact nature.—Medical Record.

An Inventive Genius.

Mr. Small—Do you know her?

Mrs. Small—Only by reputation. Her husband is the inventor of the cash register for married men's trousers pockets.—Ainslee's Magazine.

Fitting.

A tailor made suit is sometimes followed by a lawyer made suit and this in turn by a nonsuit.—St. Paul Dispatch.

You Dread Pneumonia. Then why don't you stop the cough that leads to it and to Consumption? Be prudent. Get

Acker's English Remedy

the great cough and consumption cure; stop the hacking cough; heal your sore lungs. ACKER'S cures a cold and cough in a day.

"I had a hard cough over a year and a half. Raised blood. Doctor and friends said I had quick consumption. Two bottles of ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY completely cured me." FRANK S. HALL, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

Write to us for testimonials and free illustrated book on Consumption

Sold at 25c, 50c and $1.00 a bottle. If you are not satisfied return the bottle to your druggist, and get your money back. W. H. Hooker & Co., Proprs., Buffalo, N. Y.

OIL

Send for my book "OIL FIELDS OF CALIFORNIA," ILLUSTRATED, mailed free.

Buy Vesuvius at 35c and make money. Now drilling. Adjoins the big Lion well.

JAMES R. T. MERSHON
Government Licensed Broker
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OIL

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A Necessity.

The sage has had his say against marrying in haste; here is the same thought with a prettier coloring.

A solemn and awe inspiring bishop was examining a class of girls and asked:

"What is the best preparation for the sacrament of matrimony?"

"A little coortin, me lord!" was the unexpected reply of one of the number, whose nationality may be guessed.—Exchange.

What Was the Use?

Mother—Goodness, how did you hurt your finger so?

Little Son—With a hammer.

"When?"

"A good while ago."

"I didn't hear you cry."

"No, mother. I thought you were out."—Stray Stories.

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How it reddens the skin, itches, oozes, dries and scales!

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The suffering from it is sometimes intense; local applications are resorted to—they mitigate, but cannot cure.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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THE OLD-FASHIONED FIDDLER.

Oh, rare old-fashioned fiddler, how your distant mellow tunes
In recollection's crevices are sobbing, while the croons
Of tender heart-born melody in misty music swoons
In far, faint dreams where cadence beams across life's dim lagoons.

When you played the "Devil's Dream," old fiddler, long ago,
Or "Fire in the Mountain" blazed from your strings and bow,
Or "Nellie Gray," "The Flying Cloud," or "Where the Waters Flow,"
With finger tips upon its lips your music quivered so.

And while enchanted cherubim were knocking at the door
The tapping of your massive foot kept time upon the floor;
A halo seemed to take the place of that old hat you wore,
Your rugged hands were like two wands that charmed me more and more.

Oh, rare old-fashioned fiddler with your music unsurpassed
From out the gloom of other years, the gloom that's deep and vast;
Come and play your music through, I'd hear you to the last,
Oh, come to me from mystery where time has held you fast.

—Denver News.

Like a Tale that Is Told.

IT was one of those June afternoons when one is filled with the joy of living, and London was bathed in mellow sunshine. Mrs. Varney leaned back in her victoria as it bore her through the park and along Piccadilly, delighting in the beauty of the day, the vast blueness above her and the hum of moving life around. She was one of the women who enjoy life and love to bask in the sunshine. As they passed an imposing-looking club, a man standing on the step raised his hat. In response to Mrs. Varney's signal the carriage drew up to the curb and he came across the pavement.

"What a glorious afternoon," she said, after the first greeting, 'and I am going to spend an hour of it under a roof."

"Any particular roof?"

"The Academy."

"Won't it be stuffy?"

"Will you try the experiment with me, or are you otherwise engaged?"

"I am at liberty, and shall be delighted."

He took his seat beside her, and they drove on once more.

"I was so pleased to meet you again," she said, with a ring of genuineness in her tone.

"And I am glad of this opportunity for a quiet talk; it was an impossibility the other evening. You have been abroad ten years—what are your impressions on returning? It must be so very interesting to go away for such a long time."

"It was not always interesting."

"The coming back must be—meeting people again and drifting into the same current once more."

"Yes, I find a pleasure in seeing things—and people."

She flashed one of her bright smiles at him.

"I was a girl in the schoolroom when you came to say goodby; it seems centuries ago."

"You had a brown plait down your back."

"My pigtail! Oh, I discarded that soon afterward. I came out that winter you know. Married Mr. Varney the following spring, and have been a widow four years. It represents a lifetime, doesn't it? Have I altered very much?"

He looked down at the beautiful, smiling face.

"If it were not for the regrettable absence of the pigtail, I should say not at all."

"How nice of you. But, really, I have altered, of course. And you look—older."

"I feel older."

There was something of sadness in his voice.

"I was not a very young man when I went out, and India—especially that little cit yon the Plains—does not tend to rejuvenate one."

"I wonder why you stayed."

"I was the fifth life from the title, and a poor man."

'I see. How strange it all is."

The carriage turned into the courtyard of Burlington House, and they alighted.

"You have not seen the pictures yet, of course," she said, as they went up the stairs.

"No, my time has been fairly well occupied, for the two weeks I have been home."

"Then I must show you all those that are talked about, and one or two I like, that are not talked about."

Conversing lightly, they entered the rooms and Mrs. Varney drew her companion's attention to the pictures of the year, showing a good knowledge of her catalogue, and amusing him with witticisms.

As they entered the third room a small picture "on the line" caught his eye, so that he went forward, almost abruptly.

"I spent my boyhood there—and left it behind me."

His voice was very grave, and a tired look had come into his worn, brown face, so that she checked the idle words rising to her lips and stood beside him in silence while he gazed at the little picture, and stood before it.

"Number 2237," Mrs. Varney said consulting her catalogue. "The Old Church at Brentwell in Norfolk."

Perhaps her greatest charm was that she always understood.

He turned in a moment or so.

"It was very good of you to bring me here," he said.

"I am glad you have been interested. Now, shall we go back into the sunshine; I was going on to my sister's to tea. Do you remember Ethel, the other jigtail? She is married now. Will you come and see if she has altered?"

"Thanks, I shall be pleased."

* * * * * * * *

When the slow afternoon train stopped at Barton Gate, Lord Farehaven alighted from a first-class compartment, the only traveler.

"Luggage?" interrogated the porter.

"No, I have only my bag; can you send it on to the Crown at Brentwell?"

"There's no fear o' that, I think. Some 'un is sure to be goin' that way. If not, I'll send one o' my boys."

So Lord Farehaven went through the gate and along the well-remembered road to Brentwell village, a distance of two miles, which he soon covered with his easy, swinging stride.

There had been no one to speak of in the Crown all day, for it was haying time and every man was in the fields. An old man sat by the fireside, although no fire burnt on the hearth, and smoked meditatively; no sound save the tick of a grandfather's clock broke the silence. Then a firm step sounded without, a hand raised the latch, and Lord Farehaven entered the low-ceiled kitchen which served also as bar.

"Good day, Mr. Rolfe," he said pleasantly.

"Good day to yew, sir, though I doan't rightly know hew yew be."

"A stranger to these parts for many years. My name was Steele—Hubert Steele—when I lived about here."

"Steele? Ah! my memory ain't what it was! I'm going on eight-four year come Michaelmas, y' see, an' I forget names an' such like."

"Can I have a bed here to-night?"

"Ah! that yew can. I'll just call my gran'darter," the old man replied, rising to the back door, which, when opened, disclosed a vista of meadowlands and haystacks. "'Liza! 'Liza!" he called in his old, feeble voice. "Where's that there mawther gone? Arter them chaps that's raking in the medder, I'll lay. 'Liza!"

He hobbled out of sight, and Lord Farehaven sat himself on the warm sofa that he remembered to have stood in the same place twenty years ago—when Gabriel Rolfe had been a hale old man with a face like a ruddy pippin and with a hearty voice.

'Liza came in presently, a shy girl of some 16 years, and from her he learned a good deal of the changes time had wrought in the little village. Then he ordered some dinner to be prepared for him, and strolled out into the village street and toward the church.

The old church at Brentwell stands on slightly rising ground and commands an extensive view of the broad fen land.

Lord Farehaven leaned upon the low stone wall that skirts the churchyard, gazing at the sacred edifice, while his boyhood memories crowded thick and fast around him. He remembered just such a June evening as this—sitting beside his mother in the old worm-eaten oak pew, listening indolently to the service, with his attention wandering ever and again to Pleasance Greenacre, sitting on the other side of the aisle, sometimes turning her gray eyes shyly to meet his, and a shaft of golden light striking through the west window, turning her long, fair hair into a living name. How he had adored her—twenty years ago. He wondered if she were alive—a wife and mother perhaps; and wondering still, entered the iron gate and walked among the green graves, some with stones at their head, some neglected and forgotten. In one corner he came upon a little flower-covered grave, surrounded with white stones, and having a cross at the head. It bore these words:

"To the memory of Pleasance Greenacre, who died on Easter Day, 1885."

The setting sun shone full upon the stone, as in years gone by it had shone on Pleasance Greenacre's golden hair.

* * * * * * * *

It was Sunday afternoon and Mrs. Varney had strolled into Kensington gardens, preferring the shade of the trees to her drawing room—a view shared entirely by the two fox terriers who accompanied her.

She found a comfortable shady seat, and settled herself down to think; and her thoughts were of Lord Farehaven.

She called him Hubert to herself, because he had been Hubert when he was her brother's greatest chum, in the days before he went to India. Hubert Steele had been her ideal, and Lord Farehaven did not fall far short of it. She had been very glad to meet him again, more glad than she cared to acknowledge—and he had seemed glad, too. Looking up she saw him approaching, and her pulses quickened.

"I learned you were in the gardens," he said, seating himself at her bidding, "so decided to follow you."

"I hardly expected you to-day, or anyone, and so I brought my poor doggies out for a run. They hate London. Have you been away? I half thought you would be at the opera last night. Ethel and I looked in vain for you."

"I ran down into the country for a day, on Friday, and only returned at 8 last evening."

She remembered the picture.

"And is it like what it was?"

"Like and unlike. It all seems so unreal—like a tale that is told."

"I know that feeling—as though one had been some one else in those far-off days. The past never satisfies me. Some people live in the past; I think the present is the happiest time. It is a mistake to treasure up dead rose leaves when the roses bloom every year."

"And yet the scent of the dead leaves is sweet."

"Not so sweet as the freshly gathered roses from the garden."

Lord Farehaven looked gravely at her.

"We may not all pluck them," he said.

'Perhaps it is because we do not dare—or do not care," she replied softly.

"Gladys," he said, taking her little gloved hand in his own. "Will you show me where to gather the roses?"—Mainly About People.

ODD LONGINGS OF CHILDREN.

They Want Money Purses, Scent Bottles and Gold-Headed Canes.

"Children's wants are often surprising," said the matron of an institution for homeless little ones. "Once there came here a poor, little, neglected, half-starved, lame girl.

"A charitably disposed woman took her for a drive. On the way home she brought the child through the shopping district.

"'Now, tell me what you want most of everything you have seen. Is it a doll?'

"'Please, ma'am, I'd like a bottle of scent,' was the unexpected answer, as she pointed to a bottle of cologne."

On another ocasion a lady who was visiting the institution asked a small boy what she must bring him for Christmas. "A walking-stick with a gold head," he said quickly.

"That is the way with the children," the matron explained. "They have never been used to playthings and they don't miss them.

"An instance of this was an orphan who had been banged around during her seven years of life from one poor family to another. None of them had been able to give her more than barely enough to eat and a few old cast-off rags for clothes.

"A wealthy woman became interested in the unhappy tot after she came to us.

"'You're to have a new dress and a new hat,' she told the waif, 'and something else nice. Now what is that something else?'

"'Is it a purse—a money purse?' she shouted. 'That's what I've always wanted more'n anything in the world.'"

How He Got Even.

One of my most successful excursions, says the author of an entertaining article on Modern Jerusalem in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, resulted from the opportune appearance of a goat on top of a stone wall. It was down near the bazaars.

"What is the goat doing up there?" I inquired.

"He has gone up there to eat," said the dragoman.

"To eat?"

"Yes, to—what you call pasture."

"Pasture on the roof?"

"Yes, it is large. Many things grow there. You wish to go up?"

It ended in our getting two Moslem lads to show us a place where it was possible to climb the wall with the help of cracks for hands and feet. At least it was possible for them to climb it, but I slipped when about halfway up, and came down sprawling. The Moslem lads laughed heartily, which was mortifying; so when we finally got safely up (I was pulled and boosted) I made the dragoman translate the proverb which says that every man is good at his own game. And I offered them a plaster each to imitate me in a little thing that any lad in my country would do easily. They wished to try.

"Stand on your left foot," said I, "like this. Bend your right foot up and hold it in your right hand—so. Then go down slowly until your right knee touches the ground—so, and come up again."

The Moslem lads tried this several times, and went sprawling after each attempt, while I laughed.

"Tell them that is my game," I said, and felt better.

The Continued Story.

"I never let a man die at the end of a chapter," the historian Freeman once said, "because Johnny Green told me not to." The modern continued story exemplifies a like theory of pausing at the very brink of an absorbing event. We sometimes complain of a novel which runs a year serially. Let us think on our mercies.

The first two parts of the "Astree," one of the most famous of French novels, were published in 1610. An admiring public waited four or five years for the third part and several more for the fourth and fifth parts.

At the same time lived Mademoiselle de Scudery, memorable as the author of the first romances of any note written by a woman. She composed, and published by installments, novels of a length unknown to the feeble readers of to-day. Every story was originally issued in batches of small octavos, sometimes running to a score or so! Mr. Vincent describes her as "the most pitiless writer of fiction that the world has ever known."

The same seventeenth century illustrates again the willingness of French writers to bide their time. The poet Malherbe wished to console a friend on the death of his wife. By the time the poem was finished the gentleman had been consoled, remarried, and was himself dead!

Left Undone.

When one invests one's capital in a vocation or a mission of life, one cannot afford to have friends. The expensiveness of friendship does not lie in what one does for one's friends, but in what one, out of regard for them, leaves undone. This means the crushing of many an intellectual germ.

Food Value of Fish.

Fish has very high food value; in fact, is very nearly as nutritious as chicken or turkey.

Some men are bigamists, but one wife is more than the average man can manage.

GARDEN OF EDEN FOR RENT.

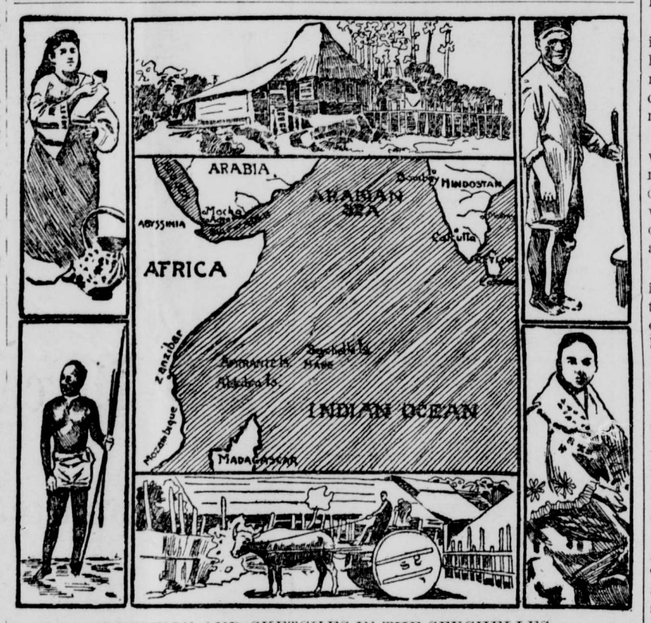
The British Government Offers the Seychelles for Lease.

Somebody, having the price and being so disposed, may take a long term lease on the site of the Garden of Eden. The British government of the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean has given notice that bids will be received for periods of nine, twenty-one and thirty years on the islands of the Aldabra group proper, the Cosmoledo group, and the islands of Astove and Assumption. As to just which one of the islands was the home of Adam and Eve, however, the man who takes the lease must determine.

According to travelers almost any of these islands might easily fill the fanciful conditions that may have existed with the first man. There "every prospect pleases," and on many of the islands there are no men to be vile. The lessee of these islands will take them for purely commercial purposes, but their settings are considered to be ideal for dreamer or painter.

Fixing upon the Seychelles group as having contained the site of Eden, the archaeologist has had little more to guide him than has one who chose the South Sea Islands. The four quarters of the globe have been settled upon by one or another as the place of this garden described in Genesis, but in the Seychelles selection the beauties of the islands have been emphasized as lending color to the belief.

There are eighty of these in the general group, having an area of about 102 English square miles. Of these eighty islands only eighteen are inhabited. They rise from a bank, submerged from ten to forty fathoms, and lie almost on the equator, in the blue of the Indian Ocean. Aden, on the Suez Canal, is 1,400 miles northwest, and Zanzibar is 1,000 miles west. The islands were discovered by the Portuguese at the beginning of the sixteenth century, but they made no efforts to occupy them. The French took possession of the group in 1742, calling them after Count Herault de Seychelles of the East Indian fleet. The British wrested them from the French in 1794, taking Mauritius also. Mahe is the largest island and has the seat of government, called Victoria. This capital is an admiralty coaling station, about thirty days' travel from London.



LOCATION AND SKETCHES IN THE SEYCHELLES.

Most of these islands rise deeply from the sea. Those of the Aldabra group and the islands of Mauritius and Reunion are of volcanic origin. The Seychelles proper are of granite formation, and from them to the west the sea deepens rapidly until soundings have been taken from 9,000 to 12,000 feet.

Most peculiar of these island groups are the Seychelles, with their towering mountains, crowned with castellated blocks of gray granite and even the valleys studded with them. The mountains rise from 2,600 to 3,000 feet above sea level and are sources of many of the rapid streams that course through the islands. The rainfall in a year may aggregate 100 inches or more, and these wash down the granite fragments from the hills, cutting gorges and canyons in the rock formation. The rocks, however, serve the purpose of retaining the rich soil of the islands and most of them are jungles of tropical vegetation.

It is a land of ease and plenty. Creoles from Mauritius and Reunion effected a settlement of the main islands about 150 years ago. In 1850 negroes were imported as laborers from Mozambique. Europeans, Indians and Chinese have followed until the population of the eighteen inhabited islands is about 20,000 of all shades, most of them speaking the French tongue, in spite of the 100 years' occupancy by the British.

Until the English commissioners took up the government of the Seychelles piracy was one of the evils of that portion of the Indian Ocean. The British broke this up, however, and for many years the islands have been the home of the indolent. To-day the island industries are fishing and the growing of tropical fruits and vegetables. The cocoa palm is one of the chief sources of revenue to the island. Sugar cane, vanilla, cloves, pepper, coffee and sweet potatoes are produced in great quantities.

Live on Five Cents a Day.

Five cents a day is the cost of living among the Ruskinites, or members of the socialist colony, which, after becoming somewhat famous in Tennessee, was transported to a site near Waycross, Ga., where it now flourishes.

Co-operation is the secret of these remarkable economic conditions. By combining exercising thrift, discretion and a good deal of self-denial the 5 cents daily expended purchases enough to keep each Ruskinite robust and cheerful. The bill of fare that results is by no means palate-tickling, but it is adequate and hygienic, and the Ruskinites say they like it. Any one might, living in the open air and exercising vigorously. In any case, they are proud of having demonstrated something. They are living on the lowest daily expenditure that is possible, and that is a triumph of a sort.

Here is an outline of the fashion in which this economic miracle is accomplished:

All provisions are bought at wholesale and in large quantities. They are then cooked in the community kitchen and cooked, of course, by the colonists. Socialists do not employ servants. When cooked the food is served in the community dining room, where tables are set for 300 persons.

Vegetables are the chief article of the Ruskinite diet, and as they are raised by the community itself they are abundant and cheap. In seasons when fewer vegetables are produced the daily cost of living is increased from 5 to 7 cents.

Penny Savings a Success.

A penny saved is a penny earned seems to be the motto upon which the Penny Savings Society of Chicago, organized June 15, 1897, has been proceeding. The object of this society is to teach thrift and frugality. Through the medium of purchasing bright, attractive stamps from one penny upward, children have been taught the lesson of economy and saving. A total of 1,875,050 stamps from 1 cent up to 50 have been purchased since the organization of the society, and its influence is widely extending through the co-operation of the schools, the social settlements, the bureau of associated charities and other organizations. Whenever a sufficient sum has been saved in this way the saver is advised to deposit it in a saving bank, and thus habits of saving are inculcated.

In this way pennies that formerly went for cigarettes, candy, gum and various other artices have found their way to the society, where they have accumulated until by their aid shoes, clothing, books, etc., were purchased with them, or a bank account was opened. Self-help and the inculcation of right habits of economy are what the work of the society represents, and it has now become a factor of importance in the training of the young.—Chicago News.

Horseshoes for Luck.

The custom of keeping horseshoes for luck is said to have originated at the time when in every home was the picture of the patron saint. About the head of the saint was the distinguished halo, which was frequently made of metal, sometimes the shape of a horseshoe. When anything happened to the picture the halo was kept and remained fastened to the door, in order that the saint's influence might still prevail. As the bit of metal was the most substantial part of the picture it soon became the custom to make a charm of this part only, and the horseshoe followed logically as a prevention against evil.

Problems of the Ages.

The lecturer on occult science clasped her hands and leaned forward on the stand in front of her.

"I have endeavored," she said, "to make this subject as plain as its inherently mysterious nature will permit. Before I take my seat, however, I will wait a moment to answer any question you may like to ask for the purpose of clearing up whatever points may still seem obscure to you."

"I wish you could tell me, ma'am," asked a hollow-voiced, cadaverous man, rising up in a distant corner of the hall, "why women kiss each other."—Chicago Tribune.

Guards the Chickens Well.

According to an American the best guardian for poultry is a Scotch collie. It is readily taught to guide ducks, geese, etc., to their feeding grounds and bring them back. The collie, it appears, takes a lively interest in the work and his courage makes him a good protector.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

In China coal miners work twelve hours a day for 10 cents a day.

The Omaha Bee predicts that soon the big heading type for newspapers will be a thing of the past.

The municipal authorities of Glasgow are considering a proposition for the establishment of a city savings bank.

Tea and sugar cost Russia yearly $264,000,000; spirits, beer and wine are consumed to the value of $140,000,000 only.

Clerks and the clergy are the most numerous patrons of the bicycle. Teachers are also great patrons of the wheel.

At the beginning of this century British shipping amounted to only 2,000,000 tons. A maximum of 10,000,000 tons marks the commencement of its decline.

St. Louis has a man who smokes 159 cigarettes every day. When last heard of he was so nervous that his wife refused to let him take a gun and go hunting.

London agents will ask the government to establish a national art gallery in this country. They have an idea that the taste for art in America should be cultivated.

Lord Rosebery has aroused all England by telling them that America is the center of the Anglo-Saxon race and that if Pitt had lived longer Queen Victoria would be ruling from Washington.

Daniel Chester French is the "author" of the symbolical statues which are to ornament the State Capitol Building at St. Paul, Minn. It is a fortunate artist who gets a commission from a State patron.

Wu-Ting-Fang is disposed to be charitable. In a recent speech at Pittsburg he said: "Here the rich use the ample means at their disposal for the benefit of the people, and the people have good reason to bless the rich."

A man in New York has lost a day when he has not perfected something new. He has turned out his one-hundred-and twenty-seventh patented invention, consisting of a finger-ring that cuts twine and erases marks on a package.

Socrates: "If the soul be immortal, it requires to be cultivated with attention, not only for what we call the time of life, but for that which is to follow—I mean eternity; and the least neglect in this point may be attended with endless consequences."

Book-buyers will pay occasionally a good round price for an old book. In London a thirty-one-page pamphlet relating to New York and printed in 1670 brought $2,000. It was not bought to hold for a rise in the market, but will go into a private library.

Old guns are not valued highly. The guns which cost Uncle Sam about $1,000,000 went on the "bargain counter" at the Charlestown navy yard and only sold for $12,000. They were antiquated pieces which had been discarded from the Boston harbor defenses.

The Japanese people have an "open door" for all new ideas. Their government is considering the advisability of inflicting capital punishment by means of suffocation—placing the subject in an air-tight chamber, and then exhausting the air from the chamber by means of a pump.

When a State is smaller than a city and has more legislative representation there is room for considering why this should be so. The Louisville Times says: "The State of Delaware, with its three votes in the Electoral College, cast a smaller popular vote than did Louisville, in point of population the eighteenth city of the Union."

When Spain goes into comparison with an up-to-date nation the result is not flattering to her. Spain has only 11,500 miles of railway, while France, of about the same area, has 36,000. Spain transports annually 16,000,000 passengers and 8,000,000 tons of minerals and merchandise; France transports 400,000,000 passengers and 110,000,000 tons of goods.

The London Sketch has the following: The late Prof. Thomas Davidson was a master of many languages. On one occasion he had an interview with the Pope. The conversation was carried on in several languages, including ecclesiastical Latin. At this last his Holiness remarked that his visitor must be an Italian. "Ego sum Scotus," replied Prof. Davidson: "I am a Scotchman."

The evil comes in with the good. The St. Paul Pioneer Press says: "There is always some plaguey worm hole or rotten spot in the apples which Uncle Sam puts into his annexation basket. With New Mexico we annexed the Gila monster; with Hawaii, the leprosy; with the Philippines, Aguinaldo; and now comes the story that if we acquire the Danish West Indies we shall annex therewith a new kind of grasshopper.

TALISMANS

Worn by Monarchs and Potentates to Prevent Disaster.

Some of the most powerful monarchs in the world are the possessors of talismans, the loss of which would fill them with dire forebodings and dismay.

The autocratic Czar of all the Russias constantly carries about with him a ring, without which nothing would induce him to move a step from his palace. Though this is really a fiction, it is believed to contain a tiny piece of the cross on which the Savior was crucified.

The ring is supposed to be endowed with some occult power of shielding its wearer from personal danger; hence the Czar's anxiety to always have it with him. Belief in its magic influence was immensely strengthened by the fact of the present Emperor's grandfather being without the ring at the moment of his assassination.

The Shah of Persia always wears a belt set with a superb emerald, to which he ascribes the same virtue as the Czar attribute to his sacred ring. The belt is filled with onion peeling, the object of which is said to be to move any would-be assassin to tears.

When the late Shah visited this country he was never seen in public without this protecting belt and gem. He thoroughly believed that if he traveled without the emerald disaster would overtake him, and by a strange coincidence it actually did.

It will be remembered that this Persian monarch was foully assassinated not many years ago, and it was a singular fact that he was not wearing the gem at the time.

King George of Greece possesses a talisman which is also a grim reminder of an attempt on his life. Just at the conclusion of the war with Turkey he was waylaid and shot at several times, one of the bullets imbedding itself in the box of his carriage.

His majesty's escape was so miraculous that he had this bullet extracted and made into a charm for his watch-chain. He would not part with it for a kingdom, firmly believing that, as it mercifully missed him when directed at him, it was designed to insure him immunity from assassination.

The Sultan of Turkey, who lives in constant dread of what has been described as the "happy dispatch," would not be an Oriental if he did not believe in the efficacy of charms. His own particular talisman is said to be a richly bejeweled miniature dagger, which he invariably carries about with him.

Despite its virtues, however, he takes the precaution of insisting on one of his ministers tasting every dish prepared for him before partaking of it himself.

When the late German Emperor was lying desperately ill at San Remo a remakable amulet was sent to him by the Sultan. It consisted of a string of nine stones of the size of hazel nuts, each of which bore an inscription from the Koran and had been prayed over by a moslem priest.

Accompanying this royal talisman was a letter assuring the Emperor that if he only wore it his health would be at once restored.

The Ameer of Afghanistan wears a beautiful gold ring, to which he ascribes the fact of his having survived so long the machinations of his enemies. He has been a good many times reported dead, but thanks to the magic of his golden ring he still lives to praise its protecting virtues.

Defeating Himself.

One day, writes a Western missionary, we were traveling across the plains in the caboose of a freight train. A young divinity student was with us, one of the argumentative kind who prejudice their hearers at once against theology. He was ready to argue about anything and everything, and presently engaged in a heated discussion with a grimy tramp, on the disadvantages of education.

The tramp maintained that the less a man knew and the less education he had, the happier he was. He showed so much skill and adroitness, such mastery of logic and literature, that he absolutely routed the poor boy, so that the latter rose and went out on the platform, leaving the other chuckling over his pipe in huge enjoyment of an easy victory. Suddenly a listener turned to him, and asked suddenly:

"What college are you from?"

The tramp, takes by surprise, did not stop to consider the weight his answer would carry against his own argument.

"Yale," said he.

He had defeated himself.

The Ticket Came Back.

A recent number of the Railway Journal contains a well-authenticated story of a railway ticket which took a sudden journey on its own account.

As a north-bound train on the Colorado and Southern road passed one of the stations a passenger in a forward car raised a window, and in an instant his ticket was blown from his hands out-of-doors.

The passenger naturally gave it up for lost, and was very much surprised when the baggage-master handed it to him a little while later.

It appears that when the ticket flew through the window a south-bound train was passing. The suction of that train, which was moving at a rapid rate, drew the ticket along with it, and as it passed the rear end of the north-bound train it blew into the door of the smoking-car. There it was found by the baggage-master.

Not Arguing.

The person who feels like saying, "Let us keep silence, that I may have the talk all to myself," would fain reduce conversation to an entirely one-sided affair.

The London Daily News says that the late Mr. Charles Keene, the artist of Punch, used to describe, with a great delight, the method of a certain man whom he called "a pot-house Ruskin."

This person was sitting with a friend in an inn parlor, and was haranguing the other man on matters in general. Finally the friend ventured mildly to interpose an objection. The speaker drew himself up with much dignity.

"I ain't a-arguing with you," said he. "I'm a-telling you!"

Four boxes rule the world—the cartridge box, the ballot box, the jury box, and last, but not least, the feminine hat box.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22.....1901

Mosby Men to Get $2,000,000.

A press dispatch:

DENVER, Col., Feb. 12.

Colonel John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate guerilla, stated to-day there were only about 100 of his men surviving to divide the $2,000,000 left them by Baron Robert von Massow of the German army.

"I have no official news of the bequest but have heard the report," said Colonel Mosby. "At no time did I have more than 400 men in my battalion. I preferred a small body of picked men who could be handled. The fact that I dodged about for two years, chased by 200,000 men, seems to vindicate my judgment.

"De Wet in South Africa is doing the same thing. It will take a million men to catch him. There are only 100 survivors of my command, but when the money comes I'll venture that I will find that I had an army of 100,000.

"Von Massow was a big, dashing fellow who had been in the Prussian army. I gave him an honorable discharge after he was treacherously shot in the back in Fairfax county, Virginia, by an officer whom he had captured. He recovered, however, and served in the Austrian and Franco-Prussian wars."

Colonel Mosby is a resident of San Francisco, and the Denver dispatch says that he was on the way to Virginia to visit his daughters. Ex-County Clerk Wm. L. Hunter was Mosby's lieutenant, or second in command. According to our recollection, Mr. Hunter's well written account of the Massow incident does not say that he recovered after being shot by an officer who had called for quarters and surrendered. Nevertheless, we hope that the $2,000,000 legacy may turn out to be a fact.

Under caption of "Snowfall Bulletin—No. 1" the Climate and Crop Service of the Weather Bureau has published some interesting facts. From the volume of data presented we can, however, quote only the following:

"A large number of reports have been received in California giving snowfall data up to the end of January, 1901. Since these reports were received a succession of storms crossing the southern portion of California has materially altered the condition existing at the end of January. This will be shown in a snowfall bulletin for February. It is enough to remark here that not for many years past has the snowfall been so heavy in Central and Southern California and the outlook for an abundant supply of water so promising. The heavy rains seem to have amply filled all reservoirs. For the whole State not only is there a fair supply of ground water, but there will be ample surface supply in rivers and reservoirs for the coming summer months. Up to the present time there has not been a very large run off from melting snow. In the Sierras the snow appears to be well packed, and there have been no marked thaws."

The Santa Fe company has gained control of the California Eastern railway, which will be extended from Manvel, in San Bernardino county, to Goodsprings, Nevada, and ultimately be made a "through line" to Salt Lake. The road has its initial point at Blake, a station on the Santa Fe Pacific, about 35 miles from the California and Inyo county border line. It runs almost due north 30 miles, and the extension to Goodsprings will be 30 miles more. It will thus pass about 65 miles east of Resting Springs, which is in the southeastern corner of this county. There seems to be little doubt of the intention of the Santa Fe to beat out the Clark road to Utah. On the other side, according to the Los Angeles Herald, a manager of the Clark road said that the extension of the California Eastern would in no way interfere with the larger project. "Our line has not been surveyed, and there has even been no reconnoisance made of the territory as yet. Even if we should be forced to cross the proposed line, which I do not believe, it would not interfere with our road, which will be built just the same."

The Assembly Committee on Irrigation has passed favorably upon Melick's constitutional amendment No. 22, which proposes to do away with riparian rights and put the water of all streams under public control. The amendment is as follows:

"The water of all streams shall forever remain subject to public control. Beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure and the limit of all rights to water. The right to water for irrigation vests in the user and becomes appurtenant to the land irrigated. Water for irrigation is hereby declared to be a natural want."

The amendment is submitted in the form of a new section, to be known as "Section 37, Article 14, of the Constitution of the State of California." Laws under the same constitutional provision are said to be working well in Colorado and Wyoming.

Assessors of San Joaquin valley counties have met and agreed to make for 1901 the following uniform rate of assessment on stock and grain:

Range horses, $10 to $15; average work horses, $25 to $30; average mules $35; American cows, $25; average stock cattle, $15; beef cattle, $25; calves, $5 to $10; sheep—fat wethers, $3; ewes and stock sheep, $3; lambs, 75c.; bucks, $5; hogs, $3 per 100 pounds. Uniform rates for grain were adopted, somewhat conditional upon market values on the first Monday in March: Wheat, $10; barley, $8: rye, $8; corn, $12; grain hay, $5; alfalfa, $3. The assessment of bees was fixed at $3 a stand.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for supplying the offices of Inyo County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the year beginning July 1st, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902, as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment Lists for 1902.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for blank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1901, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at the office of the County Clerk, until and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 4, 1901, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.
Attest:
J. B. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, at the office of the County Clerk, until Thursday, April 4th, 1901, up to and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the services of a Physician, qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," to attend the indigent sick and dependent poor at the County Hospital and also within a radius of five miles from the physician's residence.

Also for such services as may be required upon prisoners in the County Jail and in charge of peace officers, within a radius of five miles of the physician's residence, for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon the indigent sick, dependent poor and prisoners aforesaid.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 4th day of April 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.
Attest:
J. E. MERONEY Clerk.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 4, 1901, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1901 and ending June 30, 1902. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.
Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of the County of Inyo and State of California for the fiscal year 1900-1901. The first publication thereof to be made on or before the Fifth day of June, 1901, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of Two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion for the time designated, and including such postponements as may be ordered by the said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List" and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 4th day of April 1900, and opened by said Board between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.
Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

-- -x- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprie

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

GREAT - -

CLEARANCE SALE

TO MAKE

ROOM FOR

THE NEW SPRING GOODS

NATHAN RHINE

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF
General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS

Agents for
SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:———
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Change of Principal Place of Business.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo county, California.

WHEREAS, the consent in writing of the holders of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock of said Corporation has been obtained and filed in the office of said Corporation, to the change of the principal place of business of said Corporation, from Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of said corporation, and to all whom it may concern, that the principal place of business of the said corporation, "NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY," will be changed from the said Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, on and after Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1900, and after three weeks publication of this notice, to Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, and that on and after the said 8th day of December, 1900, the said Lone Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, will be the principal place of business of said Corporation.

P. W. FORBES,
Dated Nov. 15th, 1900. Secretary.

Notice of Assessment.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, held on the 10th day of November, 1900, an assessment (No. 9) of ten cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in the office of Mack & Forbes, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of December, 1900, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 15th day of January, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated Nov. 12th, 1900, at the office of the Secretary, in the office of Mack & Forbes, Independence, Inyo County, California.

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Ulleda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th, 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

NOTICE TO REDEEM.

(Under Section 3785, of the Political Code.)

TO H. FAHRENKING or present owners.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the following described property situated in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz:

Frac. N E ¼, E ½ of N W ¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 19 S. R. 37 E. M. D. M., containing 117 acres, was on the 2nd day of July 1894, by the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, sold for delinquent taxes for the year 1893, to F. E. Densmore for the sum of Fourteen and 4-100 Dollars.

The amount due at the date hereof is Twenty-one and 64-100 Dollars, and upon the 13th day of October, 1900, the undersigned D. Holland, assignee of F. E. Densmore purchaser as aforesaid, will apply to the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo aforesaid for a deed of said property.

Witness my hand this 13th day of September, 1900.

D. HOLLAND.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

TO J. H. LOHMEYER:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, That I have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Lookout Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Copper Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Chief Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Little Mamie Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Contact Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Esmeralda Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Excelsior Mine, all situated in Mameya Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed January, 1900, in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December, 1899, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication), you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324.

JOHN BAXTER.

Manse, Nye Co., Nev., July 31, 1900. aug10

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HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

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IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Feb. 21, 1901:

Highest barometer	30.146	15
Lowest "	29.772	17
Highest temperature	66.0	20
Lowest "	37.0	15
Mean "	35.6	
Average dew point	35.1	
Average humidity	57.2	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	36 W	20
No. clear days	1	
No. part cloudy days	6	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	1	
Precipitation for week	.04	
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date m—		
Season of 1894-5 incomplete,	4.29	
" 1895-6 incomplete,	3 25	
" 1896-7 no record		
" 1897-8 0.00 *		
" 1898-9 complete,	0.84	
" 1899-1900	2.02	
" 1900-1901	4.68	

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

PROBATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21, 1901.

In the matter of the Estate of E. W. Flenniken, deceased. Final account allowed and approved. Estate distributed to Mary E. Ober, devisee under the will, and Executor discharged.

DIED.

SLATER—At Bishop, Cal., Feb. 18, 1901, Mrs. SARAH SLATER, mother of Mrs. P. A. Chalfant, a native of Virginia, aged 87 years, 9 months, 5 days.

S. E. Vermilyea, Esq., of Bishop, is in town to-day.

Mrs. Effie Lunt leaves for San Francisco to-morrow.

J. S. McQueen, Doctor Dental Surgery, is at the Norman House.

Judge Lamar and wife returned from San Jose by the Wednesday train.

Forms of lode and placer location notices may be obtained at this office, in lots to suit.

Supervisor Jones was road-overseeing in this section of his district last Saturday and Monday.

E. T. Anderson, Parke Barnes, George Thorpe and others are registered at the Independence Hotel.

Wm. D. Dehy and Ben. H Yandell, Esqs., went to Bishop to attend the funeral of C. B. Rawson.

Former United States Senator Stephen M. White, of California, died at Los Angeles yesterday morning.

According to revised chronology, the Father of our Country was born this day one hundred and sixty-nine years ago.

The incline at the Brown Monster has been sunk about 30 feet. Bottom of shaft is now showing 5½ feet of good ore.

J. Walter Hanby and family passed through town Monday last, on their return to Bishop from a trip to Los Angeles county.

Reports from the Mulholland contingent in Tulare county are that all hands are in fine shape. Baby "Jack" attains the age of one year to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz start to-morrow for San Francisco, where they may sojourn for a while in the enjoyment of the Bay spring fogs.

Phil. Cartier, with indomitable pluck, has been working and exploiting the Golden Star mine, and has on one of the dumps some four to six tons of $50 rock.

Foot-hill lands aggregating the area of nearly 55,880 acres, have been located and recorded as mineral claims—oil. It will require some capital hereafter, if the assessment work is kept up.

An ex-State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Nevada says that Tonapah is an Indian word and means water brush. Perhaps he is right, and thus a great and important problem has been solved.

W. H. Adams, a gentleman thoroughly informed as to the California oil industry, was in town for several days during the week, consulting land matters and the county records. Mr. Adams and associates have located 11520 acres of oil claims around and near Haiwai Meadows, where he says the indications appear as favorable as in any part of the Kern county fields.

The Valentine Social given by the Woman's Auxiliary of the C. P. Church of Bishop, last Thursday evening, was largely attended and was a great success financially and socially. The program, which consisted of tableaux, charades, character songs and drills, interspersed with music by the Concert Band, was especially characterized by its uniqueness and happy adaptation to the celebration of an evening devoted to St. Valentine.

Chinatown has been in the throes of the most extravagant New Year celebration that the Independence contingency of pigtails has experienced. The Heathen Chinee are a queer set. The compass of the Chinese points south. His left hand is the place of honor. He keeps out of step when walking with you. He thinks it polite te ask your age and income. The Chinese shakes his own hand instead of yours. He whitens his boots instead of blackening them. He rides with his heels in the stirrup instead of his toes. He laughs on receiving bad news, in order to deceive evil spirits. Often he throws away the fruit of the melon and eats the seeds. His women folks are often seen in trousers, accompanied by men in gowns. He burned fifteen thousand firecrackers and bombs here in the last three days, driving away devils. His favorite present to a parent is a coffin. But the most calamitous thing about the perverse race is that they won't all die and stay dead.

The First.

On the 13th instant there was filed in the County Clerk's office the articles of incorporation of the pioneer Inyo county oil company. It certifies (1) that the name of said corporation shall be the Owens Lake Oil and Mining Company; (2) that the purposes for which it is formed are oil mining, construction of pipe lines, roads, railroads, telephone and telegraph lines, refining and manufacturing of oil, to acquire by purchase or otherwise water rights and privileges, the stocks and bonds of other corporations, mineral and other lands; to buy, sell, lease, mortgage, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of said lands, stocks or bonds, and water rights and privileges, and to do all and everything that may be necessary in the conduct of a general oil and development of mineral land business within the State of California. The principal place of business is Bakersfield. Directors—A. B. Hoyt, F. S. Hoyt, E. C. Holloway, F. C. St. Clair, C. A. Nelson, all of Bakersfield. Capital stock, $750,000, in 750,000 shares of the par value of $1, of which 300,800 are subscribed for. Mr. Holloway was in Independence last Monday, looking up some titles, etc. He stated to our reporter that the Owens Lake Oil and Mining Company is backed by Pennsylvania capital and that complete oil prospecting machinery will be on the ground in April next.

Cyrus B. Rawson.

A few minutes after 5 o'clock on the evening the 16th instant, last Saturday, C. B. Rawson died at his home on the ranch near Bishop. He had been riding with the cattle during the day, coming home in normal health. When supper was called a few minutes later he declined going and stated that having had a late dinner he was not hungry. The other members of the family went to supper, leaving Mr. Rawson sitting in his chair and reading. About fifteen minutes afterwards Mr. Kendricks returned to the room and found Mr. Rawson dead in his chair. The newspaper was still in his hand and his glasses on his nose, showing that he had passed away without a struggle.

He was a native of New York, aged 74 years and 10 days. He came to Inyo in 1884, and with brains and capital at once made his presence known. His well known business enterprises were of the creative, beneficial order—of a character that meant lasting improvement of the valley's real and future industrial interests; that enhanced permanent public betterment and encroached upon none. He was in every way a square man, for whom all felt and showed respect because he deserved it, and the people sincerely regret his death.

Iddings.

Referring to the recent death of H. A. Iddings, some account of which was given by this paper last week, a San Francisco paper says:

"Iddings was division superintendent of the various electric lines operated in the western portion of the city, with headquarters at the Turk and Fillmore street car house. He was superintendent of the Metropolitan electric road that was built in 1892 and operated for about three years as an independent line. When that road was absorbed by the Market street railway Iddings was placed at the head of all the electric lines running in the Western Addition. The news of his death was a painful surprise to his friends and fellow railroad men here. Iddings came to this city in 1892 from Omaha. He was born in Ohio and was about forty-five years of age."

Jesus Carrasco has returned to Lone Pine, very much the worse of wear on account of his trip with Mr. Iddings and is under treatment by Dr. Woodin. Iddings was buried at Ballarat, and, according to Carrasco, appeared to be rattled throughout the journey. The snow that they encountered at Wild Rose was an unprecedented thing. But imagine the contrast between the vast silence of Death Valley and the hurly-burly of street railroads.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—It does seem strange that a dispatch should come to me dated at Seattle, Washington, Feb 16, 1901, instructing me to embalm the body of Mr. Iddings [the dispatch reached me eight days after his death] and ship the body East, but gave no address to ship to. Some one must have imposed upon the sender—C. A. Raser,—as I am not an undertaker and know nothing of the process of embalming.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Independence, Feb. 19.

John Doody.

SODA SPRINGS, Nev., Feb. 19.

To J. C. IRWIN—Jack Doody died this morning, after two hours' illness.

ROB'T STEWART.

Deceased was a native of New York, aged about 53 years. He came to this county in 1892, and was foreman of several of the principal mines. He led and conducted the hazardous work of rescuing Frank Fitzgerald from the cave in the Modock mine. He was a thorough miner, well respected by all.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to PETER MCGANN, Near Camp Independence, Cal.

Gold Bars in Evidence.

Success is chronicled for the Black Eagle mine and mill—the Barnes & Anderson property. Yesterday morning the owners, and operators as well, shipped to the Carson mint two bars of gold, 855 fine, of the value of $2316. Such is the product of a sixteen days' (daylight) run of their new 2 stamp Hendy mill, and rounds out shipments since last December aggregating something over $5,000. The property is now evidently beyond the "prospect" stage, as the following summarized statement of the development work will show: The main shaft is 210 feet in depth; at 40 feet a drift runs 245 feet on the northward trend, and at a level 90 feet lower a drift extends along the ledge for 115 feet. The ore ranges from 2 to 4 feet in width. The mining work is in charge of Geo. Thorpe, one of the best miners in the country. We do not know what this blocked out body of ore will sample, but the results quoted seem to signify that.

A new Standard concentrator, an approved machine manufactured at Los Angeles, is now at the Independence railroad station, which will soon be installed at the mill. It is for the purpose of saving the sulphurets in the tailings. These will be shipped elsewhere for gold extraction, and make a recovery of value to the amount of $20 per day.

The draft horse industry is certainly in a healthy condition, and the breeder of this type of animal can depend upon good profits for years to come. A number of notable sales have been made on the Chicago market during the past three months. Six matched Clydesdale geldings sold for $3600; a pair of gelding of same breed sold for $700, many individual sales running from $200 to $350. Of Percherons a pair of geldings sold for $700; a second pair brought $675; eighteen head averaged $250, and seventeen head averaged $233.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. MCQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE, At the Postoffice.

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,456 43
Gen. Expense Fund	$2,770 18	
Hospital "	605 61	
Salary "	3,614 94	
Big Pine Board "	33	
Teachers' Lib'y "	13 45	
Unapportioned "	2 25	
Bridge "	236 64	
General Road "	11 80	
Road District No. 1 Fund	56 50	
" " " 2 "	77 90	
" " " 3 "	162 75	
" " " 4 "	62	
" " " 5 "	57 50	
School "	5,785 18	
	13,456 43	13,456 43
Total County indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55
Cash in treasury	16 682 05	
Remaining indebtedness	44 308 50	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY, County Auditor.

Filed January 12, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Jan., 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1900

RECIEIPTS.

Oct. 1	To cash on hand	$ 7,388 94	
1	cash from A M Given, tax col	105 30	
1	W W Yandell, Co assessor	127 09	
5	A V Davidson, fines	14 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees	39 90	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 00	
	A M Given, tax col fees	12 00	
	A M Given, sheriff. fees	38 85	
13	S W Austin, St. l'nd	26 62	
	Jno Gardner. "	103 00	
15	T B Walker, "	633 25	
	" "	633 25	
	" "	337 73	
24	S A Frazer, "	24 80	
27	W J Harris, red'mt'n	23 58	
31	Jas Daniels, "	21 31	
		9,554 62	
Nov. 2	Mary C Mulholland, on State land	176 44	
5	A M Given, Tax col	27 00	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	44 80	
	A M Given, Tax col.	3,217 95	
17	" "	4,246 84	
24	" "	5,824 11	
27	" "	8,512 59	
17	Alvin Thompson, on State land	55 41	
19	T B Rickey, red'min	11 00	
	" "	21 11	
21	Geo W Davis, St. land	13 40	
	Annie Hanson "	603 00	
		31,831 27	
Dec 3	A M Given tax col.	8,237 11	
	W W Yandell, Co. Assessor	92 25	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees	58 75	
4	A A Cashbaugh, St. l'd	22 40	
	A M Given, tax col. fees	24 00	
10	J E Meroney, Cl'k fees	40 00	
	C & C R'y tax	745 25	
16	W Carpenter, St. l'nd	13 30	
17	W H Vaughn, red'mtn	36 57	
19	T H Woodworth, fines	72 40	
24	A A Cashbaugh, St. lnd	153 00	
	Thos B Walker, "	674 22	
26	Mrs L Schalten, redmt	11 26	
27	F A Gardner, St. land	616 00	
	John F Sanders, "	535 15	
		43,166 02	

DISBURSEMENTS

Oct.—By Bishop School Bond (Old) Fund	1 24	
General Expense	753 41	
General Road	11 80	
Bridge	236 04	
Hospital	105 00	
"	440 61	
Road Dist. No. 5	57 50	
" " " 1	56 50	
" " " 2	77 90	
" " " 3	162 75	
" " " 4	62 00	
Salary Fund	1 024 98	
"	430 50	
Bishop School	217 50	
Big Pine	168 50	
Fish Springs	65 00	
Irving	273 00	
Independence	27 75	
Lone Pine	148 50	
Milton	73 00	
Poleta	60 00	
Round Valley	151 00	
Riverside	30 00	
Station	79 00	
Taboose	67 55	
Union	86 50	
Valley	60 00	
Warm Spring	75 00	
Big Pine Library	44 00	
	5 049 53	
Nov.—By Salary Fund	1 134 48	
General Expense	1 461 42	
Hospital	36 00	
Big Pine Sch'l Bond	33	
Road Dist No 5	2 00	
Bishop School	246 00	
Big Pine	90 00	
Panamint	80 00	
Fish Spring	79 40	
Darwin	65 00	
Independence	180 00	
Milton	70 00	
Lone Pine	182 50	
Riverside	30 00	
Taboose	78 00	
Union	17 50	
Warm Spring	37 50	
Fish Spring Library	12 45	
	8 840 11	
Dec.—By General Ex. F'd	561 20	
Property Tax	2 25	
Hospital	30 00	
Salary	1 024 98	
Taboose Schl bond.	165 00	
Station " "	105 00	
County School	18 00	
Teachers' Library	13 45	
Bishop School	504 28	
Big Pine	262 25	
Darwin	150 00	
Fish Springs	80 00	
Irving	389 15	
Independence	135 00	
Keeler	73 00	
Lone Pine	140 00	

OFFICIAL.

Milton	70 00	
Poleta	160 35	
Riverside	166 96	
Round Valley	84 00	
Panamint	104 15	
Station	93 10	
Taboose	120 00	
Union	163 50	
Valley	96 27	
Warm Springs	119 00	
Big Pine Schl Lib'ry	16 82	
Independence "	11 40	
Panamint "	8 10	
Station "	6 35	
Valley "	3 60	
Sandy "	38 25	
State General Fund	12 748 45	
Cash on hand	16 682 05	
	43 166 02	43 166 02

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

January 1, 1901.

Salary Fund	1 4 61	
General Expense	4 278 54	
State General	130 48	
Hospital	1 354 80	
County bond	878 36	
General road	939 15	
Road District No 1	659 20	
" " " 2	771 92	
" " " 3	991 99	
" " " 4	557 99	
" " " 5	322 80	
Unapportioned county	29 14	
Road Poll tax	83 10	
Bridge	607 64	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County Sch'l Fund	346 31	
State School	18 85	
Property tax		1 14
Various school funds:		36 71
Bishop	20 62	
Big Pine	43 27	
Panamint	138 97	
Fish Spring	60 88	
Independence	92 83	
Keeler	133 00	
Lone Pine	355 91	
Milton	148 21	
Poleta	18 26	
Round Valley	114 12	
Riverside	29 14	
Station	59 67	
Taboose	65 87	
Union	22 39	
Valley	187 39	
Warm Spring	2 76	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	94 32	
Big Pine	14 15	
Fish Springs		1 99
Irving	52 50	
Independence	14 87	
Keeler	33 63	
Lone Pine	57 03	
Milton	5 85	
Poleta	21 17	
Round Valley	42 23	
Riverside	8 61	
Station	27 60	
Taboose	10 76	
Union	19 33	
Valley	10 18	
Warm Springs	33 99	
Darwin	8 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 49	
Station " bond fund	11 22	
Big Pine " "	750 97	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	70 73	
Poleta " "	39 39	
Valley " "	69 55	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,240 40	
Estates	144 67	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	69 78	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Cash on hand		16 682 05
	16 721 89	16 721 89

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan., 1901.

J. E. MERONEY Clerk By W. O. Meroney, Depty Clerk.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES. Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed Jan., 11, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY Auditor.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 24, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 4th, 1901, viz: Andrew C. Adkins, for the N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 1, Tp. 15 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Felix P. Meysan, Manuel Diaz and John B. Turner of Lone Pine, Cal., and Marvin W. Trask, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., January 24, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on March 12th, 1901, viz.: Domingo Etcharren—Homestead Entry No. 769—for the E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼ and NE¼ SE¼, Sec. 35, T. 21 S., R 41 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Charles Anthony and Jean Carricart, of Darwin, Inyo Co., Cal.; Patrick Henry Mack and James J. Wall, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,

SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WOLK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.

Noes:——

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed:

ORDINANCE No. 71.

Filed Jan. 8, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 72.

Filed January 10, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk,

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 73.

Filed January 10, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT. Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:30 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:20 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	126	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
Nev Ponton	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:25 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:10 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:25 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:25 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:45 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	176	12:20 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	252	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 23 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L F'R'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:23 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:35 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:26 p m	Ar 11:46 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT

CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN.

SWETWAT

Painful Periods

are overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fifty thousand happy women testify to this in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. If it is painful something is wrong which

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

will promptly set right; if excessive or irregular write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Evidence abounds that Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine have for many years been helping women to be strong. No other advice is so unvaryingly accurate, no other medicine has such a record of cure.

He Knew.

They met in front of the Read House. One was fat and black, with a wonderful expanse of mouth and a voice like a couple of fog horns. The other was black and lean and weazened.

Said the fat black to the lean black, "Why dean' you 'gratulate me, Brudder Johnsing?"

"What fer I 'gratulate you?" said Brudder Johnsing.

"What fer you 'gratulate me! Why, man, kase I done mar'd de Widder Jeff'son."

"You is—you dun mar'd de Widder Jeff'son?" squeaked out the lean one.

"I sho' is dun mar'd dat lady," said the fat one, with an air of great satisfaction.

"Den I does 'gratulate you wif my whole heart; I sho' does."

The two separated, when the lean one turned to a knot of white gentlemen who had been interested and amused auditors of the conversation and remarked:

"Yas, I 'gratulate him! Haw, haw, haw! He, he! I sho' does. He's de wus en'my I has, an I cert'inly 'gratulates. Why, boss," he said confidentially, singling out one of the spectators, "I wus mar'd to dat 'oman fer a year myself. Yas, I sho' do 'gratulate dat man." And he moved off toward Market street, chuckling and muttering to himself.—Chattanooga News.

Wouldn't Be Fooled Again.

A shepherd once, to prove the quickness of his dog, which was lying before the fire in the house where we were talking, said to me in the middle of a sentence concerning something else, "I'm thinking, sir, the cow is in the potatoes."

Though he purposely laid no stress on these words and said them in a quiet, unconcerned tone of voice, the dog, who appeared to be asleep, immediately jumped up and, leaping through the open window, scrambled up to the turf roof of the house, from which he could see the potato field. He then, not seeing the cow there, ran and looked into the barn where she was and, finding that all was right, came back to the house.

After a short time the shepherd said the same words again, and the dog repeated his lookout, but on the false alarm being the third time given the dog got up and, wagging his tail, looked his master in the face with so comical an expression of interrogation that he could not help laughing aloud at him, on which, with a slight growl, he laid himself down in his warm corner with an offended air, as if determined not to be made a fool of again.—Exchange.

A Cold Weather Joke.

A business man came down to his office on a winter morning when it was bitterly cold.

"Whew, how cold it is!" he said to one of the clerks. "Just shut that safe, if you please."

The clerk obeyed, with a puzzled look. Then when he could restrain his curiosity no longer he asked:

"Excuse me, sir, but why did you tell me to shut the safe?"

"Why," replied his employer, with a sly chuckle, "there are a good many drafts in that safe."—London Fun.

The "Other Fellow" Saved Him.

Wife (severely) — What does this mean, sir? Do you know the time?

Husband—Yesh, m' dear. I was (hic) 'tained, m' dear, by fearf'l axsherdent.

Wife (alarmed and growing suddenly sympathetic) — Accident! Good gracious, George! Are you much hurt?

Husband—No, m' dear, fort'nat'ly (hic) not. Axsherdent happ'n'd t' other f'l'r (hic).—Pick Me Up.

Gaping's Catching.

"You call him a powerful orator? Why, when he spoke of the abyss that confronts our nation the people yawned!"

"Certainly. He made the people actually see the abyss yawn, and you know how infectious yawning is."—Detroit Journal.

He Knew Better.

Farmer Hulltroth—This here paper sez that a man in Chicago unloaded 50,000 bushels of corn one day last week in Chicago. Now, Marier, you know as well as I do that there ain't enny man in the hull state could do that much work in one day.—Chicago News.

Adams Sarsaparilla Pills

Chocolate coated, very small, easy to take as sugar. CURE SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SALLOW COMPLEXION, PURIFY THE BLOOD. 10c-25c, Druggists; or mail, Adams Co., S.F., Cal.

THE MAN OF FALLEN FORTUNE.

Some Things That Seem to Make Him Less Lonesome than He Was.

"I have before me—I wish I hadn't—" said the man of fallen fortunes, "three pawn tickets. As I look these tickets over they reveal to me, to-day, something that I had never thought of before; their new significance I find in a consideration of the numbers upon them.

"The first of these tickets, issued late in the month of February, is numbered forty-eight hundred and odd; clearly, in the first two months of the year—the tickets being numbered in annual series—there had been issued at this establishment tickets at the rate of upward of 2,000 a month, and this is a place where they take nothing but diamonds and watches, and jewelry, and paintings, and that sort of thing; no overcoats and miscellaneous truck, but only articles of intrinsic value.

"Thus, apparently, that is to say according to the number of tickets issued, there had come here to pledge articles of this sort, within two months, nearly 5,000 persons. To look at it in just this way, however, would be more or less misleading, because it might be that more than one ticket had been issued to the same person, on goods pledged at different times. Still the persons depositing pledges here in less than two months would certainly number hundreds; it might be that they would count into the thousands.

"My next number, of a date at about the middle of March, is sixty-four hundred and something. Observe the ratio of issue considerably more than 2,000 tickets a month, My third ticket, dated early in December, is numbered twenty-eight thousand some hundreds and odd. The increase had continued throughout the year, but what impressed me most was the total. I have, of course, in my three tickets no sufficient data from which to deduce definitely the course of the business through the year; as to whether there were months or seasons in which more pledges were offered than in others, and so on, though my own February and March numbers, as far as they go, would seem to indicate that the business was pretty uniformly distributed. But the total, when for the first time I came to realize it, was impressive.

"Out of the whole number of tickets I have three. Even if each of the persons who have pledged things here should have as many, still the number of those who had brought things here to pledge, in the course of a full year (my twenty-eight-thousand-and-odd ticket was dated in early December) would exceed 10,000! Surely I had company. Once it had seemed to me, with my pawn ticket in my pocket, that I was outside the pale; but, bless our dear hearts and souls, we are not quite alone; there are others, only they do not, any more than men do their hearts, pin their pawn tickets on their sleeves."

BITS FOR BOOKWORMS

Gertrude Atherton's novel, "Senator North," has been incorporated in the German Tauchnitz edition of English books. It is said that a well-known English playwright has proposed to her to dramatize the book.

Mary Johnston, whose second novel, "To Have and to Hold," is now in its 270th thousand, has almost completed a third, which, under the title of "Audrey," will appear as a serial before being published in book form.

The book on Charles Dickens written by his secretary, Charles Dolby—who died in extreme destitution recently—is said by Dickens' daughter to be the best and truest picture of her father yet produced. It is called "Charles Dickens as I Knew Him."

A number of short stories by William Waldorf Astor that have appeared from time to time in the English magazines have now been collected, and will shortly appear in book form in this country and in England under the title of "Pharaoh's Daughter and Other Stories."

It is said that Jeannette L. Gilder is atempting a rather novel scheme in the dramatization of popular novels. Instead of basing her forthcoming play on one story, she has drawn inspiration from two. The two books are "Sky Pilot" and "Black Rock," by Charles Gordon, a Canadian clergyman, who writes under the pseudonym of "Ralph Connor." The play will be entitled "The Sky Pilot of Black Rock."

So Friendly.

After they had kissed each other and each had disposed of a chocolate to show that there was no ill feeling between them, the blonde said:

"So Mabel is married?"

"So I've heard," returned the brunette.

"Nice girl," ventured the blonde.

"Oh, yes," returned the brunette.

"I wouldn't say a word against her for the world."

"Neither would I. How do you suppose she ever got him?"

"I'm sure I don't know. Do you?"

"No; I would give anything to know."

"So would I. It certainly wasn't her beauty."

"Oh, no!"

"Or her cleverness."

"The idea is absurd."

"I can't understand it at all. They say she was married by the registrar first and afterward at the church."

"I shouldn't wonder. She naturally wanted to make awfully sure of him."

"Of course. It is the only way she could keep him. But I am glad she has caught some one. Mabel is a dear girl, and it would be cruel to say anything against her."

"Indeed it would. I wouldn't do it for the world!"

"Neither would I."—New York Press.

Canadian Exports to Great Britain.

The exports of butter, cheese, eggs, bacon, hams, mutton, pork, apples, oats, peas, wheat, flour and potatoes to Great Britain from Canada have more than doubled since 1896.

Every woman objects to the manner in which men shake hands.

"Debts," said an old philosopher, "are the silent partners of experience."

MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the U. S. Treasury Recommends Peruna.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you."

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peruna does. Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve-centers, which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Peruna is not a guess nor an experiment—it is an absolute scientific certainty. Peruna has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Peruna.

A free book written by Dr. Hartman, on the subject of catarrh in its different phases and stages, will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Sir Henry M. Stanley has written some reminiscences for The Youth's Companion under the head of "Savage Kings That I Have Known."

Seeds that Surely Grow.

The cost of seeds compared with the value of the crop is so small that a few cents saved by buying second rate seeds will amount to many dollars lost when the harvest is gathered. Farmers have found out by many costly failures what a risky thing it is to buy seeds without being pretty sure that they are reliable and true to name. The latest catalogue of the seed house of D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Mich., is a reminder that thousands of farmers in the United States and Canada have pinned their faith to the reputation of this great firm. During a business career approaching half a century in time Ferry's seeds have won an annual increase in popularity, which is perhaps the best evidence that they grow and give satisfaction. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1901 is a useful guide in selecting seeds for the farm, the truck garden and the flower garden. It is sent free on application.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Learn Shorthand at Home.

To all persons commencing within two months a six-months' course by mail in practical shorthand will be given by Robt. F. Gallagher, the expert court reporter, for $2. Text book furnished free. This offer is bona fide. Correspondence solicited. Better results accomplished by this means than by attending any so-called Business College for same length of time. Don't let this opportunity slip. Mail classes now forming. Address: Gallagher-Marsh College, Parrott Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Good For Little Folks.

Don't torture the children with liquid and pill poisons! The only safe, agreeable laxative for little ones is Cascarets Candy Cathartic. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Umbrellas are great bluffers; it's a case of put up or shut up with them.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

Nervous Prostration and the Liquor, Morphine, and Tobacco Habits Cured at the

KEELEY INSTITUTES

No. 1170 Market St., San Francisco, and Carson City, Nevada. Adopted by the U. S. Government.

Monthly Dividend No. 43.
For December We Paid
$23.25 On Every $100
On all investments from $5 up. Write for particulars.
H. GARVO BRUNNER & CO.,
477-478 Parrott Bldg, San Francisco, Cal.

SELF HYPNOTIC HEALING! I have made a late discovery that enables all to induce the hypnotic sleep in themselves instantly, awaken at any desired time and thereby cure all known diseases and bad habits. Anyone can induce this sleep in themselves instantly at first trial, control their dreams, read the minds of friends and enemies, visit any part of the earth, solve hard questions and problems in this sleep and remember all when awake. This so-called Mental-Vision Lesson will be sent to anyone for 10c silver, actually enabling him to do the above without further charge. PROF. R. K. DUTTON, Lock Box "Y." McCook, Nebraska.

LOTS OF FAKE HISTORIES.

Book Writers Have a Mania for Audacious and Pretentious Works.

"If I ever get to Congress," said a man in a book store yesterday, "I am going to introduce a bill for the suppression of fake historians. It will provide that any of them caught plying their craft shall be sentenced to six months, twice a year on the rock pile until they promise to be good." "What do you mean by fake historians?" asked another customer. "I thought there was more or less faking in all history, except, of course, historical novels." "May be so," said the first man, "but what I had reference to was the Johnny-on-the-spot history that pops up nowadays the minute anything big happens. Take this Chinese muddle, for instance. It began last June, didn't it? Well, that's only a few months ago, yet how many histories or historical works bearing directly or indirectly on the subject do you think have been issued? Half a dozen? Bah! Here's one catalogue in which I find twenty-eight, and I dare say that doesn't represent half the sum total. A good many of them, I admit, are works of real merit, but they are put forward under false pretenses. They are books that were written carefully some years ago and are now 'brought up to date' by a little faked appendix. They treat of the Chinese situation from a viewpoint which was all right at the time, but is now completely changed. Hence they are misleading.

"But here's something a great deal worse. It purports to be a history of the recent complications, and is published in excellent style by a very respectable house. I read it the other night and was amazed at its audacity. Instead of being such a logical presentation of facts as we have a right to expect from a work making any pretentions to historical method, it is a clumsy hodge-podge of newspaper clippings, pitch-forked together in any old fashion to make a given number of pages, and most of them several years old. From the chapter headings one would suppose that it contained information of real value, and I turned at once to the part dealing with the Chinese army and navy. It proved to be a newspaper article that I first read directly after the war between China and Japan. Not a vessel it named is now in service. It is easy to say, of course, that the fellow who is fool enough to buy half-baked histories deserves to be humbugged, but the average man hasn't time to think the matter over in advance. What I have said applies also to the snap-shot 'lives' that appear whenever a personage of prominence dies. In these progressive times the biographer can actually beat the embalmer."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

COURTESY IN ONE'S HOME.

Observe Society's Rules and Children Will Never Be Ill at Ease.

When we read of court functions in foreign lands we notice that precedence is a thing determined by arbitrary laws, and should we spend a season in Washington we would learn that there are certain conventional rules which govern society and which cannot be violated by any one, from the lowest to the highest.

Precedence is an anomaly in the simple life of the ordinary home, yet it is an open question whether the cheerful contentment of the simplest household would not be increased if there were more formality in the daily intercourse of parents and children. Politeness would prevent much friction, for it is inconsistent with politeness to squabble, to say disagreeable things, to be brutally candid. Perhaps we do not half consider how much politeness saves us from as we go about among our friends.

In home conversation precedents as to right of way should be with the elders, says Good Housekeeping. Father and mother, grown-up brothers and sisters, guests should be allowed to express themselves and little people should not be suffered either to interrupt or to carry on their talk in a high key so that the older persons can hardly hear themselves speak.

One finds in otherwise well-bred circles an amazing license accorded to the children, in their continual breaking in with queries or with information about their own matters, nobody taking notice that they are learning to trample on others by the practice of speaking first and speaking loudest. When mother comes into a room, Hubert and Harriet should see that she has a chair. I can think of nothing ruder than the figure of a girl say 10, 12 or 13 years, calmly ensconsed in the most comfortable chair in the house, while her mother, or her father for that matter, looks about in vain for as desirable a seat.

Boys are, of course, taught to rise and give a seat to any lady who enters a room, also to rise and remain standing till a woman is seated, but the rule is often in abeyance to their own mothers and sisters. You may enter it on your records as a rule without exception, that no one will ever be at ease in society who fails in the little daily amenities in the home.

Only as we are most careful to insist on perfect courtesy in our home life, can we expect that our children shall appear to advantage when they step on the larger world-stage beyond their own doors.

New Russian Coal Fields.

In the immediate neighborhood of the city of Tchwartschovsk, in the Caucasus, a coal field extending over more than thirty miles has recently been discovered. The coal is said to be of a first-class quality, and a syndicate, with Prince Cantacuzene at the head, has already acquired the right of exploitation. The place where the veins occur is only twenty miles from the Black Sea, and railway as well as water communication can easily be rendered available. It is reported that work will soon be started.

There Are Such.

"That man has spent all his life wasting his unquestionable talent and ignoring opportunities for success."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "He has a positive genius for wresting defeat from the jaws of victory."—Washington Star.

A man is as old as he feels and a woman is as old as she doesn't think she looks.

THE BAND PLAYED "DIXIE."

And Sousa Won the Hearts of the People at Fayetteville.

When North Carolina celebrated its centenary, the Marine band was ordered to Fayetteville to participate in the ceremonies, said Bandmaster Sousa. The little southern town was much interested in the advent of the "president's band," and the prevailing opinion was that "Dixie" would be tabooed music with us. Before the exercises a local committee waited upon me and intimated that "Dixie" was a popular melody in that vicinity.

"Of course," said the spokesman, "we don't want you to play anything you don't want to, but please remember, sir, that we are very fond of 'Dixie' here."

Bowing gravely, I thanked the committee for their interest in my programme, but left them completely in the dark as to whether I intended to play the loved song of the south or not.

The ceremonies opened with a patriotic address by Governor Fowle lauding the glories of the American flag, and naturally the only appropriate music to such a sentiment was "The Star Spangled Banner," which the crowd patriotically cheered.

The tone of the succeeding oration was equally fervid, but the speaker enlarged upon the glories of the commonwealth whose one hundredth anniversary was being celebrated. The orator sat down, and there was a momentary pause, and then as I raised my baton the strains of "Dixie" fell upon the delighted ears of the thousands round the platform.

The unexpected had happened, and such a shout as went up from that throng I have never heard equaled. Hats were tossed in the air, gray haired men embraced, and for a few minutes a jubilant pandemonium reigned supreme. During the rest of our stay in Fayetteville the repertory of the Marine band was on this order: "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," "Star Spangled Banner," "Dixie," "Red, White and Blue," "Dixie."—Youth's Companion.

His Words Were Prophetic.

"Making a photograph of James Harper was the most startling experience of my life," says George G. Rockwood, the New York photographer. "In the year 1869 it transpired that no good picture existed of the four Harper brothers, and it was determined that they should sit to the same photographer and have a uniform series of pictures made. A very successful photograph of Fletcher brought them all.

"James Harper was the second to sit for me, and as he was passing out of the door of my studio he saw a portrait of Rev. Dr. Muhlenburgh, the founder of St. Luke's hospital. We entered into a brief discussion of the mighty results of the well and wisely directed efforts of one man as illustrated in the establishment of this beneficent institution. He said, 'If anything should happen to me, I believe I should like to be taken to St. Luke's hospital, for there organized, practiced skill would perhaps be paramount to even the tender care and love one gets at home.'

"His words were prophetic. After declining his warm invitation for me to ride with him he left the gallery, I think, near 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About 5 o'clock a gentleman rushed into the reception room and asked, 'Was James Harper here today?' 'Yes.' 'Did he sit for a photograph?' 'Yes, and here is the negative—a superb one.' 'Thank God! He was thrown from his carriage this afternoon and now lies dying in St. Luke's hospital.'"

Not a Freak.

Larry—The doctor siz Oi nade glasses. How much are they?

Optician—Do you wish nose glasses?

Larry—No; Oi want oye glasses. Oi can't see troo me nose, kin Oi?—New York World.

To Abolish the Whipping Post.

The law-makers are wrangling over the abolition of the whipping post. The man who succeeds in passing such a bill will prove as great a benefactor to the breaker of man's laws as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has to the breaker of nature's laws. If you've neglected your stomach until indigestion, constipation, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles are upon you, there's but one cure, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't fail to try it for la grippe.

Some people are so constituted that they are unhappy unless they have something to worry about.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Holtt's School.

Holtt's School (for boys), Menlo Park, Cal., has more students and is in better condition than ever. Spring term begins January 7th, 1901. Send for catalogue. Ira G. Holtt, Ph. D., Principal.

The beneficial results of Garfield Tea upon the system are apparent after a few days' use: the complexion is cleared, FOR THE BLOOD HAS BEEN PURIFIED.

Caution.

Ask for Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Take always the best when you drink. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, proprietors.

The Best Preparation for Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c

Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters, and I am still the same. What am I? The postman.

The rose was an emblem of immortality among the Syrians, and the Chinese planted it over graves.

Salt Rheum

You may call it eczema, tetter or milk crust.

But no matter what you call it, this skin disease which comes in patches that burn, itch, discharge a watery matter, dry and scale, owes its existence to the presence of humors in the system.

It will continue to exist, annoy, and perhaps agonize, as long as these humors remain.

It is always radically and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which dispels all humors, and is positively unequaled for all cutaneous eruptions.

S. F. N. U. NO. 3. 1901

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A Strange Custom.

How Centuries ago, St. Vitus' Dance Derived Its Name—The Old and New Way of Treating This Disease.

From Republican Traveler, Arkansas City, Kan.

Centuries ago it was believed that by a pilgrimage to some shrine of St. Vitus, persons afflicted by irregular and uncontrollable muscular movements could be cured, and that is how this disease, which usually affects children between five and fifteen years old, came to be called St. Vitus' dance.

The modern way to successfully treat this disease is within reach of every household, as is shown in the following experience of Karl A. Wagner, the eleven-year-old son of George Wagner, 515 9th St., Arkansas City, Kansas.

"Over a year ago," says Mr. Wagner, "my son began to have twitching in his right side, which rapidly became worse. We called in our family physician and he told us that Karl had St. Vitus' dance. For over five months he was under the doctor's care and instead of getting better he continued to fail.

"At last he became so bad that when sitting at the table to his meals we had to strap his right arm to his side to keep him from knocking the dishes off the table. His tongue became so paralyzed that he could talk only in gutterals. We could not understand a word he said. His right leg hung limp and could be pushed back and forth as if hung on a swivel. He became very thin.

"We had fully made up our mind that the disease could not be cured, and that if Karl lived any length of time, he would become an invalid.

"We had about given up all hope, when one day a lady said to my wife, if you will give him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, they will cure him, as I have a daughter, twelve years old, who has been afflicted in the same way and the pills cured her.

"I sent at once and bought a box of the pills and used them according to directions, and before using half of them I noticed a change for the better in his condition, and after using all of the pills, I was so well pleased with the result that I bought two more boxes, and by the time he had used five boxes, the disease disappeared.

"The cure has been effectual and permanent, and I feel satisfied that no other medicine could have effected such marvelous results We feel rejoiced over the restoration of our son, and cannot help but feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the most remarkable medicine on the market." Mrs. Wagner, who was present, fully endorsed all the words of her husband.

At druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

Solitude is better than company—when the company is not congenial.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Garfield Tea is an Herb Medicine; it is of inestimable value in all cases of stomach, liver, kidney and bowel disorders; it promotes a healthy action of all these organs.

The prompt use of a pure stimulant has saved many a human life. Old Gilt Edge Whiskey is pure. Sold by all first-class dealers. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors for U. S. A.

Ernest Gardner of Napa, only 19 years old, has been given full charge of the surveying party for the Mt. St. John Oil Co. D. M. Munro and Harry Kipp left on the 26th to run a preliminary railroad line near Lake Tulare. These gentlemen were all students of the Van der Naillen School of Engineering of San Francisco, which procured their situations for them.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

It is difficult to keep your circle of acquaintances on the square.

In England over 73,000
In America over 122,000
people die every year from Consumption. They neglect warnings which a cough and sore lungs give.

Acker's English Remedy

will cure Consumption. Stops a cough in a night. It will cure Asthma and Bronchitis. We positively guarantee it.

MRS. T. M. BRATT, Vassar, Mich., who was pronounced hopelessly ill with consumption, says: "I owe my life to ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY. It is a certain cure."

Write to us for testimonials and free illustrated book on Consumption

Sold at 25c, 50c and $1.00 a bottle. If you are not satisfied return the bottle to your druggist, and get your money back. W. H. Hooker & Co., Proprs., Buffalo, N. Y.

No More Bald Heads!

Dr. Peterson's Microbane Hair Grower is sure death to the microbes that destroy the roots of the hair. The only known remedy that will GROW HAIR on BALD heads, cure dandruff and stop the hair from falling out. At all first-class drug stores. Price $1.00 per bottle. Hundreds of testimonials at our office. Free treatment at our office.

MICROBANE MEDICAL CO. (INC.)
Rooms 27 and 29, 410 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

Microbane is endorsed by the United States Health Reports.
All mail orders promptly attended to.

Madame Bowne HAIR RESTORER: An absolute restorer of grey or faded hair to its original color, removes dandruff, strengthens and invigorates; no stains. Sample bottle 10 cts, in plain wrapper.
SKIN FOOD: An exquisite toilet cream, removes wrinkles, pimples and blemishes, restores the bloom of youth. Sample 10 cts, in plain wrapper.
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IF CLAIMANT WRITE to NATHAN BICKFORD, WASHINGTON, D. C., they will receive quick replies. PENSION B. 5th NH Vols Staff 20th Corps. Prosecuting Claims Since 1878

When the Hair Falls Out accompanied by mucous patches in the mouth, eruptions on the skin, sore throat, copper colored splotches, swollen glands, aching muscles and bones, the disease is making rapid headway, and far worse symptoms will follow unless the blood is promptly and effectually cleansed of this violent destructive poison.

S. S. S. is the only safe and infallible cure for this disease, the only antidote for this specific poison. It cures the worst cases thoroughly and permanently.

My Condition Could Have Been No Worse. In the fall of 1897 I contracted Blood Poison. I tried three doctors, but their treatment did me no good; I was getting worse all the time; my hair came out, ulcers appeared in my throat and mouth, my body was almost covered with copper colored splotches and offensive sores. I suffered severely from rheumatic pains in my shoulders and arms. My condition could have been no worse; only those afflicted as I was can understand my sufferings. I had about lost all hope of ever being well again when I decided to try S. S. S., but must confess I had little faith left in any medicine. After taking the third bottle I noticed a change in my condition. This was truly encouraging, and I determined to give S. S. S. a thorough trial. From that time on the improvement was rapid; S. S. S. seemed to have the disease completely under control; the sores and ulcers healed and I was soon free from all signs of the disorder; I have been strong and healthy ever since.

L. W. SMITH, Lock Box 611, Noblesville, Ind.

SSS is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. $1,000 is offered for proof that it contains a particle of mercury, potash or other mineral poison.

Send for our free book on Blood Poison; it contains valuable information about this disease, with full directions for self treatment. We charge nothing for medical advice; cure yourself at home.

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Ferry's Seeds

Ferry's Seeds are known the country over as the most reliable Seeds that can be bought. Don't save a nickel on cheap seeds and lose a dollar on the harvest. 1901 Seed Annual free. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Are you looking for trouble?

No? Then you had better get ready to irrigate your land right now. You've lost several crops by not doing it—do you want to lose another? Our pumping plants are fully guaranteed. Send full particulars.

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will do as much work and as great a variety as the highest price machine sold. Operates on ball-bearings, runs with no noise and little effort. We warrant it satisfactory to the user in use for 10 years. To introduce this machine we will, for a limited time, send our No. 3 style, as illustrated, with attachments, on receipt of $18, freight paid. Write today for our Catalogue of Sewing Machines.

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WITH TEN DAY'S FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad out and mail to us. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

DROPSY 10 DAYS' TREATMENT FREE. Have made Dropsy and its complications a specialty for twenty years with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousands of cases. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box N, Atlanta, Ga.

SEND NO MONEY Until you have seen and tested our watch. We sell at Factory Price at One-Half and less than what you have to pay elsewhere. Our watches are fitted with the unequalled 1m. 17 Jeweled Special Limited, or 7 Jewel Waltham or Elgin Movement, known the world over as the best, and WARRANTED 20 YEARS. Case is hunting solid gold pattern engraving, extra 14 karat gold plate; good enough for a railroad president. Special Offer for the next 60 days: Send your address and we will send watch C. O. D. with privilege of full examination. Call in any expert and if found perfectly satisfactory and the best watch ever offered for such a price pay $5.75 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. FREE a $2.00 chain for next 30 days with every watch. State if Ladies or Gents watch is wanted. Write at once as we may not advertise this watch at this price again. Catalogue free. Excelsior Watch Co., 347 Central Bank Bldg., Chicago.

SURE CURE FOR PILES ITCHING Piles produce moisture and cause Itching. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Stops Itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c a Jar at druggists or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write me about your case. DR. BOSANKO, Philada, Pa.

CUTLER'S CARBOLATE of IODINE A guaranteed Cure for Catarrh and Consumption. $1.00. D Lock Box 145. W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N.Y., Prop's.

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EXPECTANCY.

Some day, some day 'twill all come right.
The tangled skein will all unwind,
And we will grasp the colors bright
And leave the somber threads behind.
The sun is slow, and rest is sweet,
Yet fears draw round us when it sets,
And sorrow comes with winged feet,
And joy but heralds new regrets.

E'en while we taste, sweet drafts will turn
To litterness that hurts us sore;
We learn to love and, loving, learn
To feel the loved one's loss the more,
And yet, when "reason's" light grows pale
There shines through darkness still a ray
Of faith untaught which cannot fail
And leads us onward to some day.
—Washington Star.

A GLIMPSE OF TURNER.

Introducing an Incident That Suggested One of His Great Pictures.

It was a friend of Ruskin's mother, Mrs. John Simon, who told the story. She was traveling by night in the early days of the Great Western railway from Plymouth to London:

"When I had taken off my cloak and smoothed my plumes and generally settled myself, I looked up to see the most wonderful eyes I ever saw steadily, luminously, clairvoyantly, kindly, paternally looking at me. The hat was over the forehead, the mouth and chin buried in the brown velvet coat collar of the brown greatcoat. Well, we went on, and the storm went on more and more, until we reached Bristol, to wait ten minutes. My old gentleman rubbed the side window with his coat cuff in vain, attacked the center window, again in vain, so blurred and blotted was it with the torrents of rain. A moment's hesitation and then:

"'Young lady, would you mind my putting down this window?'

"'Oh, no, not at all.'

"'You may be drenched, you know.'

"'Never mind, sir.'

"Immediately down goes the window, out go the old gentleman's head and shoulders, and there they stay for I suppose nearly nine minutes; then he drew them in, and I said:

"'Oh, please let me look.'

"'Now, you will be drenched.' But he half opened the window for me to see. Such a sight, such a chaos of elemental and artificial lights and noises, I never saw or heard or expect to see or hear. He drew up the window as we moved on and then leaned back with closed eyes for I dare say ten minutes, then opened them and said:

"'Well?'

"I said, 'I've been "drenched," but it's worth it.'

"He nodded and smiled and again took to his steady but quite inoffensive perusing of my face."

The whole letter is too long for quotation, but this is the sequel:

"The next year, I think, going to the academy, I turned at once, as I always did, to see what Turners there were.

"Imagine my feelings—'Rain, Steam and Speed. Great Western Railway, June the —, 1843.'

"I had found out who the 'seeing' eyes belonged to. As I stood looking at the picture I heard a mawkish voice behind me say:

"'There, now, just look at that. Ain't it just like Turner? Who ever saw such a ridiculous conglomeration?'

"I turned very quietly round and said: "'I did. I was in the train that night, and it is perfectly and wonderfully true,' and walked quietly away."—From Last Chapter of Ruskin's "Praeterita."

Uncountable Moves In Chess.

Some one with a head for figures has recently attempted to calculate the number of moves on the chessboard. He starts with the fact that each player has 20 possible moves from which he must select his first move. He then tells us that the number of possible ways of playing the first four moves only, on each side would be 318,979,564,000.

If then, any one were to play without cessation at the rate of one set a minute, it would take him more than 600,000 years to go through them all. The number of ways of playing the first ten moves on each side is 169,518,829,100,544,000,000,000,000,000. These figures are probably in defect, rather than in excess, of the actual number. On their basis, however, and considering the population of the whole world to be 1,483,000,000, more than 247,000,000,000 would be needed to go through them all, even if every man, woman and child on the face of the globe played without cessation for that enormous period at the rate of one set per minute and no set was repeated.

Ancient Bank Notes.

Among the many products of civilization which were familiar to the Chinese many centuries before they came into use in Europe may be reckoned bank notes. There is in the possession of "The Old Lady In Threadneedle Street" a specimen supposed to be one of the oldest extant, dating from the fourteenth century of our era.

It is now proved, however, that paper money was issued in China as early as 807 A. D. These securities closely resembled the famous French assignats in being based upon the estates of the kingdom. The Bank of Stockholm claims to have been the first western institution to adopt a paper currency, but the Bank of England must have followed very close with its £20 notes, which were issued in 1696.—Bankers' Monthly.

How Hussars Got the Name.

Hussars do not derive their names from any sort of a warcry or cheer. The name is from the Magyar word houtzar, meaning the twentieth. Hussars, as cavalry soldiers, were first confined to Hungary. In 1445 the crown passed a law compelling the peasants to supply one man out of every 20 of their number, and that man a horseman, to the army of the state. The first hussars were recruited from the inhabitants of the immense Hungarian plains—strong, hardy fellows, with sinews supple as steel, who spent their life in the saddle.

British Pensions.

An officer who loses a limb or eye at once receives a sum equivalent to a year's pay and the price of an artificial limb. A year later he may be granted a permanent annual pension, graduated according to his rank. A lieutenant general receives £400, a major general £350, a colonel £300, a major £200, a captain £100 and a subaltern £70.—Scottish American.

Remedy For Poison.

It is said that raw eggs and milk are a sure remedy for poison of any kind taken into the stomach. This is information that may do a deal of good if remembered and cannot possibly be productive of any harm.

ONE OF SOTHERN'S PRANKS.

An Acrobat's Leap That Won Applause and a Discharge as Well.

The elder Sothern once was acting the hero in a romantic play which required his leaping from a window in a tall tower to the stage below, where he alighted on a mattress behind a wooden rock and immediately made off rapidly into a forest. One night he hurt his ankle and vowed he would leap no more. Accordingly, the next day his manager hired a professional circus performer to do the actual leap, while the actor should slip back under cover of part of the tower wall and descend by a safe but unromantic ladder to his dressing room.

The manager provided the circus man with a costume precisely like Sothern's and sent him to the theater to practice. The man made the jump and set up a loud complaint.

"What's the row?" inquired a young member of the company who happened to be at the playhouse.

"Why, look here," exclaimed the professional, "this 'ere drop is too easy. A man with a wooden leg and two glass eyes could do it. Now, if they'd let me turn two somersaults in the air as I came down I wouldn't make no fuss."

"Capital!" cried the actor. "Do it."

"You think the old cove wouldn't mind?" said the athlete doubtfully.

"Mind!" returned the young player. "Why, he'd be tickled to death and probably raise your salary as well."

That evening when the part of the performance was reached wherein the hero took leave of the heroine Sothern was gratified to see his substitute crouching in the shadow of the casement ready to leap.

"Love, good night—good night!" cried Sothern.

"Stay!" pleaded the heroine, clinging around his neck. "Stay! That leap is death!"

"Nay, nay, sweet, 'tis honor. I leap, 'tis true, but what in my heart doth bear me up? Thine image, love! Good night—good night!"

He kissed her frantically on the forehead, tore himself from her embrace and rushed across the open space into the shadow. "Jump!" he hissed between his teeth. Out into the air shot the circus man, whirled around twice like the flywheel of a steam engine and lit like a bird on the highest point of the rock. The applause came in thunders. The man bowed stiffly and walked off into the wings with his arms folded. The acrobat's salary, however, was not raised, and that was his last appearance at that theater.—London Telegraph.

VANDERBILT'S REVENGE.

He Sacrificed $60,000 to Get Even With Horseman Stone.

"Ever hear the story why the late W. H. Vanderbilt paid odd change for Maud S—that is, why the sum was $21,000 instead of, say, $20,000 or $25,000?" inquired a well known horseman. "There is an interesting story back of that which has never been printed, and as I had it from Mr. Vanderbilt himself I'll bet a red apple it is all right.

"The sum which Mr. Vanderbilt was to pay Captain George E. Stone of Cincinnati for Maud S was an even $20,000. Before the mare was delivered Captain Stone is supposed to have rued his bargain. Anyhow, he wrote to Mr. Vanderbilt that he had promised to give Bair, the trainer of Maud S, $1,000 as an honorarium, and he thought Mr. Vanderbilt ought to add this to what he was to pay. The presumption is that Stone thought this marking up of the price would break the bargain.

"One thousand dollars wasn't much for a man like Mr. Vanderbilt, but that little ruse made him just as mad as if it had taken the last cent he had on earth. But he was something of a David Harum himself and knew a good piece of horseflesh when he saw it, and when he sent Captain Stone his check for the mare it was for $21,000 instead of $20,000.

"That's part of the story, but only the least interesting. Afterward, when Captain Stone headed a syndicate to buy Maud S back from Mr. Vanderbilt and was willing to pay $100,000 for her, the big railroad man still remembered the $1,000 transaction, and the Cincinnati people could not have bought the mare if they had offered $1,000,000 for her.

"Of course, when Mr. Vanderbilt sold her to Robert Bonner for $40,000, when he had been offered $100,000, there was a good deal said about his desire to get the phenomenal trotter in the hands of a man who would take good care of her. The fact is that Mr. Vanderbilt was willing to sacrifice $60,000 to even up matters with Mr. Stone. And if this was expensive revenge for Mr. Vanderbilt it was even more expensive for Stone, for if he could have repurchased Maud S at that time he could have cleaned up $250,000 with her."—Boston Herald.

Courtesy.

Courtesy is getting to be more and more a thing of the past. Not only does the majority neglect the thousand and one little politenesses, but sneers and snarls at those who still delight to give the small evidences of breeding that smooth the way of life.

It has come to pass that men are ashamed to take off their hats when talking with ladies or when in an elevator filled with women because they are laughed at and have the accusation "affectation" hurled at them. When a man or boy comes into your office nowadays, he seldom takes off his hat or removes the cigar or cigarette from his lips. You might go in a hundred drawing rooms tomorrow and not see a gentleman arise at the entrance of a lady into the room.

All these are little things, but infractions of the great law that holds society together. If a man becomes careless in the little things, his carelessness soon extends to larger and more important things.—Kansas City Independent.

Broken Windows.

The breaking of windows is due to many causes, one of the most familiar of which, for instance, is found in the accidental throwing of balls against them in play. But a glazier said he thought that perhaps the most common cause of broken windows would be found in the settling of houses, with the result not of smashing out, as would often happen if something were thrown against the glass, but of cracking it. This would, however, amount to the same thing, a broken window.—New York Sun.

When you are carving a turkey and ask a visitor if he prefers the light meat or the dark and he answers that he hasn't any preference, give him the neck.—Somerville Journal.

Trying to scale a precipice is but a game of bluff.—Chicago News.

SICKENING CARGOES.

SUFFERINGS CAUSED TO SAILORS AT SEA BY THE SHIP'S LOAD.

Coffee Is Bad Enough, and Pine Lumber Is Still Worse, but the Fumes From Warm, Moist Sugar Are Enough to Kill an Ordinary Man.

It was in one of the little river front eating houses in Brooklyn frequented by sailors from the coasters which are loading or unloading. A big, powerful sailor who looked as if he had never in his life known what it was to be sick for a day entered and took a chair opposite a longshoreman who had already ordered and was waiting for his dinner. As the sailor was looking over the bill of fare with that critical and hesitant eye that characterizes Jack ashore from a long voyage with a discriminating sea appetite upon him, the waiter brought in a cup of steaming coffee and set it down before the longshoreman. As the odor of it reached the sailor's nostrils he bent upon the cup a gaze of concentrated disgust and hatred. Then he turned deadly pale, rose from his seat and staggered toward the door.

"Been drinking a little too much for your tonnage, mate?" asked the proprietor, helping him to the door.

"Haven't had a drop today," said the man huskily. "It's that coffee."

"What's the matter with the coffee?" asked the proprietor angrily. "There ain't any better coffee than that on the river front."

"That's all right," replied the sailor with an effort, "but I just got in off a coffee ship this morning."

"Oh," said the proprietor comprehendingly. "If that's the case, I'll fix you off in the corner, where you'll be all right."

A table was set for him far from the others, and there he ate his dinner in apparent peace. Now, there was in the eating house a landsman of an inquiring turn of mind who failed to understand the wherefore of all this, so he questioned the proprietor, who has been long on the river front and is himself a graduate from before the mast and has sailed in many waters of the world.

"Nothing queer about that," he said in response to the landsman's question. "He's been out on a coffee ship; that's all. He won't want to see or smell coffee for weeks, let alone taste it."

"Do they feed them nothing but coffee on the coffee ships?" asked the landsman in the innocence of his soul.

"Feed 'em? 'Tisn't the feed; it's the smell that knocks 'em. For a week or ten days it isn't bad; it fact, it's rather a pleasant smell, that of the green berry, but after that it begins to get on your mind. In damp weather, if it's a long voyage, it's something terrible.

"There's other cargoes," continued the ex-sailor, "that's just as bad. You might think guano was one of 'em, but it isn't. Guano's Rose of Sharon perfume compared to sugar. Didn't suppose there was any smell to sugar, eh? Well, you take it in a bowl and there ain't. But take a cargo of it and let it steam in a temperature of from 90 to 110, with plenty of damp to work it up, and I'd like to see what you'd think of it then. You get so mortal sick of the sweetness of it, which you smell and taste, too, with every breath, that you'd be glad to fill up with anything that would offset it, even if it was wormwood. I've seen the time I felt as if I could drink a gallon of vinegar flavored with lemon juice at a gulp. That voyage was a sufferer, sure enough. We couldn't live between decks at all, and we all berthed as near the stern rail as we could get and even put out the small boats when it was still and lay in them to get relief.

"When provisions had to be got out of the hold, the cook went down with jute bagging tied over his nose and mouth to keep out the fumes, but after a couple of trips he fainted, and they sent me in. Two descents laid me out. I thought I was going to die. In my time I've seen folks that were tolerable seasick, but all they did was a maiden's sigh to my performances. If it wasn't convulsions, it was so mighty near it that I thought I was gone and felt like I couldn't go too quick to suit myself. They brought me around with lime juice, but it was weeks after landing before I wanted any sweetening in mine.

"The fact is that in the tropics almost any cargo you have kind of tinges existence for you. Oil is pretty tough, particularly petroleum. A man'll dream of petroleum after he's associated with it for a month or so on shipboard. But pine lumber really takes the cake when it fairly gets into everything. I never happened to suffer much from that sort of cargo myself, but I saw a crew that came just as near death from too much pine resin as men can come and pull through.

"We were in port at Rio when a ship came in laden with pine lumber. More than that, the fool of a skipper had let somebody supply him with pine water butts. Well, the resin began to get into the water, and first they knew the crew was pretty well poisoned with it. Then they got so that they couldn't swallow the water at all, or if they did they couldn't hold it down a second. And there wasn't any other water aboard. They were in mighty great danger of dying of thirst with plenty of water aboard just because the old man was new to that kind of voyaging. Rio happened to be the nearest port, and, though it was far out of their course, they put for it as the only chance of saving their lives. I'd hate to see again such a looking lot as they were. They were dried out like mummies and so weak that I don't see how they ever worked the ship at all. When they got in, we thought at first it was black smallpox, they were such fearful looking objects. When they did get sweet water again, they drank till I thought they'd burst, and how they did fight when we tried to get the pannikins away for fear they'd kill themselves! Some of 'em died in the hospital from the effects. I never shipped on a pine loaded ship after seeing that."—New York Sun.

A Happy Day.

Two little London girls who had been sent by the kindness of the vicar's wife to have "a happy day in the country," narrating their experiences on their return, said:

"Oh, yes, mum; we did 'ave a 'appy day. We see two pigs killed and a gentleman buried."

Nothing but Draw and Paint.

Visitor—I hear you've had the celebrated Mr. Abbey, the artist, staying with you down here.

Proprietor of Old Fashioned Inn—Yes, sir; an he be the laziest man I ever come across. He do nothing but dror an paint all day.—Phil May's Album.

VOICES OF GREAT ORATORS.

How They Controlled Them In Impassioned Speech.

Henry Clay's reputation as a great public speaker arose largely from his sonorous voice and well rounded periods. Thomas Corwin, who was a greater speaker than he, dealt more in humor, of which he was the most conspicuous master that ever appeared in American politics. He always thought, not without cause, that his very readiness to convulse an audience with laughter detracted from his fame and gave the solemn, sonorous speaker, like Clay, great advantage with the reputation makers.

Caleb B. Smith had a lisp in his speech, which, however, was scarcely distinguishable in the rapid fire of his clear, soprano utterances. Smith was not great on the printed page, but as a popular orator on the stump he had no superior and few equals. Cassius M. Clay roared like a railway speeding over a long trestle, but in the rumble his words were at a little distance indistinct. It was not so with Smith. As far as you could hear the ringing tones of his voice you could distinguish his words and follow the line of his thought, although he spoke with much greater rapidity than Clay. George W. Julian spoke slowly and distinctly. He was the best master of the weapons of irony and sarcasm the senate ever produced. A bitter word grew terrible as it fell from his lips.

D. W. Voorhees was the orator of lofty flight and startling simile. His voice could accommodate itself to every change of thought or mortification of feeling. He could strew flowers one moment or revel in the haunts of desolation and death in the next. His voice was his servant, and he was more the actor than the logician.

Morton was an image breaker. When other men wrought fanciful creations of frail materials, finished in beautiful patterns, his merciless logic, heightened by the wonderful depth and force of his voice, went crashing through them to make plain the truth which they had obscured.

The power of his voice was so great that when he used to read his keynote speeches, holding the sheets open in his hand before him, not one person in twenty of the thousands who heard him knew at the time or would afterward believe that he was reading a carefully prepared oration rather than speaking from the inspiration of the hour.—Indianapolis Press.

HE PLAYED ALL NIGHT.

A Funny Story About Camille Saint-Saens, the Composer.

Camille Saint-Saens, the brilliant French composer, an extremely nearsighted man, was at a large social gathering in Paris one evening when the host asked him to play something. He for a long time refused to do so; but, being earnestly pressed, he took his seat at the piano. His hair was tossed back, his eye gleamed with excitement. Now he would bend over the piano, then he would throw himself back, and all the while his fingers would run over the keys as he extemporized in the most brilliant fashion. The company were delighted.

After an hour pleasure gave place to weariness. Two hours afterward some of the guests began to leave. Their example quickly became contagious, and by degrees nobody remained in the room except the master of the house (the hostess had long since gone to bed).

Saint-Saens, more inspired and more tumultuous than ever, utterly unconscious of the incidents around him, played on as fast and as frenzied as ever. At last, about 2 a. m., seeing Saint-Saens playing with more ardor than ever, the master of the house, completely overcome with fatigue, became desperate and, laying his hand on the composer's shoulder, said, "I beg pardon, my dear sir, but pray are you not a little fatigued?"

Saint-Saens replied, without leaving the piano, "not in the least," and, to show how fresh he was, struck into a new improvisation with wilder enthusiasm than ever. The host gave up, stole out of the room and went to bed. At daybreak Saint-Saens rose, gravely bowed to the tables and chairs and went home, completely ignorant that the chairs and tables had been for hours his only audience.

The Maid of the Mist.

The story of how the famous little craft the Maid of the Mist shot the whirlpool rapids at Niagara falls is an interesting one. The boat, as has been the custom of her successors, was used to carry adventurous visitors up the Niagara river as near to the falls as was possible. On June 15, 1867, her skipper, having become financially involved, received word that the sheriff intended to seize his boat. He concluded to foil the minions of the law by shooting the rapids and prevailed upon two other reckless spirits to accompany him.

Those that witnessed the feat were thrilled at the sight. As the Maid passed under the bridge she gave a long leap downward and was almost buried from view in the foaming waters. She arose, however, with no great damage and flew into the whirlpool, a mile below, which was comparatively easy of navigation. She finally sailed down into the smooth water below Lewiston and escaped from the sheriff. The chances for successfully competing against the fury of the rapids are said to be 50 to 1, and the feat is recorded as one of marvelous and unprecedented daring.

A Silent Trio.

The fifth Duke of Devonshire and his brother, Lord George Cavendish, were noted for their taciturnity. Once, when traveling near Yorkshire, they were shown into a three bedded room. The curtains of one of the four posters were drawn. Each brother in turn looked in and went to bed in another of the three beds. Toward the close of the next day's posting one brother said to the other:

"Did you see what was in the bed last night?"

"Yes, brother," was the reply.

They had both seen a corpse.

Coffee House Wit.

In a small lot of literary curiosities recently offered for sale in London was the following printed notice, which used to be exhibited on the walls of the Drury Lane Coffee House about 1822: "It is particularly requested by the company that those who are learning to spell will ask for yesterday's paper."

Agree with everybody. It takes less time than disagreeing, and the questions you are asked to agree to are not important anyway.—Atchison Globe.

Life is like a crowded street car. The people with push are the ones who move up front.—Philadelphia Record.

SHOPPING IN CHINA.

YELLS AND WILD GESTICULATIONS SEASON THE BARGAINING.

The Noisy Haggling Over Prices Turns the Shopping Quarters Into a Veritable Pandemonium—Signboards and Their Many Uses.

Although the peculiar civilization of the Chinese has failed to provide the shops of the country with plate glass windows, mahogany counters, huge mirrors and the seductive shop walker, yet the tradespeople have methods of their own for engaging the attention of the public worthy of notice if not of imitation. To begin with, the competition which forces down the prices of goods in this country is unknown in China.

The manufacturers, who own most of the shops, to protect the interests of themselves and their workpeople, insist on fixing all prices and when attacked with fits of greed combine to raise the price lists, which, to prevent the shopkeeper overcharging, are posted up in the shop. All such shops belong to what we should call a union.

In free houses the price given for an article is the result of a prolonged haggle. The Chinese are such experts at bargaining that shops of good repute publicly declare that they sell only at the advertised price.

Why a Chinaman when haggling should shout at the top of his voice is not clear, but he does, consequently the vociferations of several hundred purchasers and the equally stentorian rejoinders of the tradespeople render a Chinese shopping quarter, when the public are abroad, a veritable pandemonium.

The amounts in dispute are seldom more than a half penny or so, but the parties scream and gesticulate as if their entire fortunes were at stake, the din appearing to be much louder than it really is owing to the narrowness of the streets, which are seldom more than a few feet across.

Shops which decline all abatement have a signboard inscribed, "chen pu urlo chin," which means "fixed price."

Business in China being conducted on principles mostly unknown to the outer world, it is not strange to find that shops and warehouses are never known by the family name of the proprietor. They are distinguished by some sign generally the invention of the owner, who will hold a long and anxious consultation with his family and friends in order to obtain a "hao," which shall embody some felicitous idea.

When a new shop is opened or a newcomer comes into possession, the public are made aware of what has taken place by long crimson streamers hanging from the signboards. The friendliness which exists between the shopkeeping class and their patrons results in developments of which we know nothing in this country. We should smile at the tradesman who affixed a notice in his window saying that "his wife was not very well that day" or that "his father was dead." In China, in addition to such written announcements, increased publicity is afforded by white or ash colored streamers being suspended from the signboards.

The signboards are also used to record the death of an emperor. This is done by putting the board with its letters in gaudy red and gold into mourning. The paper with which the sides of the board are covered is not black, as it would be with us, but green, and in order that business shall not be interfered with the green paper is dotted all over with the house's name. But the loyalty and grief of the shopkeeper are testified to by two streamers, on which is inscribed, "kus kshio," "the kingdom mourns."

On the occasion of a new ruler, the mourning streamers are changed for red ones, a color in China symbolical of joy. The display of bunting outside Chinese shops always strikes the European as strange, but it serves its purpose.

We shall have our work cut out when the time comes to destroy the popularity of the candle in China. This is how the candle dealers, a highly imaginative body it would seem, invest their dips with poetry. After detailing the varieties they deal in, the announcement proceeds: "At eventide the mandate came from courts of Hau. On hearing that mighty name, the scholars hurried to the tower and studied there by candlelight."

Dyers in China may be expert, but they are not modest. "We deal in kingfisher, and dark blues, also double blacks. We rival in our workmanship Celestial manufacturers."

Another dyer, after declaring that the public should only deal at the right sign, allows them to infer that he is alluding to his own, by stating that his is the "double headed (chuang feng) phenix." Although there are over 1,000,000 shops in China, it is safe to say no two signs are alike.

As the Chinese are a strange mixture of good sense and superstition, strange scenes are to be witnessed in the shops. The materials of which a prescription is composed having been made use of, the refuse is carefully deposited in the middle of the street by the shopkeeper, and his customer, in the belief that if the mess is sniffed at by the horse on which the spirit of the "T'ien-i star" rides, the result will be certain to be favorable to the patient. The "T'ien-i-star," or "Celestial cure," is invariably believed to prowl the streets nightly in order to watch over those who have been ailing and sick.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Submarine Mountain.

Almost at the very center of the Atlantic ocean, only a trifle north of the equator and about half way between South America and Africa, is a submarine mountain so high that in spite of the immense depth of the sea it thrusts its peak 70 feet above the waves. This peak, starting from its position, forms a labyrinth of islets, the whole not over half a mile in circumference, known as St. Paul's rocks. So steep is the mountain of which this lonely resting place of sea birds is the summit that one mile from these rocks a 500 fathom line with which soundings were attempted by Ross on his voyage to the Antarctic failed to touch the bottom.

A Snow Spanned Gulf.

One of the remarkable scenic features of the celebrated White mountains of New Hampshire is Tuckerman's ravine, a great gulf in the southerly side of Mount Washington, which is every year spanned by a beautiful snow arch, or cave of snow, which remains until the latter part of August. The name was conferred upon it in honor of the discoverer, Edward Tuckerman, an enthusiastic explorer of these famous hills.

A PAINTER'S VISION.

The Story of One of Munkaczy's Famous Paintings.

Many an incident in the career of Michael Schroeder—created Baron Munkaczy in the Hungarian nobility—was a pitiless illustration of the truth of Dryden's line that great wits are sure to madness near allied and thin partitions mark the bounds of separation.

His marvelous and fantastical career both as man and as artist was marked by a hundred episodes that might have been construed as evidence of an unbalanced mind, but it was not until his reason became hopelessly clouded that the world realized in how tremulous a balance had hung the intellect which had given it three pictures which won for their painter fame, riches, decorations, titles and a devoted regard such as is bestowed upon very few men in any walk of life.

His weird methods of conceiving and working out his pictures never had a more startling illustration than in the case of his most famous canvas, "Christ Before Pilate." This picture, which is 20 feet long and 12 feet high, contains more than 40 figures. All the figures save one were sketched in with a rapidity almost maniacal between dawn and twilight of one day. The one space remaining empty was that reserved for the figure of Jesus, and it remained so many days while Munkaczy worked on the other figures. As he approached the oasis of white canvas left untouched by his blazing colors the artistic and devotional fervor grew upon him, and he shut himself away from the sight of man that he might in perfect solitude and silence realize his conception of the Man of Sorrows.

When the picture was finished and had brought him worldwide fame, he always insisted that while he was sitting alone and lost in a profound reverie a white vision floated before his eyes and passed into the unpainted space on the canvas. The painter, shaking with excitement, sprang forward and with trembling hands painted in the figure which had come to him like the phantasmagoria of a dream.

However the inspiration for that dead white figure, set amid resplendent crimsons and purples, came to him, we all know what its effect upon the world was. It is estimated that 2,000,000 people saw it in the course of its triumphant tour among nations. Courts, embassies, clergy, pagans, Jews, Mohammedans, Christians, the very humble and the very great, crowded to see it. Some were moved to tears; others sank upon their knees and prayed.—Chicago Journal.

No Caucus Necessary.

A prominent Kansas politician who has been happily married for over a year sent the following unique proposal to the object of his adoration:

"My Dear Miss ——: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for your hand, and I shall use all fair and honorable means to secure the nomination. I know there are many candidates in the field, and I hesitated long before entering the race, but now I'm in it to stay. My views on love and matrimony have often been expressed in your hearing in an emphatic way. If you decide to confer upon me the honor I speak of, please fix a date for a caucus with your mother. I have no objection to her acting as temporary chairman provided it is clearly understood that I am to be chairman of the permanent organization. Should the result of the caucus prove satisfactory we can hold the primaries and select the date and place of convention. I never believed in campaigns, so if you decide to honor me I will ask you to make the convention date as early as possible. Devotedly yours, ——."

The following telegram was sent in answer by the young lady:

"Caucus unnecessary; nomination unanimous; come at once and fix the date of ratification."—Exchange.

A Peculiarity of Ants.

All ants that are not from the same nest seem to be deadly enemies, for, while an ant will do what he can to put to death a stranger, he does not seem to take a corresponding delight in aiding his friends, as is shown by the following experiment:

A scientist, in order to test the affection of ants belonging to the same nest, took six of them and imprisoned them in a small bottle, covering it with a piece of coarse mesh muslin. Their fellows paid no particular attention to the prisoners, but when the experiment was repeated, substituting, however, six ants of a rival tribe, their enemies swarmed around the bottle and after something like a week through persistent effort they succeeded in eating their way through the muslin. Two ants were found dead, evidently proving that they had been put to death, while the others probably escaped.

The Onion He Wanted.

A member of congress received a letter from a constituent one day which seemed much like others he had received. Accordingly he rushed over to the folding room and ask for Smith's onion report.

"No such report here, sir," the clerk responded. "The only onion report I know of is the one issued by the department of agriculture."

"Well, you must be mistaken," replied the member. "This applicant is not a farmer, he's a clergyman. Here, look at the letter!"

"Oh," said the clerk after a moment's perusal of the letter "he doesn't want Smith's onion report; he wants a Smithsonian report. I'll take a cigar."—Kansas City Independent.

The Value of Names.

Hicks—Wonder how Mortar is getting on nowadays?

Wicks—Getting along finely. It was only two years ago he started out as an apothecary. He is already a druggist, and if his luck holds out he will be a pharmacist before the end of another twelvemonth.

Hicks—But what difference will that make?

Wicks—A big difference. An apothecary oftentimes has to sell things at only 50 cents above cost, and a druggist never takes less than 100 per cent, but to a pharmacist there is no limit.—Boston Transcript.

In a Critical Condition.

"I hear your husband is very sick, Aunt Dinah."

"Yes'm."

"Nothing serious, I hope. His condition is not critical?"

"Critical! I should say he wuz! He ain't satisfied with nuffin."—Christian Register.

Cups and saucers are never used for tea in Russia. The drinking vessel for tea is the "stakan," a glass tumbler in a silver holder.

WAYS OF THE FAKIR.

HE FREQUENTLY GETS HIS STOCK IN TRADE ON TRUST.

One Day His Pockets Bulge With Coin, and on Another He Is a Mendicant—He Is a Good Judge of Toys' Selling Qualities.

The street fakir is a highly interesting character. His fortunes are variable as the wind and his place of business as changeable. One day finds him in a Bowery eating house, his pockets bulging with dimes and nickles; the next, in line with a gang of the city's nondescript awaiting his turn at the entrance of a free soup house. He wanders from city to city, wherever the blind goddess or a great gathering of humanity may chance to lead, and wherever he goes his voice is uppermost in the din, and his little, fragile three legged stand or cheap valise is the center of a curious crowd. He is a traveler without funds, a merchant without stock and a business man without capital.

"How in the world does he get along? Where does he obtain a new stock of goods when luck goes against him?" asked the reporter of a young inventor who has had many dealings with the "profession."

"Well, it's pretty hard to say," was the reply. "I have known hundreds of them and each seems to have a dozen different dodges for taking in new stock when he finds himself without money. Probably, however, I could best answer your question by relating my first experience with the fakir." Then the young man, who makes a very comfortable living by inventing gewgaws for the childish public to buy one day and throw away the next, leaned back in his easy chair and smiled.

"Two years ago," he said, "I contrived a simple toy for children which I thought would 'go,' as the saying is, and placed a want 'ad' in one of the papers for men to sell it. On reaching my office the morning upon which the advertisement appeared I found the corridor crowded with the most heterogeneous mass of humanity imaginable. Some were fairly well dressed, others were literally in rags. Yet there was not a single man among them but had the sharpened features and shrewd, catlike eyes of him who wins a living by matching his wits against the rest of the world.

"I walked briskly into my office, anticipating a shower of money from so large a crowd. I glanced nervously at the 1,000 neatly arranged boxes, each containing one of my toys, and feared that there would not be enough to fill the orders of my customers. After preparing things about the office I opened the door and motioned to half a dozen of the fellows in the hallway. They entered the office and glanced at me expectantly.

"'Got somethin good?' asked one, who constituted himself spokesman.

"I opened one of the boxes and exhibited my toy. It was a simple device, made to sell for 10 cents, the fakirs, of course, buying it for one-half of the retail price. They seemed to like it.

"'I say, cap,' exclaimed the fellow who had spoken before, 'how many of 'em can you let me have on this garment?' And he carefully exhibited the best preserved section of a very dilapidated overcoat.

"'I don't understand you,' I answered.

"'Well, to tell the truth,' explained the fakir, 'I spent every copper I had last night, an I want to leave this coat as security for as many of the toys as you'll let me have until I git on my feet again.'

"I gave him five of the little boxes and tossed his overcoat in a corner. The next fakir to present himself was a young boy, who had a single 5 cent piece. He bought one of my toys and departed. In ten minutes he returned to buy two more with the money he had received from the first sale. That boy was an example of the man who piles up a fortune. In three weeks he sold 800 of the toys.

"After I had disposed of the boy an older man appeared and secured a fair stock in trade on my good nature and a portable three legged stand, such as many fakirs use in exposing their wares for sale upon the street. The next man pledged an overcoat similar in appearance to the first one I had accepted in lieu of money and on receiving his quota of toys rushed from the room in great haste. Surely, I thought, that fellow is ambitious and anxious to get to work upon the street. I like him. When I turned to place the overcoat he had given me with the other garment I had taken, his haste in leaving the office was explained. There was no other overcoat. While I was negotiating with the man who left the three legged stand, the other rascal had slipped behind my back, secured the coat and pledged it to me for the second time. After this experience I saw each fakir alone and watched him carefully.

"Gradually my office began to fill up with all sorts of pledges, until it resembled a miniature junk shop, but in a few hours the men began to return and reclaim their temporary sureties with the cash they had realized on the toys. Only one man, the fellow who had used the overcoat for a pledge the second time, failed to return."

The novelties that are sold on the street in New York do not appear in other cities until seven or eight months later. Whenever a man invents something new, he puts it on sale in the metropolis because the fakirs here are the best in the world, and the judgment of New Yorkers is considered an excellent criterion of the future success or failure of an article. The greatest obstacle that confronts an inventor in preparing a toy or puzzle to be sold upon the streets is the necessary cheapness of the article. As the fakirs say, "Anything that passes the 10 cent limit don't go." A man will readily spend 5 cents or a dime to satisfy his curiosity, but more than that he will not give. The fakir may have some knickknack for 15 cents really worth that amount, and he might talk of its merit in his peculiar vernacular until his throat dried up, but the crowd would pass him by, for in the majority of cases a 15 cent purchase means changing a quarter.

On a 10 cent article the fakir makes about half, and the inventor clears 2 or 3 cents, hence it is apparent that where an article becomes universally popular there is a fortune in store for its originator, as the sales often reach into the millions.—New York Mail and Express.

"Don't despise small things," said the Manayunk philosopher. "Even an humble banana skin may be the power behind the thrown."—Philadelphia Record.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.....1901

Thomas A. Edison, that real genius of electricity, has invented a real storage battery. Without going into technicalities, it may be briefly stated that you can tap electricity from a storage battery and the current can be used in any one of innumerable ways, to do any of the innumerable things done by the current at a stationery plant. A real, practical storage battery has been the dream, the desire, the goal of electricians for many decades. Storage batteries, not steam engines, will propel the steamers, whose voyages will be faster and can be longer, because there will be more room for provisions. A fleet can be kept at sea as long as its provisions last. There will be no more trolly lines, nor trolly cars; locomotives will move almost silently; steam and gasoline automobiles will be of the past. Residences and offices will no longer be lighted by gas but in each building there will be a private power plant sufficient to give all the light and heat necessary.

The University of California is to be made the headquarters for the irrigation investigations of the Unitrd States government. Elwood Mead, United States irrigation expert in charge, the leading irrigation specialist of America, has been invited to organize a department of irrigation in the University. He will reman at the head of the national irrigation bureau, but his home and office will be in Berkeley, and he will spend a portion of each term lecturing at the University. His first course, to begin about March 1st and run through April, will be on "Institutions of Irrigation." The very extensive field investigations which the government is pursuing under his direction will offer to his students the best possible opportunity for practical study. The students can aid directly in the government investigations of methods of irrigation, the duty of water, the building of storage reservoirs, the conservation of flood waters, etc.

A bill has been introduced by Assemblyman Miller which provides that any person who is beaten in a gambling game may sue the winner and recover three times the amount lost. The bill is in the form of an amendment to a section of the Penal Code and providing that whoever by playing or betting at any of said games loses to any person so playing or betting any sum of money or any goods whatever and pays and delivers the same or any part thereof to the winner, may sue for and recover treble the value of said money or goods as in a civil action, and if the loser does not within three months after such loss commence suit for said recovery, any other person may sue for and recover treble the value thereof. This will open up some new games. If you play scientifically enough to lose you are a 300 per cent winner by law.

Senator W. A. Clark of Montana has declared positively that the recent Harriman syndicate deal would in no way interfere with the construction of his proposed San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. He claims that engineers are already in the field surveying a route between Los Angeles and Redlands, and this force of men will continue its work the entire way to Salt Lake. He positively denies that he has made any overtures to sell out to the Harriman syndicate. "I am in possession of two surveys that have already been made from Salt Lake to Nevada, but I am not content with these and will at the conclusion of the engineers' work select from the three the route which I consider the best. I will build direct to Salt Lake City."

The loss of the Rio Janero at the gateway of San Francosco is appalling and a sharp reminder that science is making but little headway in protecting human life at sea. Hidden rocks below and impenetrable vapor above the surface are still the greatest dangers that beset navigation.

Any mineral lands in any forest reservation which may have been of may be shown to be such, and subject to entry under the existing mining laws of the United States, are subject to such location and entry in the usual manner.

The sum of $300,000,000 pure gold, if in the shape of a ball, would in such globular form represent a sphere a little over 12½ feet in diameter, giving gold a value of $20.671834625 per ounce.

"Bloody Kansas" is nothing if not bleeding. In riots it is mostly the innocent who get killed. In other States there would be found some way of enforcing the law without the use of hatchets.

Mayor Phelan of San Francisco has offered $2500 toward a memorial for Stephen M. White.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE, At the Postoffice.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to PETER McGANN, Near Camp Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Ulfeda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th. 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

W F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suits.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

— -x- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprie

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

GREAT - -

CLEARANCE SALE

TO MAKE

ROOM FOR

THE NEW SPRING GOODS

NATHAN RHINE

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF

General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for supplying the offices of Inyo County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the year beginning July 1st, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902, as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1902.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for blank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1901, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at the office of the County Clerk, until and not later than 10 o clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 4, 1901, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES.
Chairman.

Attest:
J. B. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, at the office of the County Clerk, until Thursday, April 4th, 1901, up to and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the services of a Physician, qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," to attend the indigent sick and dependent poor at the County Hospital and also within a radius of five miles from the physician's residence.

Also for such services as may be required upon prisoners in the County Jail and in charge of peace officers, within a radius of five miles of the physician's residence, for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon the indigent sick, dependent poor and prisoners aforesaid.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. E. MERONEY Clerk.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 4, 1901, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1901 and ending June 30, 1902. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of the County of Inyo and State of California for the fiscal year 1900-1901. The first publication thereof to be made on or before the Fifth day of June, 1901, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of Two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion for the time designated, and including such postponements as may be ordered by the said Tax-Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List" and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 4th day of April 1900, and opened by said Board between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 1 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Feb. 28, 1901:

Highest barometer	30.302	28
Lowest "	30.059	24
Highest temperature	75.0	28
Lowest "	38 0	26
Mean "	54.3	
Average dew point	30 9	
Average humidity	43.8	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	33 N	23

No. clear days 6
No. part cloudy days 1
No. cloudy days 0
No. rainy days 2
Precipitation for week .25
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.31
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.25
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0.84
" 1899-1900 2 07
" 1900-1901 4.93

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Temperature above norma levery day during the past week.

Real Estate Transfers.

John B Church to Inyo Development Co—211 acres Lake lands—$5.

A R Schively to Invo Development Co—627 acres Lake lands—$5.

Beatrice S Watterson to William and Fred Symons—1-6 int. in N E ¼ Sec 35, twp 6, S, R 33, near Laws—$25.

Ellen E Matlack to Clara Free—N ½ S E ¼, S ½ N E ¼. Sec 25, twp 7 S, R 33 E—$1000.

Mrs Anna Stewart to Mrs. Mary Van Dyke—Lot 6 and N ½ of 7 in block 5 in Lone Pine—$350.

White Smith to Wm Menke—Methodist church property in Bishop—$10.

N C Young to Walter Young—80 acres land near Bishop—$2,500.

W J Dunn to Alex Porteous—½ interest in 240 acres near Bishop—$10.

A S Kilpatrick to White Smith—Lot in Bishop—$10.

Kate G Watterson to Ellen E Matlack 160 acres of land at Poleta, and 200 inches of water in Collins ditch—$10.

Wm L. Hunter, executor, to Geo. F Willis—An undivided 200 feet of La Despreciado mine in Cerro Gordo—$5.

Viola P. and F D McAfee to Jos F Chrysler—Block 6 of Seely's plat of Big Pine—$600.

T G Lippincott to S S Hocket and S E Watts—An undivided 1-8 interest in 19 quarter sections of land near Olancha. Oil locations—$10.

Mabel E Geiger to Sabina Truscott—Quitclaim deed to lot 7 in block F, Academy addition to Bishop—$10.

Parke and Fred M. Barnes to A. S. Nibecker—An undivided ½ interest in Black Eagle, Alhambra, Great Western and Red Jasper mining claims and Willow Springs Water and Millsite locations $500.

DIED.

KISPERT—At Georges Creek, February 27, 1901, John Kispert, a native of Bavaria, aged 65 years, 28 days.

OLDS—At Bishop, Inyo Co., February 23, 1901, PAULITA MAUD AGUIRRE OLDS, wife of Luther Olds, a native of California, aged 21 years.

Deceased was a daughter of Mr. and B. Aguirre, one of the old-time families living near Camp Independence. She was educated at the Milton school and was married at Bishop. On Sunday the bereaved husband and friends brought the remains to her old home and they were laid away at the cemetery after touching services at the school house.

According to telegram, P. H. Mack, Esq., will return Tuesday next.

Consult the German specialist at Levy's Hotel Wednesday next. Chronic cases a specialty.

Washington's Birthday dance, given at Mairs' hall last Friday night, was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed by the young folks.

Dr. Vance & Co., from San Francisco will be at the Independence Hotel on Wednesday next. Consultation free.

Through an Olancha correspondent the Californian of Bakersfield publishes a serious account of the "finding" out here of that rotten old fake, the petrified man.

Our Big Pine correspondent says: Bakersdeld men have been quietly surveying and locating phosphate formation on the Inyo's east of here. They have located to date in the neighborhood of 10,000 acres. We will wait till the outsiders strke oil on the lands and perhaps we can work for them.

Great numbers of Eastern people are now taking advantage of the low rates of railroad fare to the Coast and are coming into the State by the train load each week. With the great water supply of this year, we believe that a thousand or more of them would do well by heading to Owens Valley, provided they were all able to buy or locate lands at once.

Rupture, Piles, Kidney, Liver and Stomach troubles successfully treated by Dr. Vance from S. F. Consultation free. Return monthly.

J. Sub Johnson has erected a building at the corner of School and Spring streets and has fitted it up for an assay office. He is as well prepared for qualitative or quantitative analysis of ores as any establishment need be. He has received ores from Randsburg and Independence for assay, as well as ores procured in Fresno and Tulare counties.—Visalia Times.

All operations performed at your home by Dr. Vance.

Church Social at Lone Pine.

LONE PINE, Feb. 25.

One of the most pleasant events which has taken place in this vicinity this season was the social given in the Town Hall by the members and friends of the the M. E. Church on the evening of the 19th. The object of the gathering was to manifest to Rev. Mr. Bigelow, the pastor of the Church, the esteem in which he is held by the community and to give assistance to the worthy cause for which he labors.

About 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order and Rev. J. B. Miller elected chairman, after which a very interesting and helpful program, consisting of music, recitations and addresses, was carried out. Following this was the serving of an elegant luncheon by the ladies, and every one present was ready to say that the ladies of Lone Pine can't be beaten in this respect. Rev. Bigelow and wife were presented with good things for the kitchen and coin to the amount of $25, and all went home feeling that a pleasant and profitable evening had been spent.

Rev. Mr. Bigelow is a good man and splendid preacher, and well deserves this confidence and esteem of the preacher.

X.

Oil "Indications."

One of the oil men at Olancha writes to the Bakersfield Californian as follows:

"Each day comes newer and more flattering evidence that these formations exist in the state. Gypsum, and crystalized gypsum, the whitest of which is nearly as light as a feather, and very nearly approaches alabaster, with brown, gray and dark slate to perfectly white shale, is very profuse; and where I am now working the sand rock ledges are exposed to a depth varying from 15 to 30 feet, in all the various shades of color—white, gray, yellow, green and red—and from the finest of rotten stone to the size of marbles. If I have not found 'saturated' sand rock, then my olfactory apparatus is not in working order. This will be more fully demonstrated, however, when I have access to a blow pipe.

"This survey comprises eleven thousand acres, and has been made and all the corners established, and locations made and recorded in strict compliance with the law, It has been very gratifying to find the government stakes (white oak) with all the marks perfectly legible, which has confirmed the work from day to day."

Shakespeare Evening.

On the evening of Friday, the 8th of March, the Dramatic Club of Independence will give an evening of Shakespearian readings. The Club has been busy all winter studying the great dramatist, and the proposed entertainment is by way of closing this series of studies before undertaking the popular drama which will be brought out shortly.

The Dramatic Club is not a money-making institution, but is intended for the instruction and entertainment of its members and friends. The selections to be presented have been carefully studied and will be costumed with as much accuracy as the occasion permits. All are cordially invited.

The cast for the evening is as follows:

I. Quarrel scene from Julius Caesar.
Cassius ..... S. W. Austin
Brutus ..... J. E. Eibeshutz

II. Murder scene from Macbeth.
Macbeth ..... Wm. D. Dehy
Lady Macbeth ..... Mrs. Austin

III. Court scene from Merchant of Venice.
Portia ..... Miss Cook
Shylock ..... S. W. Austin
Antonio ..... Wm. D. Dehy
Bassanio ..... Fred. Stewart
Gratianio ..... J. E. Eibeshutz

Big Pine School Entertainment.

We are compelled to materially abreviate an interesting account received from Big Pine, about the Washington's Birthday school entertainment. The Educational Hall was crowded, County Superintendent Hampton being chosen President of the Evening. All the following numbers were rendered in superb style:

Music—The New Co. G;" Mrs. Crocker, Mr. Mitchelt.
Invocation—Rev. J. H. Rosen.
Song—"Red, White and Blue;" school.
Flag Drill—Tom boy and girls; primary school.
Recitation—"The Patriot;" Wesley Newman.
Cantata—"Quarrel Among the Flowers;" eight girls.
Tableau—"Sleep of the Flowers."
Recitation—'Grandma;" Ettie Meyers.
Gun Drill—Twelve boys; Captain, Jesse Thomas.
Motion Song—Lorene Spratt, Lois Hall, Erda Bowser.
"Swing, Cradle, Swing;" primary girls
Vocal Duet—"Reuben and Rachel;" Hazel and Richard Eldred.
Red, White and Blue Drill, with Posing—Nine young ladies.
Patriotic Tableau.
Song—"Our Flag;" primary school.
Vocal Solo—"Daddy;" Miss L. Smith.
Pantomine—"My Faith Looks Up to Thee;" Lorene Spratt.
Song—Grandma, Let Me Whisper;" Mildred Munn.
Recitation—"What a Boy Can Do;" Tom Schalten.
"Three Little Maids from School;" Hazel Eldred, Nora Smith, Anna Scot.
"Jolly Boys"—primary boys.
Topsy-Turvey Drill.
Music—"The Rose Waltz;" Mrs. Crocker, Mr. Mitchell.
"My Girls"—Walter Baker.
Song—"America;" School.
"Columbia;" May Thomas.

The proceeds, $75, will go toward the purchase of a school organ.

Col. Smith of the Montezuma, has gone to San Francisco for concentrators and other machinery. to be installed at the mine.

The residence of Nap Baker is quite an improvement to the Given Addition.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of E. W. Flenniken, deceased—Final account of executor approved and estate ordered distributed and executor discharged.

In the matter of the guardianship of the person and estate of Maggie M. Campbell, a minor—Return and account of sale of real estate confirmed and guardian authorized to execute a deed for the same.

In the matter of the estate of J. G. W. Birchim, deceased—Petition to lease real estate, situate in Mono county, Cal., granted.

In re estate of A. Thomson, deceased—Probate of will postponed until Saturday, 10 a. m., March 2, 1901.

In re estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased—Hearing of petition for letters of administration postponed until 10 a. m. of Saturday, March 2, 1901.

J. D. Harger, plaintiff, vs. J. W. Denny and Edwin Merryman, defendants—Action to quiet title to land near Bishop. Judgment entered for plaintiff.

Several of our exchanges state that R. J. Laws, of the C. & C. road, is surveyeying the line for a third rail between Mound House and Wabuska. As Mr. Laws passed through here last week measuring track there may possibly be some foundation for this report. Certain it is that a broad-gauge road into Mason Valley from the Mound House would be a great convenience and benefit to cattle shippers and those who are opening up mining industries in this section of the country, and we are inclined to believe the increase of business that would come to the road would soon pay for the expense of the change, The Mason Valley country is calling for considerable freight now and the transfer of it at the Mound House makes the transportation charges high and delays all goods en route one day or more.—Lyon County Times.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat treated by the German specialist. Catarrh, Asthma, or Lung trouble call on the German specialists at Levy's Hotel Wednesday next.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,456 43
Gen. Expense Fund	$2,770 18	
Hospital "	605 61	
Salary "	3,614 94	
Big Pine Board "	33	
Teachers' Libr'y "	13 45	
Unapportioned "	2 25	
Bridge "	236 64	
General Road "	11 80	
Road District No. 1 Fund	56 50	
" " " 2 "	77 90	
" " " 4 "	62	
" " " 5 "	57 50	
School "	5,785 18	
	13,456 43	13,456 43
Total County indbtdnss	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55
Cash in treasury	16 682 05	
Remaining indebtedness	44 308 50	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.

Filed January 12, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Jan., 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1900 RECEIPTS.

Oct. 1	To cash on hand	$ 7,388 94	
1	cash from A M Given, tax col	105 30	
1	W W Yandell, Co assessor	127 09	
5	A V Davidson, fines	14 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees	39 90	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 00	
	A M Given, tax col fees	12 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	38 85	
13	S W Austin, St. I'nd	26 62	
	JnoGardner, "	103 00	
15	T B Walker, "	633 25	
	" "	633 25	
	" "	337 73	
24	S A Frazer, "	24 80	
27	W J Harris, red'mt'n	23 58	
31	Jas Daniels, "	21 31	
		9,554 62	
Nov. 2	Mary C Mulholland, on State land	176 44	
5	A M Given, Tax col	27 00	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	44 80	
	A M Given, Tax col.	3,217 55	
17	" "	4 246 84	
24	" "	5,324 11	
27	" "	8,512 59	
17	Alvin Thompson, on State land	55 41	
19	T B Rickey, red'mtn	11 00	
	" "	21 11	
21	GeoW Davis, St. land	13 40	
	Annie Hanson "	600 00	
		31,831 27	
Dec 3	A M Given tax col.	8,237 11	
	W W Yandell, Co. Assessor	92 25	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees	58 75	
4	A A Cashbaugh, St. I'd	22 40	
	A M Given, tax col. fees	24 00	
10	JE Meroney, Cl'k fines	40 00	
	C & C R'y tax	725 25	
16	W R Carpenter, St. I'nd	13 30	
17	W H Vaughn, red'mtn	36 57	
19	T H Woodworth, fines	72 40	
24	A A Cashbaugh, St. lnd	153 60	
	Thos B Walker, "	674 22	
26	Mr L Schalten, redmt	11 26	
27	F A Gardiner, St. and	616 09	
	John F Sanders, "	535 15	
		43,166 02	

DISBURSEMENTS

Oct.—By Bishop School Bond (Old) Fund		1 24
General Expense		753 41
General Road		11 80
Bridge		236 04
Hospital		105 00
"		440 61
Road Dist, No. 5		57 50
" " " 1		56 50
" " " 2		77 90
" " " 3		162 75
" " " 4		62 00
Salary Fund		1 024 98
"		430 50
Bishop School		217 50
Big Pine		168 50
Fish Springs		65 00
Irving		273 00
Independence		27 75
Lone Pine		148 50
Milton		73 00
Poleta		60 00
Round Valley		154 00
Riverside		30 00
Station		70 00
Taboose		67 55
Union		86 50
Valley		60 00
Warm Spring		75 00
Big Pine Library		44 00
		5 049 53
Nov.—By Salary Fund		1 134 48
General Expense		1 461 42
Hospital		30 00
Big Pine Sch'l Bond		33
Road Dist No 5		2 00
Bishop School		240 00
Big Pine		90 00
Panamint		80 00
Fish Spring		79 40
Darwin		65 00
Independence		180 00
Milton		70 00
Lone Pine		182 50
Riverside		30 00
Taboose		78 00
Union		17 50
Warm Spring		37 50
Fish Spring Library		12 45
		8 840 11
Dec—By General Ex. F'd		561 20
Property Tax		2 25
Hospital		30 00
Salary		1 024 98
Tabcose Schl bond.		165 00
Station " "		105 00
County School		18 00
Teachers' Library		13 45
Bishop School		504 28
Big Pine		262 25
Darwin		130 00
Fish Springs		80 00
Irving		389 15
Independence		135 00
Keeler		73 00
Lone Pine		140 00

OFFICIAL.

Milton		70 00
Poleta		160 35
Riverside		166 96
Round Valley		84 00
Panamint		104 15
Station		93 10
Taboose		120 00
Union		163 50
Valley		96 27
Warm Springs		119 00
Big Pine Schl Lib'ry		16 82
Independence "		11 40
Panamint "		8 10
Station "		6 35
Valley "		3 60
Saudry "		38 25
State General Fund	12 748 45	
Cash on hand	16 682 05	
	43 166 02	43 166 02

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

January 1, 1901.

Salary Fund	1 4 61	
General Expense	4 278 54	
State General	130 48	
Hospital	1 354 89	
County bond	878 36	
General road	959 15	
Road District No 1	650 20	
" " " 2	771 92	
" " " 3	991 99	
" " " 4	557 99	
" " " 5	322 80	
Unapportioned county	29 14	
Road Poll tax	83 10	
Bridge	667 64	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County Sch'l Fund	346 31	
State School	18 85	
Property tax		1 14
Various school funds:		
Bishop		36 71
Big Pine	20 62	
Panamint	43 27	
Fish Spring	158 97	
Irving	40 88	
Independence	92 83	
Keeler	133 00	
Lone Pine	355 91	
Milton	148 21	
Poleta	18 26	
Round Valley	114 12	
Riverside	29 14	
Station	59 67	
Taboose	65 87	
Union	22 39	
Valley	187 39	
Warm Spring	2 76	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	94 32	
Big Pine	14 15	
Fish Springs		1 99
Irving	52 50	
Independence	14 87	
Keeler	34 63	
Lone Pine	57 03	
Mil on	5 85	
Poleta	21 17	
Round Valley	42 33	
Riverside	8 61	
Station	27 00	
Taboose	10 76	
Union	19 33	
Valley	10 18	
Warm Springs	33 99	
Darwin	8 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	11 22	
Big Pine " " "	750 97	
Fish Springs " "	155 16	
Taboose " "	70 73	
Poleta " "	39 39	
Valley " "	69 55	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,241 40	
Estates	144 67	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	69 73	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l B'dg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Cash on hand		16 682 05
	16 721 89	16 721 89

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan., 1901.

J E MERONEY
Clerk
By W. O. Meroney, Depty Clerk.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed Jan., 11, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Auditor.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
January 24, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on March 4th, 1901, viz.: Andrew C. Adkins, for the N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 1, Tp. 16 S., R. 33 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Felix P. Meysan, Manuel Diaz and John R. Turner of Lone Pine, Cal., and Marvin W. Trask, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
January 24, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on March 12th, 1901, viz.: Domingo Etcharren—Homestead Entry No. 769—for the E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, and NE¼ SE¼, Sec. 35, T. 21 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Charles Anthony and Jean Carricart, of Darwin, Inyo Co., Cal.; Patrick Henry Mack and James J. Wall, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday ..... February 2, 1901
" ..... March 2, 1901
" ..... March 30, 1901
" ..... April 27, 1901
" ..... June 1, 1901
" ..... June 29, 1901
" ..... July 27, 1901
" ..... August 24 1901
" ..... September 21, 1901
" ..... October 26, 1901
" ..... November 23, 1901
" ..... December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,
SPECIALTIES.
OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.
—o—x—o—
ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paid and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.
Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.

(Endorsed;
ORDINANCE No. 71.
Filed Jan. 8, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk.
Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 72.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk,
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2 Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:00 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:05 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:15 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:30 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:05 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:30 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:35 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:45 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

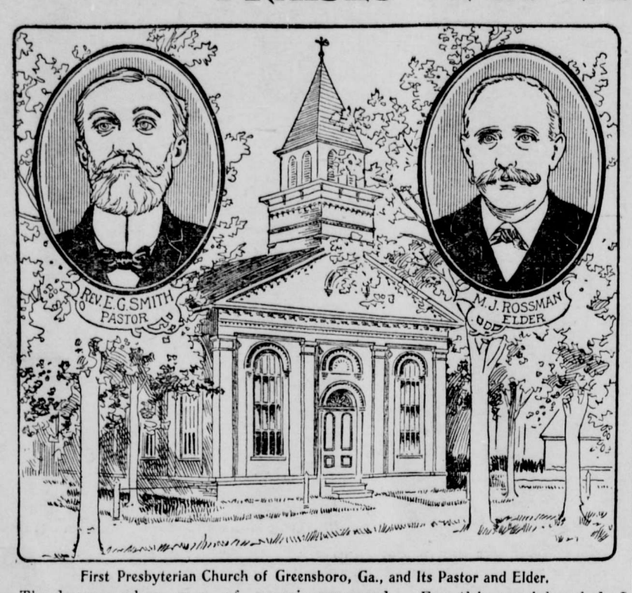
GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L F'GT & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:20 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m

PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Pastor and Elder.

The day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true today of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men representing all classes and stations are equally represented.

A dignified representative of the Presbyterian church in the person of Rev. E. G. Smith does not hesitate to state publicly that he has used Peruna in his family and found it cured when other remedies failed. In this statement the Rev. Smith is supported by an elder in his church.

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Greensboro, Ga., writes:

"Having used Peruna in my family for some time it gives me pleasure to testify to its true worth. My little boy, seven years of age, had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Peruna the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well nigh a specific. As a tonic for weak and worn-out people it has few or no equals."—Rev. E. G. Smith.

Mr. M. J. Rossman, a prominent merchant of Greensboro, Ga., and an elder in the Presbyterian church of that place, has used Peruna, and in a recent letter to the Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, writes as follows:

"For a long time I was troubled with catarrh of the kidneys and tried many remedies, all of which gave me no relief. Peruna was recommended to me by several friends, and after using a few bottles, I am pleased to say that the long-looked-for relief was found and I am now enjoying better health than I have for years, and can heartily recommend Peruna to all similarly afflicted. It is certainly a grand medicine."—M. J. Rossman.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Another Romance Spoiled.

"Tell a good story and stick to it," is an old maxim that is illustrated in a story that is going the rounds along the Rialto. A certain well known actor floated into his home one morning about 2 o'clock. The wife of his bosom was waiting up for him. He told her he had been out all the evening with one of their friends, Charlie B., and then related an interesting fairy story of how Charlie had taken a crowd to supper, how funny Charlie had been all the evening, how well Charlie looked in his new suit, how he said this, that and the other. After telling a 15 minute story, to which the gentle partner of his joys and out of work periods listened with respectful attention, but cynical mien, he paused for breath. Then she, in a confident now I've got you tone, said:

"That's a lovely romance you've been giving me, and I hate to spoil it, but Charlie has been here nearly all the evening waiting to see you about an engagement. He left only about half an hour ago."

The teller of the tale looked rather dazed for a moment as if he had been struck. Then quickly gathering himself together he assumed a bold front, with hands in his pockets, head thrown back and, in defiant innocence and emphasizing each word, said:

"Well, that's my story, and I'm not going to change it for anybody."—Clipper.

A Fetching Compliment.

She was not from Chicago.

"Do not anger me," she said.

"How am I to know when you are angry?" he asked.

"I always stamp my feet," she answered.

He looked down at her dainty shoes.

"Impossible," he said. "There isn't room for a stamp on either of them."

That fetched her.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pat's Retort.

An Irishman passing a store in London saw nothing inside but a man at a table. The thing struck him as being very odd, so he went in and inquired what was sold there. "Asses' heads," said the man at the table. "They must be in great demand," said Pat, "for I see you have only your own left."

A Drawback to Amity.

Judge—Well, Mrs. Jopps, what fault have you to find with your husband?

Mrs. Jopps—Now, jedge, it's this way: He's awful good an kind, but he's so pesky unfinanshul.—Detroit Free Press.

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."
GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Miss.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken. Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 313

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The Story of a Mean Man.

This is the story of a mean man. He may not be the meanest on record, but he carries a very fair brand of close fistedness. He had a contract to supply a certain amount of crushed stone. The machine he used could turn out all the work he could get by running eight hours a day.

The mean man had an engineer who was a genius. The genius went to his employer one day and said he thought he could make some improvements in that machine so it would do more work in less time. The genius was paid by the month.

He worked on the machine for several days, taking it apart and putting it together again. When reconstructed, it proved to have greater efficiency than before, so much so that it did the same amount of work in one minute and a half that it used to take four and a half to do.

The mean man, however, could get no more contracts than before. He could fill all his orders by running about three hours a day. The mean man then went to the genius and said:

"See here, Henry, I've been paying you by the month, but there isn't as much work as there used to be—not enough to keep you busy. I shall have to pay you by the hour after this."

Henry demurred. He had been too faithful, but he didn't think that ought to reduce his earnings over one-half. His employer was firm, however, and Henry resigned.—New York Mail and Express.

When the Chief Cook Leaves.

The importance of a chief cook becomes evident when the time for his departure arrives. One day last week the proprietor of a popular restaurant on Fifth avenue decided for reasons of his own to part with the services of the man who had for some years looked after his kitchen. The chef retired and with him more than 20 of his assistants. This number included his assistant cooks and every man in the kitchen, even to the unimportant functionary who presides over the refrigerators. This exodus did not surprise the proprietor.

The chef had brought the others with him, and they were in a way more closely attached to his service than to the proprietor who paid them their wages. When a substitute was hired, he also brought the same complete corps of assistants who are supposed to know the methods of their chief better than any assistants not directly employed by him.

This manner of employment exists in all the large restaurants, where the head cook is absolute master in the kitchen and controls all the branches of his department down to the most unimportant. He is held responsible on this ground for all that may happen under his direction even if he was not personally concerned in the matter.—New York Sun.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There Was a Mistake.

"I think," he began as he halted a pedestrian, "I think I made a mistake with the cabman who drove me to the Corcoran Art gallery. I am quite sure I gave him a $10 bill, but he must have mistaken it for a $2 bill."

"And you hope to find him again?" asked the man of the stranger to the city.

"Why, yes, I have hopes."

"Well, you are about as green as they make 'em. That cabman deliberately swindled you out of many dollars."

"I can hardly believe it. He looked so honest and truthful that I—I"—

"That you ought to have asked him to hold your watch and the rest of your money! My dear old Josh from the cornfields, let me say"—

At that minute a cab rattled up, and the driver dismounted and said:

"See here, old man, there is a mistake. You probably meant to give me a $2 bill, and I thought it was one when I gave you $1 in change."

"But I think it was a ten, my friend."

"No; it was a twenty, and I have been driving about for half an hour to find you and restore the money. Here it is."

"And what was it you were going to say to your dear old Josh from the cornfields?" asked the old man as he turned to the wise person.

But the wise person was there no longer. He was flying for a car as if running for his life.—Washington Post.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Learn Shorthand at Home.

To all persons commencing within two months a six-months' course by mail in practical shorthand will be given by Robt. F. Gallagher, the expert court reporter, for $2. Text book furnished free. This offer is bona fide. Correspondence solicited. Better results accomplished by this means than by attending any so-called Business College for same length of time. Don't let this opportunity slip. Mail classes now forming. Address: Gallagher-Marsh College, Parrott Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Notice.

When you need whiskey, always ask for the best quality, Kentucky Favorite, of Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

Piso Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough Cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

An Odd Epitaph.

A visitor to a cemetery at South Vernon, N. H., will find the following upon a gravestone there:

Oh, he she went, and am she gone
And left poor I here all alone?
Oh, cruel fate, to be so blind
To take she 'fore and leave I 'hind!
Her can never come back to we,
But us must surely go to she.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

USEFUL SNOW.

But For It Much of the Earth Would Be Little Better Than a Desert.

If all the condensed moisture of the atmosphere were to fall as rain and none of it as snow, hundreds of thousands of square miles of the earth's surface now yielding bountiful crops would be little better than a desert. The tremendous economic gain for the world at large which results from the difference between snow and rain is seldom realized by the inhabitants of fertile and well watered lowlands.

It is in the extensive regions where irrigation is a prime necessity in agriculture that the special uses of the snow come chiefly into view. All through the winter the snow is falling upon the high mountains and packing itself firmly into the ravines. Thus in nature's great icehouse a supply of moisture is stored up for the following summer.

All through the warm months the hardened snowbanks are melting gradually. In trickling streams they steadily feed the rivers, which as they flow through the valleys are utilized for irrigation. If this moisture fell as rain, it would almost immediately wash down through the rivers, which would hardly be fed at all in the summer, when the crops most needed water.

These facts are so well known as to be commonplace in the Salt Lake valley and in the subarid regions of the west generally. They are not so well understood in New Jersey or Ohio, where snow is sometimes a picturesque, sometimes a disagreeable, feature of winter.

In all parts of the country the notion prevails that the snow is of great value as a fertilizer. Scientists, however, are inclined to attach less importance to its service in soil nutrition—for some regions which have no snow are exceedingly fertile—than to its worth as a blanket during the months of high winds. It prevents the blowing off of the finely pulverized richness of the top soil. This, although little perceived, would often be a very great loss.

In nature's every form there is meaning.—Youth's Companion.

An Experiment In Journalism.

Once there was a really radical paper, in London it was, but the man who made it now lives here and tells the tale. It was one of those papers which are a tragedy. They represent the wreck of the enthusiasm of strong men who must find the outlet for their apostolate. This paper began by being at odds with all that was established, and it had readers. But as time went on the man who made the paper drove off singly and in groups all those who had begun by being his supporters. It was found a little too radical for them, and they no longer kept step with its newest march.

"Of course I now can see that such a paper was foredoomed to failure," the editor said after he had recited the early history of his venture. "I confess it was pretty strong even for British radicals. After the circulation had dwindled down to the extremists I succeeded in alienating about half of them by denouncing social democracy as feudal oppression, and the other half left me when I attacked atheism on the score of its superstitious tendencies. After that I ran the paper as long as I could without any subscribers. But I had to give it up. Nobody would read it except myself, and toward the end I had to give up reading it myself. I found it too unsettling. So it stopped."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Longest Word.

"Rob," said Tom, "which is the most dangerous word to pronounce in the English language?"

"Don't know, unless it's a swearing word."

"Pooh!" said Tom. "It's 'stumbled,' because you are sure to get a tumble between the first and last letter."

"Ha, ha!" said Rob. "Now, I've got one for you. I found it one day in the paper. Which is the longest word in the English language?"

"Incomprehensibility," said Tom promptly.

"No, sir; it's 'smiles,' because there's a whole mile between the first and last letter."

"Ho, ho!" cried Tom, "that's nothing. I know a word that has over three miles between its beginning and ending."

"What's that?" asked Rob faintly.

"Beleaguered," said Tom.—Pearson's.

His Accent and His Country.

On one occasion during a visit to America Michael Gunn, who assisted Gilbert and Sullivan in bringing out many of their operas, was trying the voices of some candidates for the chorus. One of them sang in a sort of affected Italian broken English. The stage manager interrupted. "Look here," he said, "that accent won't do for sailors or pirates. Give us a little less Mediterranean and a little more Whitechapel."

Here Gunn turned and said: "Of what nationality are you? You don't sound Italian."

The other suddenly dropped his Italian accent and in Irish said, "Shure, Mr. Gunn, I'm from the same country as yourself."

Military Pomposity.

Quinn—Such pomposity in the army is disgraceful.

De Fonte—Pomposity?

Quinn—Yes. Since Finn has been promoted to corporal he objects to his letters being marked "private" for fear people may think that that is still his rank.—Chicago News.

Odors and Deafness.

"Here," said the observant boarder, who had a newspaper in his hand, "is a writer who asserts that odors can cause deafness."

"Well," added the cross eyed boarder, "musk is pretty loud."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Diplomacy Wins.

"Yes, that cheeky young Wintergreen made a friend of the haughty Mrs. De Young the very first time he met her!"

"How did he do it?"

"He asked her if her hair wasn't prematurely gray."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Benefit of the Doubt.

Sister's New Beau (to Freddy, staring)—Well, Freddy, how do you like my looks?

Freddy—Oh, yer long hair makes you look awful silly, but mebbe you ain't.—Indianapolis Journal.

Survived the Battles

But Succumbed to the Hardships and Strain of Army Life.—A Story of Peculiar Interest.

From the News, Bourbon, Ind.

Among the multitude of heroic men in the civil war, few survivors of those perilous adventures, extraordinary labors, privations and trials incident to army life, have not felt the ill effects of those days of service.

Mr. Charles W. Tippett, of Tippecanoe, Ind., an old soldier of the 73d Indiana Regiment, in speaking of his experience, says: "For several months, about one year and a half ago, I noticed after getting up in the morning an annoying stiffness in my left arm and leg. After I had walked around some, this did not bother me. But last May I attempted to get out of bed one morning and found something was unusually wrong with me. It was after considerable effort that I succeeded in getting out of bed, but I fell to the floor as soon as I attempted to stand. I managed to get up and walk across the room, but fell again, this time unconscious.

"My folks were away from home at the time and as soon as I recovered sufficiently I went and consulted a physician. He told me that I had had a stroke of paralysis.

"The only medicine he gave me was a bottle of liniment to rub on the parts affected. I received no benefit whatever from this, and I became discouraged. The doctor told me there was nothing that would help me and that I would soon have another stroke and probably die from the effect.

"Soon after this I read of a Mr. Shepard, a grain dealer at Indianapolis, who had a stroke of paralysis, completely losing control of himself from his hips down, and how he received great benefit from five or six boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I decided to try these pills and after taking the first box I felt greatly benefited.

"I have taken about ten or twelve boxes since then and I have been improving steadily and now have almost perfect use of my arm and leg. When I began taking these pills I had almost lost the use of my entire left side; one corner of my mouth was drawn down and my left arm had become almost two inches smaller than its former size, but these deformities have now entirely disappeared.

"I also had been troubled with palpitation of the heart but I am now entirely cured of that ailment. I know of many others who have received great benefit from these pills. My general health is beter today than it has been for years, and I ascribe this all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and it is with a feeling of pleasure that I can recommend their great merit to the public."

At druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

All first-class dealers sell Gilt Edge Whiskey because of its purity and excellence, and those who have tried it will use no other. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

Promotes Good Digestion.

Garfield Tea is the best remedy for all derangements of stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels; it CURES CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

Health and Beauty.

No beauty with pimply skin, dull eyes, bad breath. Clean your system and keep it clean with fragrant Cascarets Candy Cathartic! All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Best Preparation for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c

The workingman finds comfort in the thought that in each week there is a Sunday.

A Cough, Pneumonia, Weakened Lungs, Consumption.

It's a short story; but stop at the first chapter by using

Acker's English Remedy

It will cure your cough at once and prevent Pneumonia. It will heal your sore lungs and will positively cure Consumption. But what is the use of getting to that stage?

"I always recommend ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY for coughs and lung trouble. It is the best medicine I have handled in my 14 years experience. It has cured every case where tried."
A. B. COOK, Druggist, Bellefontaine, O.

Write to us for testimonials and free illustrated book on Consumption.

Sold at 25c, 50c and $1.00 a bottle. If you are not satisfied return the bottle to your druggist, and get your money back.
W. H. Hooker & Co., Proprs., Buffalo, N. Y

DON'T GET WET! TOWER'S FISH BRAND
Oiled Clothing
BLACK OR YELLOW
WILL KEEP YOU DRY
NOTHING ELSE WILL
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. FREE CATALOGUE, SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Adams Sarsaparilla Pills

Chocolate coated; very small; easy to take as sugar. CURE SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SALLOW COMPLEXION, PURIFY THE BLOOD. 10c-25c, Druggists; or mail, Adams Co., S.F., Cal.

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK.

He Scorns All Effort but Military Service and Agriculture.

A Turk thinks it the most natural thing in the world to lose a province and, having lost it, to quit and live elsewhere. He talks quite complacently of leaving Constantinople some day. He will go over to Asia and found another capital. He originates nothing. He takes what he finds without assimilating it and remains profoundly Turkish. He leaves no trace of his occupation except ruins. Practically there is nothing at Belgrade, Sofia and Athens to show that for centuries they were Turkish cities.

All occupations, except agricultural and military service, are distasteful to him. Yet there are two other characteristics even more important than these. The first is his sense of discipline. It is this which keeps together the apparently tottering fabric of the Turkish empire. It makes the half fed, half clothed soldier ready to endure every privation and prevents the corruption and incapacity of the officers from producing the anarchy which would be inevitable in any other country. Sedition is unknown. Even complaints are rare, and were a holy war proclaimed there is not a man who would not be prepared to die in defense of the system of extortion which grinds him down.

His second characteristic is his laziness, in spite of the laborious industry of the Turkish peasant. The fact is that the Turk is too proud to do many things, too stupid to do others. His religion inculcates a fatalism which tends to a conviction that effort is useless.—London Telegraph.

Gold! Gold! Gold!

The latest El Dorado is reported to be on Nome City Beach, Alaska. Thousands of people are hastening there, many of whom return broken in health. Of what avail is gold when health is gone? Guard your health with the best of all medicines, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will regulate the bowels, stir up the liver, invigorate the kidneys, and absolutely cure indigestion, constipation, malaria, chills and fever. It's a good medicine to keep on hand.

The turkey looks forward to Christmas and New Year's with a conviction that history will repeat itself.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Prevents and Cures Disease.

Garfield Tea is a wonderful HERB MEDICINE that cleanses the system and gives New Life by purifying the blood.

The best is the cheapest. Carter's Ink is the best, yet it costs no more than the poorest.

The telegraph editor appreciates the rustic character of news that has a grapevine swing to it.

Dragged-Down Feeling

In the loins.

Nervousness, unrefreshing sleep, despondency.

It is time you were doing something.

The kidneys were anciently called the reins—in your case they are holding the reins and driving you into serious trouble.

Thousands of testimonials prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

a purely vegetable compound, acts with the most direct, beneficial effect on the kidneys. It contains the best and safest substances for correcting and toning these organs.

It thoroughly cleanses the blood and strengthens all the bodily functions.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed - Alx. Senna + Rochelle Salts - Anise Seed + Peppermint - Bi Carbonate Soda + Worm Seed - Clarified Sugar Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A WHOLE GARDEN For 14c.

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	Salzer's Blue Blood Tomato	15c
1 "	The Northern Lemon	15c
1 "	Mama's Favorite Onion	10c
1 "	Emerald Green Cucumber	10c
1 "	City Garden Beet	10c
1 "	13 Day Radish	10c
1 "	LaCrosse Market Lettuce	15c
3 "	Elegant Flower Seeds	15c
Worth $1.00 for 14 cents.		$1.00

We will mail you this entire $1.00's worth of splendid seed novelties free, together with our large illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue on receipt of this notice and 14c in postage.
Choice Onion Seed 60c lb and up.
Potatoes at $1.20 per barrel and up.
Catalogue alone, 5 cents.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

Nervous Prostration and the Liquor, Morphine, and Tobacco Habits Cured at the
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On all investments from $5 up. Write for particulars.
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from 15 to 25 lbs. per month by a harmless treatment. Thousands cured. Mrs. M. A. MacCrone, 434 Hawley St., Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Four years ago I was reduced 48 pounds by your valuable treatment. My experience as Trained Nurse has taught me the dangers of Fatty Degeneration. Have not gained." Patients treated by mail confidentially. For particulars address with stamp, DR. P. C. SNYDER, 1314 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

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ONE FOR A DOSE. Cure Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, Remove Pimples, Purify the Blood, Aid Digestion, Prevent Biliousness. Do not Gripe or Sicken. To convince you, will mail sample free; full box, 25c. DR. BOSANKO CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists

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$1000 cash secures 6 per cent. first mortgage. Gold Bond $1000 full paid stock in prominent oil company and $500 stock in first-class copper company. Income from all $210 per annum—21 per cent on investment. Highest references. Send for particulars.
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Improved Ball-Bearing **$18 SEWING MACHINE**
will do as much work and as great a variety as the highest price machine sold. Operates on ball-bearings, runs with no noise and little effort. We warrant it satisfactory to the user in use for 10 years. To introduce this machine we will, for a limited time, send our No. 3 style, as illustrated, with attachments, on receipt of $18, freight paid. Write today for our Catalogue of Sewing Machines.
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Have made Dropsy and its complications a specialty for twenty years with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases.
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DAN CUPID'S PENANCE,

Dan Cupid once, in penitential mood
As Lent drew near, impelled by Conscience's pricks,
Resolved to try his turn at being good,
And issued cards—"At home from 4 till 6."

His guests came flocking at his royal call,
And dimpled cupids, dressed in smiles and wings,
Served tea ambrosial nectar to them all
With heart-shaped sandwiches and more good things.

When all were served Dan Cupid took the floor,
"My friends, before you leave me to go home
Some trite advice I'm going to give once more,
And each a gift, for use in time to come.

"There's many a one of you—I'll give no name—
Who owes to me a husband or a wife;
Some, being happy, bless me; some—for all are not the same—
Blame me for their unhappy married life.

"My conscience vexed me sore for those whom Fate,
Perhaps through me has treated most unkind;
But here's a remedy, e'en though it seems too late,
A sovereign cure and panacea you'll find.

"You know love should be blind," he archly said, and passed
A 'kerchief, neatly folded, to each guest;
"When matrimonial seas are rough, with teary clouds o'ercast,
Bind this on both fault-finding eyes; then, being sightless—
Let love do the rest."
—Puck.

THE GUILTY MAN

SHE had nerved herself to meet her father. She glanced in the mirror and saw how pale she was. Her father would be pale, too, but how different his pallor from her own—his a pallor like none other in the world.

A shiver passed over her. Did she love her father? Her anger went out to him, not her love; her love was for Jack, and he could never be anything to her. Last night she had written to Jack and told him the truth, and the truth would separate them forever. She was the daughter of a thief!

What uselessness it had been for her mother to move hundreds of miles from the old home; it had been done for the husband, not for the daughter. For the daughter there had been a half year's residence in this new place, and a learning to love a man whom she had last night declined to marry. Her father had wrought this unhappiness as he had wrought so much more.

What grief had not her father wrought! The day he went to prison for the defalcation in the bank where he had been cashier and her mother's father manager, had not her mother's father fallen dead? The world had said the old banker could not stand the disgrace. And what more? Had not her mother's mother, always an invalid, been stricken by her husband's death, and never been told of her son-in-law's crime? There had been a mass of deception, the poor, feeble woman being led to believe that her daughter's husband, whom she loved as a son, had gone away on business, and letters written in his prison cell had been read to her, and they told her of great prosperity in the West, with a cheerfulness that was appalling. Yes, the girl almost hated her father as she thought over the events of the past four years. And yet, would she have hated him save for Jack?

She pressed her hands fiercely to her eyes.

Suddenly she started; there was a step on the stairs, her mother was bringing her father up to her. How should she meet him? Had it not been for Jack she knew how she should have met him! But her father had forced Jack from her.

The steps ascending the stairs stopped. There was a cough outside the library door. She knew the sharp little cough—she used to fly to meet her father, four years back, when she heard that little cough in the hall in the dear old home. Now she did not move from the chair she sat in.

She heard a voice outside the door, her mother urging her father to enter the room. Then the handle of the door turned, and her mother led in a strangely aged man.

The girl rose; her father stood before her, expectancy in his face. She went slowly to him, and held her forehead up to his lips. Her mother looked angrily at her, but she went back to her seat and caught up some sewing.

"Annie," said the mother, sharply, "is this the way to meet your father? Do you know that all that has occurred has been more to me than to any one else in the world? And yet I forgive because I love. And you who have a lover——"

"I have no lover," coldly interrupted the girl. "I couldn't deceive him any longer. I wrote him last night; I told him the truth, and that I would not marry him."

The father shrank in his chair.

"Ah," said the mother, "now I understand." She turned to her husband. "Mark, do not mind it, dear. You have me, and I shall never fail you. Have I ever failed you? What is done is done; it is all wiped away; it is only remembered by your daughter, not by me; and you are as much to me after all the mistakes and sufferings as the day when I stood by your side and vowed to be a loving and true wife till God should part us in death. We always spoke of you, mother and I."

"Your mother," his dry lips said, "where is she?"

His wife caught his hand.

"Dear," she said, "can you bear a little more?"

He looked at her.

"Annie," she said, sternly, "get me those letters."

The girl went and took from the bookcase a packet, which she brought to her mother.

"My letters to your mother," the man's lips seemed to say, "and unopened."

His wife fondled his hand.

"It was only a few months ago," she said. "I could not tell you the truth, any more than I could tell her. The truth would have made you unhappier, and I wished to tell you myself. She loved you as she loved me. One morning one of your letters came, and until I could read it her she asked me to let her hold it. An hour later we found her with the letter held up to her heart, and she was very white and quiet. There had been no struggle whatever—no pain. We laid her beside father, whom she had never ceased grieving for, and who had given her every comfort in life, even when, I am sure, he could hardly afford the extravagances ordered by her physicians. It is all over, and happily over, for both of them, dear, and you were always kind and good to them."

A low, long sigh broke from the man. Then silence fell; the sound of the tram bells in the street came distinctly to them, and the ticking of the clock on the mantel was strangely loud.

There was a movement on the part of Annie; she rose and came and kneeled beside her father's chair.

"Father," she said, "you must forgive me. I am not very happy. I do not mean to be hard, but I can't go back from my reasoning. You have not only mother, but you have me also; I will do what I can, I am sure you know that, and after a while you will not miss anything in me."

"Go back to your seat," commanded her mother. "Do you know that you are in the presence of a broken heart? Doesn't your father accuse himself of more than you accuse him of? Who are you, with your paltry love troubles, to come to him in a time like this?"

"Hush, Mary!" said her husband, "hush!"

The silence fell again.

Annie sat alone; she was apart from everything; there was no love for her any more. Her father had expiated his sin in the eyes of the world; in her heart the sin that had been his still lived. For there was Jack, and she had given him up because of her father's guilt. There was a narrowing of the radius; no matter for Jack, if her father were only an innocent man! Love surely created a desire for purity, for, since she had learned to love Jack, her father's sin had grown and grown upon her, and before that the sin had been tempered by her pitying love and her prayers for heaven's forgiveness.

The daughter of a thief! Oh, why had she met Jack? Why had she allowed herself to care for him? Why had she let herself feel glad when she knew that he loved her? Why had she greatly desired that he should tell her that he had given his heart to her, and demanded her own in return?

How many sadly confused questions did she put to herself as she sat there in the miserable silence, her mother and her father at a greater distance from her than they had ever been before, while she vainly tried to accuse her heart and her daughterly affection of transgressing, even though Jack called through the silence, that, but for her father's crime, she might have claimed woman's perfect happiness on earth.

Her mother and her father apparently failed to realize how much she was going through; it was only her lack of response to their love that touched them. Her adoration of a man who might have been her husband was merely a foolishness of hers, and not to be placed in the same category with her duty as a daughter—the daughter of a thief! That miserable word, that disgraceful word would come uppermost to her. But for Jack, would this have been so? The daughter of a thief!

There came a tap on the door, and it sounded on her ear like thunder.

Her mother went to the door and opened it.

"Mark," she said to her husband, "it is cook; she wishes to speak to me about dinner. We are going to have all the things you used to—all the things you like. Of course, the servants know nothing, dear; you have been west, you know. The servants have only been with us since we moved here. Would you like to come downstairs, or will you stay here in the library?"

"I will stay here," he said, in his hushed way. "Here."

"Very well,' returned his wife. "I shan't be gone long. See here is all the old furniture, all your books, just as you used to like them, and the pictures."

She leaned over and kissed him before she went out, and closed the door behind her.

Annie was alone with her father. She heard him moving carefully around, taking up a book, only to lay it down again. He went up and looked at his wife's picture hanging between two tall bookcases, then at that of his wife's father. Before this last picture he lingered, making no sound, but looking, looking at the face of the old bank manager who had fallen dead the day his trusted cashier and his only daughter's husband had gone to serve a sentence in prison. Annie could not see him, but she knew all that her father did. Her back was toward him as she leaned over her sewing, and her heart beat fast when he turned from the picture at last and swiftly crossed the carpet.

When his hand was laid upon her arm she almost shrieked aloud.

"Annie!" said her father's voice. It was a firm voice now, no quaver of doubt in it, and it forced her like a command she dared not disobey.

She rose from her seat and faced him.

Despite the physical changes in him, she saw before her his old self—strong, not unbrave, not disloyal, not a criminal.

"You have given up your lover," he went on, rapidly. "You have given him up because of me. Pay attention to me. I will tell you what I had hoped never to tell a living soul on earth. And I must speak before your mother comes back, for she must never know. But you must know, and the man who had asked you to be his wife and whom you refused on account of me. I will go to him, and I will tell him as I tell you, that I have wrecked no life, that I have not wrecked my daughter's happiness. Do you hear me? I have not interfered with your right to be happy with the man you love. I have been adjudged a criminal; I have served a criminal's sentence. But I am an innocent man," and he turned and pointed to the picture of his wife's father, "that man knew it. I sacrificed, not your mother, not you, but my own standing in society and the minds of men for the sake of my wife's father and his invalid wife."

She gasped, she understood him, and she trembled from head to foot.

"I would never have told you," he went on, "only that you gave up your life's happiness because of my disgrace. Your forfeited love for me would never have brought this confession, for what I did was done to save an old man and an old woman who had been as a mother to me. If nature could not make your love surmount my shame, that love is of little account. Your mother's father's sin made me a prisoner; it was he who took the money, and I the blame. I have proofs of all this, and I am glad I never destroyed them, for I must show those proofs to the daughter whose lack of love makes my word of no account."

"Father!"

There was a quality in her cry that told him more than many words; she sprang to his arms, her heart held closely to his—he was innocent; he was innocent; and though her life's greater love might be over and done, the man who had asked her to marry him had not loved the daughter of a thief!

There was some one in the room, though neither of them heeded till the girl's name was spoken by the newcomer.

"Jack!" she cried out, and clung the closer to her father; "Jack!"

"You did not hear me knock," said he. "I came to tell you that I refuse to obey your note; you love me as I love you, and you will be my wife. And coming in here, I have heard what your father said to you. Your father—will he not let me call him mine?"

Her father's head was raised, and he looked deeply into the young man's eyes.

"Well, well," said the hustling voice of the wife, coming into the library. "And Jack here! Mark, my dear—Annie—Mark, is this the happy end of all your sadness and pain?"

"Yes," said the "guilty man," as he placed the hand of his daughter into that of her lover. "Yes."—Spare Moments.

Americans Saw its Uses.

"Excelsior, an American invention which is extensively used for packing purposes and in the manufacture of bedding and various other upholstery uses, is not, as is generally believed, made from shavings," said a wholesale dealer in the material to the writer recently. "It is an article of regular manufacture and between 35,000 and 40,000 tons of the curling, wood fiber are turned out by the Eastern and Western lumber mills annually.

"Basswood and poplar are the woods used in the production. The logs are sawed into lengths of eighteen inches, which is the length of a fiber of excelsior. These blocks are split in halves and the wood is properly seasoned. Excelsior is made of different degrees of coarseness and fineness of fiber. In the manufacture a series of knife points run down in parallel lines that are spaced according to the width of the fiber to be made. A following knife slices off the whole face of the block thus served. The fibers curl and commingle as the knife sets them free. An excelsior machine makes 200 to 300 strokes a minute, every stroke cutting off a tier of fiber across the face of the block. The usual commercial package of excelsior is a bale weighing about fifty pounds. At wholesale excelsior sells at from $16 to $40 a ton.

"American excelsior is exported to Central America, to the West Indies, to England and other foreign countries, where several thousand tons of the fiber are shipped yearly."—Washington Star.

Empress Tree of Rapid Growth.

Probably the largest specimen empress tree—paulownia imperialis—in America is in Independence square, Philadelphia. It is one of the first lot introduced into America about fifty years ago, and was a gift to the city by the late Robert Buist, one of America's famous nurseymen. It is now eleven feet in circumference, equaling in girth some of the old American elms that were in the plot before the revolution. The wood is in great demand in Japan.

Provision for the Future.

Mrs. Bonney—Six motherless children, you say? And can't you find work?

Tramp—Oh, they're not old enough for that, yet, ma'am.—Brooklyn Life.

A harness dealer calls his storeroom a bridle chamber.

1800 A FEW CONTRASTS 1900

During the century the Bible has been translated into more than 350 languages, which nine-tenths of the human race can read.

-:—:-

To-day the Christian religion is accepted by practically 500,000,000 people.

-:—:-

The first iron war vessel built in the world was the United States steamship Michigan, which is still on duty on the great lakes.

-:—:-

In 1800 the Indian canoe was practically the only floating vehicle on the great lakes, which hold one-third of all the fresh water in the world. To-day the lake fleet numbers several thousand steel steamers.

-:—:-

Only fifty years ago but one woman worked to every ten men. At present the ratio is one to four.

-:—:-

One hundred years ago it took a month to cross the Atlantic. Now the trip is made between two Sundays.

-:—:-

In 1800 there was not a cooking stove in the United States. Now we are beginning to cook without fire by the aid of electricity.

-:—:-

One hundred years ago one-sixth of the people of the United States were slaves. To-day there is not a slave on the American continent.

-:—:-

Within the century the population of the world has doubled. The population of the United States has been multiplied by fourteen.

-:—:-

In 1800 only 4 per cent of the people of the United States lived in cities. To-day 30 per cent live in cities.

-:—:-

A hundred years ago the largest fortune in the United States was $250,000. Now there are several fortunes of more than $200,-

-:—:-

During the century the center of population of the United States has moved from a point twenty miles east of Baltimore to Western Indiana, a distance of 505 miles.

-:—:-

During the century a total of about 19,000,000 people have come from foreign countries to make their homes in the United States.

-:—:-

In 1800 the total revenue of the United States government was $10,848,000. For 1899 it was $515,652,000.

-:—:-

The first practicable steamboat was built in 1802 and the first railway locomotive in 1804.

-:—:-

In 1800 a man could travel only by coach or on horseback. To-day there are more than 250,000 miles of railroad track in the United States alone, being more than six times the mileage of any other country.

-:—:-

The proportion of passengers injured in the "good old stage coach days" as compared with the present is as sixty to one.

-:—:-

The total value of the agricultural products of the United States in 1800 was $100,000,000. In 1900 it will be approximately $3,000,000,000, while the farms of the country are worth five times as much.

-:—:-

Up to 1791 there were but three banks in the United States with an aggregate capital of $2,000,000. Last year there were 3,651 national banks in the country.

-:—:-

The first savings bank in the United States was established in 1816. In 1820 there were ten savings banks in all, with 8,635 depositors. In 1899 there were 942 savings banks, with 5,687,000 depositors, and with total deposits of $2,230,000,000.

-:—:-

The first Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1844 by George Williams. There are now 1,429 associations in North America alone, with 230,000 members.

-:—:-

In 1800 there were 903 postoffices in the United States and 1,875 miles of postal routes. In 1899 there were 75,000 postoffices and 497,000 miles of postal routes.

-:—:-

In 1816 it cost 25 cents to send a single sheet by mail a distance of 400 miles. To-day a letter containing several sheets may go as many thousand miles for 2 cents.

-:—:-

Envelopes were first used for letters in 1839 and the first issue of postage stamps was authorized in 1847.

-:—:-

In 1848 it cost 40 cents to send a letter from New York to San Francisco.

-:—:-

Merchandise was first admitted to the mails in 1861.

-:—:-

The number of pieces of mail matter of all kinds which passes through the United States mails annually at the present time is about 6,576,000,000.

-:—:-

In 1800 there were not more than thirty colleges and other institutions of higher education in the United States. At the close of last year there were 480, with a total of 12,000 professors and teachers.

-:—:-

By act of the Continental Congress, passed in 1785, one thirty-sixth part of all the public lands belonging to the United States were set apart perpetually as an endowment for the public schools of the country. Under this and succeeding acts 71,000,000 acres have been granted during the century for the support of public schools, and 1,165,000 acres to universities and colleges.

-:—:-

The modern Sunday school dates from 1780, when the first school of the kind was started by Robert Raikes at Gloucester, England. At present there are 110,000 Sunday schools in the United States, with 2,500,000 teachers and 9,000,000 pupils.

-:—:-

In 1800 all surgical operations were performed without the use of anaesthetics. The use of chloroform was not discovered until 1847. Ether was first used to deaden pain in 1846.

-:—:-

In 1800 the total exports of the United States were $31,000,000. This year they are $2,000,000,000.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

Postmaster Wells, of Hagar, Okla., visited the neighboring town of Shawnee and was run down by a man on horseback. Whereupon the local paper remarked complacently that in Shawnee "people have to step lively if they want to avoid being run over."

While New York State is first in point of population, it is seventh in miles of railroad, according to one authority. Illinois, the third in population, is the greatest railroad State, with nearly 11,000 miles of track. Pennsylvania is second, both in population and in railroad tracks.

Millions are to be expended in the work of deepening Boston harbor, the object being to accommodate the biggest ocean steamers. The bottom there is of tenacious clay, studded with huge bowlders, but it is expected that an additional depth of thirty-five feet will be gained by the work contemplated.

The far Northwest has entered into competition with the Mississippi Valley for the wheat trade of the world. A British steamer has loaded wheat at Tacoma for Liverpool via the Suez Canal. The Cape Horn route is shorter, but is less desirable because of the cost of and difficulty in procuring coal.

Holiday revelers should take warning by the fate of Edward Cosgrove, of 206 Pine street, Philadelphia, and eschew high stand-up collars if convivially inclined. Cosgrove came home intoxicated, sat down at the foot of the stairs and went to sleep. Next morning he was found dead, strangled by his own collar.

The religious papers devoted to the interests of colored people in the South announce that in future they will not print advertisements which are declared to have the effect of straightening kinky hair or of whitening dark skin. One of the papers declares that "the negro who is not contented with his color is a fool."

A great mending of state tapestries will soon begin in France. The task of filling in all of the worm-eaten parts of 233 tapestries will be done at the Gobelin establishment. Of these, ninety hardly hold together. The cost will be $140,000. The work will be spread over twelve years, because there are so few skillful workmen equal to it. The state owns in all 635 tapestries made before the revolution.

Fifteen thousand cannon were used in Italy this year in dissipating hail clouds. A specially prepared gun is employed, and grape growers regard it as an effective weapon. An American consul vouches that hail clouds have often been scattered in this way. In certain localities last summer no hail fell where these guns were used, though in previous seasons heavy losses had been sustained.

Mrs. W. Boyd Steele, of Stephen City, Va., had been missing flour and other things from her pantry. Her husband, who is an amateur photographer, so arranged a camera that if anyone disturbed the flour the photographic plate would be exposed and a snapshot of the thief taken. The Steele family then went calling, and on their return found a very good picture of a neighbor in the act of stealing flour.

It has long been a matter of note that American race horses do not show such speed in England as they have already shown themselves capable of in this country. The theory is now advanced that the trouble lies with the diet rather than with the climate. Accordingly, a California horseman who is shipping a string of horses to England will also ship 100 tons of American hay and put the theory to the test.

D. O. Mills, of New York, has promised the University of California about $24,000 to defray the expenses of a two-years astronomical expedition from the Lick Observatory to South America or Australia, the object of which is to study the movement of stars in the line of sight. The observatory is already indebted to Mr. Mills for the powerful spectograph with which Prof. Campbell within the last three years has made so many important discoveries in binary stars.

While frequent appeals are being made in the United States for the preservation of forest lands, other countries are giving the timber question serious atention. M. Melard, chief of the French forestry bureau, points out in a report that the consumption of timber in the world is greater than the production of the accessible forests, with the obvious result that the governments must soon take measures to preserve their timber lands. Sweden, Norway, Russia, the United States, Canada and other timber-exporting countries are beginning to feel the scarcity.

Robert Williams, of Dayton, Ohio, claims that he has conquered consumption by leading a nomadic life. Twenty years ago his doctor told him he could not live six months. Then he set out to roam over the country. After all these years of wandering he claims to be cured and has returned to his home.

J. W. Vermillion, justice of the peace at Anderson, Ind., was on his way home when he saw one Jack Hevelin, a grown bully, beating a boy. His honor tossed his coat to a bystander, waded into Hevelin, gave him a sound thrashing and brought him to the police station.

Experts sent out by the British South African Company to inquire into the reported find of coal in Rhodesia state that the coal field is situated some 180 miles northwest of Bulawayo, and is known to extend over at least 400 square miles. The seams vary from five to ten feet in width, and, as the coal lies within forty feet of the surface, it will be worked by means of inclines instead of shafts. The coal in some cases compares favorably with the best Welsh coal. It has been decided to take the Cape to Cairo Railroad through the center of the coal fields and on to the Victoria Falls.

Plans for the new botanical school which is to be erected in Schenley Park, Pittsburg, at the expense of Henry Phipps, have been completed. Work on the institution will begin as soon as the weather shall be favorable for excavating for the foundations. This school will be the only one in the United States devoted exclusively to the study of botany, and is to be located with reference to the park conservatory, that the plants there can be made use of for purposes of instruction. The institution is intended for the benefit of the pupils of the public schools as well as for that of private classes.

A TEST OF DEVOTION.

Proof as Declared Most Conclusive by a Married Woman.

"If you want to know whether a man really cares for you devotedly," remarked the matron, "ask him to change the style of collar he wears. If he does it you may flatter yourself you are indeed tenderly beloved. Beside this sacrifice, giving up playing poker or the use of naughty language, foregoing cigarettes and—er—firewaters become but empty compliments.

"You know, of course, that every man early in life selects one certain sort of collar, and, finding it good, sticks to it though the skies fall. The certain sort of collar is always far more remarkable for its comfort than for its beauty. It is usually low and widely open in front to display a scraggly throat, and it is worn alike by the man with the broad, square chin and the man with the pretty round chin, and the man with no chin at all, just as if these differently shaped features didn't require different treatment to bring out their good points.

"Only youngsters wear extraordinary high bands of linen, which threaten to cut off their ears. The mature man, the marrying man has arrived at that stage where he has selected a particular brand, and he sticks to it as he sticks to a certain brand of cigars or his favorite newspaper.

"Once in my life I knew of a case where a member of the sterner sex changed his style of collar at the earnest solicitation of his fiancee," quotes the Baltimore News. "He was a lanky youth with a neck like a telegraph pole, of a sort, indeed, that made even the most dignified persons think 'rubber,' even if they didn't say it, when they first caught sight of its expanse. Naturally this gentleman wore the lowest of turn-down collars, until he became engaged. Then his betrothed declared she positively would not marry him unless he consented to wear a piece of linen three inches high to conceal this neck, in part, at least.

"Well, reluctantly, as a victim led to the slaughter, he consented. He looked really lovely in the new ones, and everybody was apparently satisfied. But the next day after the wedding that perjured villain produced a box of low collars, and has been wearing them ever since. He said the others choked him, and she, poor girl, has no redress, since wearing unbecoming neck linen is not a reason for divorce in this State. The courts are so inconsiderate.

"Now, mind what I say," finished the matron, earnestly, "if you wish to know whether a man really cares for you with blind, unreasoning devotion, don't demand any puerile proof of him, but ask him to change the style of his collar. If he does it you are a lucky girl."

A Lesson in Perseverance.

One of the drollest of anecdotes, possessing what might be termed an "animal subject," was told recently by Lord Ribblesdale at a meeting of Progressives in London. To cheer those who were about to enter the electoral fight, he narrated this fable, which it is no exaggeration to call unmatched even in the pages of the great Aesop himself: Two frogs fell into a bowl of cream. One was an optimist and one a pessimist. The pessimist frog, at once growing hopeless at the general look of his surroundings, let himself sink, to rise no more. Not so, however, the optimist frog. He reflected that he had never been in any such situation before, but that he should do his best to get out of it. And so he swam and swam, and though he soon became convinced that he couldn't possibly emerge from the bowl, he at length grew assured that the fluid through which he paddled was getting thicker. He did not at all understand this state of things, but continued to paddle about, here and there, till at last, lo! he was enthroned securely on a pat of butter which he himself had unwittingly created!—Collier's Weekly.

Utilizes the Garbage.

A number of British cities lease for a long term or purchase outright hundreds of acres of bogland or other waste land for the use of the city. Glasgow has about 800 acres so employed. The city garbage is used for filling in and for fertilizing purposes. In the course of a few years many acres of land are redeemed and made to blossom as the rose. Hay, oats, potatoes and other grains and vegetables are raised and turned in toward the support of the department. These municipal farms are located from two to fifteen miles from the city. The transfer of the refuse to the farms is made by the railway.

Adversity is apt to bring a man out—especially at the knees and elbows.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.....1901

The redistricting of the State into Senate and Assembly districts will probably be as follows:

SENATE.

1. Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity and Tehama.
2. Modoc, Lassen, Siskiyou and Shasta.
3. Plumas, Sierra, Nevada and Placer.
4. Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa and Lake.
5. Napa and Solano.
6. Butte, Yuba, Sutter and Yolo.
7. Sacramento.
8. Sonoma.
9. Marin and Contra Costa.
10. El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Alpine and Mono.
11. San Joaquin.
12. Tuolumne, Mariposa, Madera, Stanislaus and Merced.

13 to 16, inclusive. Alameda.
17 to 25 inclusive. San Francisco.
26. Fresno.
27 and 28. Santa Clara.
29. San Mateo and Santa Cruz.
30. San Bernardino and Inyo.
31. Monterey, San Benito and San Luis Obispo.
32. Kern, Tulare and Kings.
33. Santa Barbara and Ventura.
34 to 38, inclusive. Los Angeles.
39. Orange and Riverside.
40. San Diego.

ASSEMBLY.

1. Del Norte, Siskiyou and Trinity.
2 and 3. Humboldt.
4. Shasta, Modoc and Lassen.
5. Tehama, Plumas and Sierra.
6. Mendocino.
7. Butte.
8. Yuba and Sutter.
9. Nevada.
10. Placer and El Dorado.
11. Amador, Calaveras, Alpine and Mono.
12. Glenn, Colusa and Lake.
13 and 14. Sonoma.
15. Napa.
16. Yolo.
17, 18 and 19. Sacramento.
20. Solano.
21. Marin.
22. Contra Costa.
23 and 24. San Joaquin.
25. Stanislaus, Merced and Madera.
26. Tuolumne and Mariposa.
27. Tulare and Inyo.
28 to 45, inclusive. San Francisco.
46 to 52, inclusive. Alameda.
53. San Mateo.
54. Santa Cruz.
55, 56 and 57. Santa Clara.
58. San Benito.
59. Monterey.
60 and 61. Fresno.
62. Kings.
63. San Luis Obispo.
64. Santa Barbara.
65. Ventura.
66. Kern.
67 to 75, inclusive. Los Angeles.
76. San Bernardino.
77. Orange.
78. Riverside.
79 and 80. San Diego.

From the above districting of the State it would appear that Inyo county will for some time to come be in the Democratic column for the Assembly and in the Republican for the Senate—whether we like it or not.

The Hartford Post says "that as the game of football goes on it becomes more and more a contest of trained beef and muscle, and it would be an easy and natural transition to eliminate the ball entirely."

This would make these games simply college prize fights, which they really are.

When we were in college it was a noble game, in which all college students were invited to take part, and the game was largely the kicking of the ball and good running. There was no fighting and no gambling or the acts of rowdyism which are so commonly connected with it at present. It was hugely enjoyed by all who took part in it and those who saw it, and we never heard of an instance in which any student was killed or seriously injured.

All this talk, now so common, about "strenuous life" is simply strenuous humbug. We do not remember ever having heard that any of the distinguished generals (either northern or southern), in our Civil War ever participated in any of these "strenuous" college fights or other "strenuous amusements" which are so strenuously urged by prize-fighters, bull-fighters and the recently elected Vice-President of the United States.—Our Dumb Animals.

The outside saloons have made a great winning by having the Army Canteens abolished. They now will have a monopoly of the liquor business and the soldiers will pour rot down their necks where they formerly got good liquor. This is what is called "a hell of a reform."—City Argus.

To Whip the Editor.

"What are you crying about?" asked a kind-hearted stranger of a lad standing in front of a newspaper office, weeping as if his heart would break.

"Oh, pa's gone up stairs to whip the editor."

"Well, has he come down yet?" pursued the gentle Samaritan.

"Pieces of him have," said the boy, with a fresh burst of tears, "and I'm expecting the rest every minute."—Exchange.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Ulieda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th, 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

NATHAN
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL
IRON
WORK.
HORSE
SHOEING
A SPECIALTY

W F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

FOR
MEDICINAL
AND
HOUSEHOLD
USES
TRY OUR

Castle
Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND
INYO MERCANTILE CO.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suits.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprie

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

ADVERTISE
IN THE
INDEPENDENT.

GREAT - -

CLEARANCE SALE

TO MAKE

ROOM FOR

THE NEW SPRING GOODS

NATHAN RHINE

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF
General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE
GUARANTEE THE
QUALITY
OF OUR GOODS

Agents for
SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP - - - - Cal.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for supplying the offices of Inyo County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the year beginning July 1st, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902, as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual
3,000 Assessment lists for 1902.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for blank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1901, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at the office of the County Clerk, until and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 4, 1901, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.
Attest: J. B. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 4th, 1901, up to and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," to attend the indigent sick and dependent poor at the County Hospital and also within a radius of five miles from the physician's residence.

Also for such services as may be required upon prisoners in the County Jail and in charge of peace officers, within a radius of five miles of the physician's residence, for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon the indigent sick, dependent poor and prisoners aforesaid.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY Clerk.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 4, 1901, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1901 and ending June 30, 1902. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of the County of Inyo and State of California for the fiscal year 1900-1901. The first publication thereof to be made on or before the Fifth day of June, 1901, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion for the time designated, and including such postponements as may be ordered by the said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List" and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 4th day of April 1900, and opened by said Board between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 8 1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Mar. 7, 1901:

Highest barometer	30.239	5
Lowest "	29.771	7
Highest temperature	74.0	1
Lowest "	40.0	4
Mean "	56.8	
Average dew point	25.8	
Average humidity	32.2	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	36 N	2
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—		
Season of 1894-5 incomplete,	4.31	
" 1895 6 incomplete,	3 40	
" 1896-7 no record		
" 1897-8 0.00 *		
" 1898-9 complete,	0.84	
" 1899-1900 2 10		
" 1900-1901 4 93		

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Real Estate Transfers.

Chas. T. Brant to C. A. Burcham—An undivided half interest in five mining claims in Argus Mountains—$50.

Henry Fehrman to Simon A. Fraser—S ½ of lot 9 and all of lots 11 and 12 in block 27 in Independence—$1,750.

Mary E. Ober to Minerva D. Vermilyea—3 lots in Bishop—$1,000.

M. M. and T. F Hutchison to C. E. Turner—123 acres of land near Bishop—$4,000.

Apricot and some peach trees are in bloom hereabouts.

Spring house-cleaning and gardening is the order of the hour.

David Holland has been in town for the past few days.

County Surveyor Dixon came down from Big Pine Wednesday evening.

The dance at Mr. Baxters last Wednesday night was a social success.

John E. Jones, the miller of Round Valley, was in Independence Thursday

Miss L. Hallengren and Miss L Dodge were up from Lone Pine on Sunday last.

Supervisor Yaney and T. Thomson, of Bishop, were visitors in Independence Tuesday.

The Shakespearian readings at Mairs' hall will commence at 8 o'clock this evening.

Superintendent of Schools, H. C. Hampton, was in town on Tuesday last visiting our school.

Don't forget the Shakespearian readings at Mairs' Hall to-night. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

S. A. Fraser has purchased the dwelling and blacksmith shop, now occupied by Avah Bell, of Henry Fehrman.

O. I. Mairs, who has been confined to his room for the past ten days by an attack of rheumatism, is improving.

T. C. Boland, of Keeler, has purchased the tanks of the cyanide plant of E. I. Fletcher and has removed them to Cerro Gordo.

Andy Dell and Felix Cardinel passed through town on Sunday last on their way to their Bishop home from Los Los Angeles.

Our townspeople are cleaning up their front yards and are preparing to beautify them still more by an increased amount of flowers and shrubs.

Jas. E Parker, editor and foreman of this paper during Mr Mulholland's absence, has been seriously ill with erysipelas for the past two weeks.

Several of the disciples of Isaac Walton went cat-fishing yesterday. They had fair luck, catching quite a number. Several of them would weigh a pound or more.

A. S Nibecker was over to visit his mining property yesterday, formerly the Barnes claim. He reports the mine as looking well and the mill running steadily.

We have received a supply of garden seeds from Senator Bard, which we will be pleased to distribute to those who desire and will appreciate the same. First come, first served.

Parke and Fred Barnes left here last Saturday morning for Nevada. It is the intention of the gentlemen to do quite an amount of prospecting in Esmeralda county during the season.

Our Lone Pine correspondent informs us that Ben H. Yandell and Wm. D. Dehy visited that settlement on Tuesday last, and that the latter gentleman was Dodging around pretty lively during the day.

J. E. Nolan, President of the Montezuma Mining Co., arrived from the south last Tuesday morning. He reports having received favorable rates from the railroad company. They will ship four carloads of ore on every outgoing train for some time to come.

As depth is attained in sinking the incline in the Eclipse mine the ore body has greatly increased in size and the rock has improved in richness. Enough work has already been done to demonstrate that a large body of ore exists below the lowest workings done by the old Eclipse company. In fact, the ore body, through which the incline is driving, is larger and of better quality than ever encountered in the upper workings. They are making about three feet a day at present in sinking the incline.

About Tonopah.

Several experts have visited Tonapah recently, men of recognized ability and standing, among whom may be mentioned S. A. Harsh of Helena, Montana, a graduate of Yale, Sheffield School of Science. Of nine samples assayed by Mr. Harsh the lowest yield was $45 47 gold and $4 in silver, the highest yield was $434.07 in gold and $1,718 in silver at 60 cents per ounce. Mr. Harsh pronounced it the finest showing from the surface he had ever seen.

The ledges are from two feet to ten feet thick and are in rhyolite porphyry. They stand nearly perpendicular, with smooth hanging and foot walls. The company is sinking two large shafts, 6 by 8 feet, and are down nearly 50 feet, with no change apparently in the value of the ore.

Two hundred thousand dollars, payable in six months, is said to have been offered for the eight company claims, and refused, there being more than that amount in sight.

Louie Peet, (6Kdeuce) who returned from Tonapah Saturday, says there are over 100 men there. All are working, some on lease and others for day's pay. Money is plentiful and poker games run every day. Provisions are scarce, owing to the difficulty of getting in supplies. One restaurant is in operation, and it is doing a big business.—Walker Lake Bulletin.

Another Good Man Gone.

After a long and tedious illness John Kispert passed away at his residence at George's Creek, on Wednesday, February 27th, at half past eight o'clock in the evening.

Mr Kispert came into Owens valley in 1859, at that time teaming to Los Angeles. In 1861 he returned to the valley and located permanently on the premises where he remained until his death. In 1868 he returned to Minnesota and married the wife who now survives him. Of this marriage five children, Mrs. Annie McGovern, Mrs. Sarah Blaney, Miss Ida Kispert, John and Charles Kispert still survive him, and are now living in this county.

As a husband and father John Kispert was nearly perfect; as a citizen he had no peer, an honest, upright man whose loss to the community will be sorely felt. The bereaved family seem indeed to have had more than their share of affliction as twice since the first of January has death invaded their home.

If kindly wishes and expressions of sincere sympathy could lighten their burden it would be easier for them to bear.

He was a native of Bavaria, aged 65 years and 28 days.

Chapter on Pants

"Pants are made for men and not for women. Women are made for men and not for pants. When a man pants for a woman and a woman pants for a man they are a pair of pants. Such pants don't last. Pants are like molasses—they are thinner in hot weather and thicker in cold. Men are often mistaken in pants; such mistakes are breeches of promise. There has been much discussion as to whether pants is singular or plural. Seems to us when men wear pants it is plural, and when they don't wear any pants it is singular. Men get on a tear in their pants and it is all right; when the pants go on a tear it is all wrong. If you want to make pants last make the coat and vest first.—Exchange

---

The L. O. L. Club entertained Supt H. C. Hampton and a few of their friends at the residence of their instructor, Mrs. Leora B. Rhine, on Tuesday evening last. Various selections of music on the violin and piano, interspersed with games amused the guests for the evening. The Club takes up astronomy with physical geography on Tuesday evenings and literature and rhetoric on Saturday evenings. All the young ladies are very much interested in their work and are making great progress. The Club was adjourned by the President, Miss Irma Webb, at 11:30 o'clock.

The Assessor has mailed to each taxpayer in the county an Assessment List for the year 1901, and would be pleased to have the tax-payers list thereon their property and mail list to his office at Independence, at an early a date as possible. The statement also contains an official demand for Poll Tax of the taxpayer and those in his employ. Get on the good side of the Assessor by attending to this matter promptly.

W. M. Inman, a miner living here, has secured a patent on a sack holding device. It is very simple and can be adjusted with a thumb screw for small or large sacks. It is bound to be popular as its very simplicity is its strongest recommendation. We hope he will make a good thing out of it.—Randsburg Miner.

Mr. Inman was a former resident of Bishop and is well known in this county. His friends here wish him a fortune out of his device.

S. A. Fraser has opened the blacksmith shop next door south of Mairs' livery stable. Mr. Fraser is a skilled workman and is prepared to do all work in the blacksmithing line, light or heavy, that can be done outside of a well-equipped machine shop. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

A. M. Squires, Supt. of the Mazourka M. & W. Co., was in town a few days ago. He reports the outlook as flattering for a good yield of gold from their drift diggings as soon as tanks and pipe line are finished so as to furnish water for sluicing. He has lately increased his working force.

FOR SALE.—Part of four lots—berries and fruit. House of four rooms with kitchen basement. Rooms ceiled and closets. Price, $550 cash, $600 on time. Also upright piano, Standard make, cheap. Furniture, etc.

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Weather Bureau.

Hot Stuff.

In a little country school not far from Princeton literary exercises are regularly indulged in every Friday afternoon during the term. A 12-year-old boy read an original essay on "The Newspaper." This latter day youthful Solomon treats his subject thusly: "Newspapers are sheets of paper on which stuff to read is printed. The men look over the paper to see if their names is in it and the women use it to put on shelves and sich. I don't know how newspapers came into the world. I don't think God does. The Bible says nothing about editors and I never heard of one being in heaven. I guess the editors is the missing link them fellers talk about. The first editor I ever heard of was the feller who wrote up the flood. He has been here ever since. Some editors belong to church and some try to raise whiskers. All of them raise hell in their neighborhood and all of them are liars, at least all I know, and I only know one. Editors never die. At least I never saw a dead one. Some times the paper dies and then people feel glad but some one starts it up again. Editors never went to school because editors never got licked. Our paper is a mighty poor one, but we take it so ma can use it on our pantry shelves. Our editor don't amount to much, but paw says he had a poor chance when he was a boy. He goes without underclothes in winter, wears no socks and has a wife to support him. Paw hasn't paid his subscription in five years and don't intend to."—Princeton Record.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of F. D. Prait, deceased—Mercie T. Coe appointed administratrix of said estate and bond fixed at $500.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Thomson, deceased—Will admitted to probate and Thos. Thomson appointed Executor without bonds.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,456 43
Gen. Expense Fund	$2,770 18	
Hospital "	605 61	
Salary "	3,614 94	
Big Pine Road "	33	
Teachers' Libr'y "	13 45	
Unapportioned "	2 25	
Bridge "	236 04	
General Road "	11 80	
Road District No. 1 Fund	56 50	
" " " 2 "	77 90	
" " " 3 "	162 75	
" " " 4 "	62	
" " " 5 "	57 50	
School "	5,785 18	
	13,456 43	13,456 43
Total County indbtdness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55
Cash in treasury	16 682 05	
Remaining indebtedness	44 308 50	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.

Filed January 12, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Jan., 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1900

RECIEIPTS.

Oct. 1 To cash on hand	$ 7,388 94	
1 cash from A M Given, tax col	105 30	
1 W W Yandell, Co assessor	127 09	
5 A V Davidson, fines	14 00	
J E Meroney, recorder	39 90	
J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 00	
A M Given, tax col fees	12 00	
A M Given, sheriff, fees	38 85	
13 S W Austin, St. l'nd	28 62	
JnoGardner, "	103 00	
15 T B Walker, "	633 25	
" "	633 25	
" "	337 73	
24 S A Frazer, "	24 80	
27 W J Harris, red'mt'n	23 58	
31 Jas Daniels, "	21 31	
	9,554 62	
Nov. 2 Mary C Mulholand, on State land	176 44	
5 A M Given, Tax col	27 00	
J E Meroney, clerk, fees	23 00	
J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	44 80	
A M Given, Tax col.	3 217 95	
17 " "	4 246 84	
24 " "	5,324 11	
27 " "	8,512 59	
17 Alvin Thompson, on State land	55 41	
19 T B Rickey, red'mtn	11 00	
" "	21 11	
21 GeoW Davis, St. land	13 40	
AnnieHanson "	604 00	
	31 831 27	
Dec 3 A M Given tax col.	8,237 11	
W W Yandell, Co. Assessor	92 25	
J E Meroney, Clerk fees	23 00	
J E Meroney, Recorder fees	58 75	
4 A A Cashbaugh, St. l'd	22 40	
A M Given, tax col. fees	24 00	
10 J E Meroney, Ct'k fines	40 00	
C & C R'y tax	725 25	
16 W R Carpenter, St. l'nd	13 39	
17 W H Vaughn, red'mtn	36 57	
19 T H Woodworth, fines	72 40	
24 A A Cashbaugh, St. lnd	153 00	
Thos B Walker, "	674 22	
26 M L Schalten, redmt	11 26	
27 F A Gardner, St. land	616 00	
John F Sanders, "	535 15	
	43,166 02	

DISBURSEMENTS

Oct.—By Bishop School Bond (Old) Fund	1 24
General Expense	753 41
General Road	11 80
Bridge	236 04
Hospital	105 00
"	440 61
Road Dist, No 1	57 50
" " " 11	56 50
" " " 2	77 90
" " " 3	162 75
" " " 4	62 00
Salary Fund	1 624 98
"	430 00
Bishop School	217 50
Big Pine	168 50
Fish Springs	65 60
Irving	273 00
Independence	27 75
Lone Pine	148 50
Milton	73 00
Poleta	60 00
Round Valley	154 00
Riverside	30 00
Station	79 00
Taboose	67 55
Union	86 50
Valley	60 00
Warm Spring	75 00
Big Pine Library	44 00
	5 049 53
Nov.—By Salary Fund	1 134 48
General Expense	1 461 42
Hospital	30 00
Big Pine Sch'l Bond	33
Road Dist No 5	2 00
Bishop School	240 00
Big Pine	90 00
Panamint	80 00
Fish Spring	79 40
Darwin	65 00
Independence	180 00
Milton	70 00
Lone Pine	182 50
Riverside	30 00
Taboose	78 00
Union	17 50
Warm Spring	37 50
Fish Spring Library	12 45
	8 840 11
Dec—By General Ex. F'd	561 20
Property Tax	2 25
Hospital	30 00
Salary	1 024 98
Taboose Schl bond.	165 00
Station " "	195 00
County School	18 00
Teachers' Library	13 45
Bishop School	504 28
Big Pine	262 25
Darwin	130 00
Fish Springs	80 00
Irving	389 15
Independence	135 00
Keeler	73 00
Lone Pine	140 00

OFFICIAL.

Milton	70 00
Poleta	160 35
Riverside	166 96
Round Valley	84 00
Panamint	104 15
Station	93 10
T boose	120 00
Union	163 50
Valley	96 27
Warm Springs	119 00
Big Pine Schl Lib'ry	16 82
Independence "	11 46
Panamint "	8 10
Station "	6 35
Valley "	3 60
Sundry "	38 25
State General Fund	12 748 45
Cash on hand	16 682 05
	43 166 02 43 166 02

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

January 1, 1901.

Salary Fund	1 4 61	
General Expense	4 278 54	
State General	135 48	
Hospital	1 354 80	
County bond	878 36	
General road	999 15	
Road District No 1	659 20	
" " " 2	771 92	
" " " 3	991 99	
" " " 4	557 99	
" " " 5	322 80	
Unapportioned county	29 14	
Road Poll tax	83 10	
Bridge	607 64	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County Sch'l Fund	346 31	
State School	18 85	
Property tax		1 14
Various school funds:		
Bishop		36 71
Big Pine	20 62	
Panamint	43 27	
Fish Spring	138 97	
Irving	60 88	
Independence	92 83	
Keeler	133 60	
Lone Pine	355 91	
Milton	148 21	
Poleta	18 26	
Round Valley	114 12	
Riverside	29 14	
Station	59 67	
Taboose	65 87	
Union	22 39	
Valley	187 39	
Warm Spring	2 76	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	94 32	
Big Pine	14 15	
Fish Springs		1 99
Irving	52 50	
Independence	14 87	
Keeler	34 63	
Lone Pine	57 03	
Mil on	5 85	
Poleta	21 17	
Round Valley	42 33	
Riverside	8 61	
Station	27 00	
Taboose	10 76	
Union	19 33	
Valley	10 18	
Warm Springs	33 99	
Darwin	8 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	11 22	
Big Pine " "	750 97	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	70 73	
Poleta " "	39 30	
Valley " "	69 55	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,243 40	
Estates	144 67	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	69 78	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Cash on hand		16 682 05
	16 721 89	16 721 89

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan., 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Clerk
By W. O. Meroney, Deputy Clerk.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed Jan., 11, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Auditor.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
January 24, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on March 12th, 1901, viz.: Domingo Etcharren—Homestead Entry No. 769—for the E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, and NE¼ SE¼, Sec. 35, T. 21 S., R 41 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Charles Anthony and Jean Carricart, of Darwin, Inyo Co., Cal.; Patrick Henry Mack and James J. Wall, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2. 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W M

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pail and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to PETER McGANN, Near Camp Independence, Cal.

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

(SEAL.)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.

Noes:—

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed:
ORDINANCE No. 71.

Filed Jan. 8, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 72.

Filed January 10, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk,

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2 Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.

Filed January 10, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.	
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40	a m	Ar 5:10	p m
Dayton	6	11:15	a m	4:35	p m
Clifton	18	12:00	m	3:50	p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30	p m	3:20	p m
Wabuska	38	1:20	p m	2:40	p m
Cleaver	42	1:45	p m	2:05	p m
Mason	45	1:55	p m	1:55	p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20	p m	1:30	p m
Schurz	65	3:00	p m	12:45	p m
Gillis	78	3:40	p m	12:00	m
Hawthorne	100	4:50	p m	10:50	a m
		No. 3.		No 4.	
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00	a m	A 7:25	p m
Kinkead	113	6:37	a m	6:48	p m
Luning	125	7:10	a m	6:15	p m
New Boston	131	7:30	a m	5:55	p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50	a m	5:35	p m
Rhodes	142	8:10	a m	5:15	p m
Belleville	150	8:50	a m	4:35	p m
Junction	152	9:00	a m	4:25	p m
Candelaria	158	9:40	a m	4:00	p m
Junction		10:10	a m	3:25	p m
Basalt	167	11:10	a m	2:25	p m
Summit	175	12:00	m	1:35	p m
Queen	185	12:50	p m	12:35	p m
Benton	193	1:20	p m	11:50	a m
Hammill	204	2:10	p m	11:00	a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15	p m	Lv 9:50	a m
Alvord	239	4:05	p m	8:55	a m
Tibbets	253	4:50	p m	8:10	a m
Independence	267	5:35	p m	7:25	a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20	p m	6:40	a m
Swansea	290	6:50	p m	6:10	a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00	p m	Lv 6:00	a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.		LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO	
Reno	Lv 8:15	a m	Lv 1:45	p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37	a m	2:26	p m
Franktown	9:05	a m	3:05	p m
Carson	9:30	a m	3:15	p m
Mound House	10:12	a m	5:45	p m
Gold Hill	10:53	a m	6:43	p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05	a m	Ar 6:55	p m
	TO RENO.		TO RENO.	
Virginia	Lv 5:55	p m	Lv 7:45	a m
Gold Hill	6:06	p m	7:56	a m
Mound House	6:43	p m	8:30	a m
Carson	7:10	p m	9:55	a m
Franktown	7:44	p m	10:39	a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08	p m	11:13	a m
Reno	Ar 8:20	p m	Ar 11:40	a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN.
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee,

MISS FRANCES M. ANDERSON, daughter of HON. JUDGE ANDERSON, of Virginia, is at present in Washington, D. C., as Corresponding Secretary of the Higher Educational League, of that city. Cured of la grippe by Peruna.

MISS FRACES M. ANDERSON, Corresponding Secretary of the Higher Educational League, writes from the "Astoria," Washington, D. C., the following:

"About two months ago I was taken very ill with la grippe and was obliged to go to bed. I took three bottles of Peruna with very beneficial results, and was able to leave my bed in a week and regained my usual strength very soon;

"I have nothing but praise for Peruna, and recommend it to those similarly afflicted whenever I can."—Frances M. Anderson.

La grippe is, strictly speaking, epidemic catarrh—that is to say, a variety of acute catarrh which is so contagious and runs a course more or less definite, the same as scarlet fever, whooping cough, etc.

During the acute stages of la grippe it is not a very fatal disease, but the condition in which it leaves the system has caused the death of a countless number.

Indeed nearly every person who has had la grippe within the last three years finds himself more or less deranged by the pernicious effects of this disease. The majority of those who have escaped death find life scarcely worth living.

If this vast multitude of people could only know with what certainty and promptness Peruna would relieve them of all the bad effects which la grippe has brought upon them, what an untold amount of suffering would be averted!

Thousands have already heard how quickly this remedy will cure in these cases and have been saved; but tens of thousands have not yet heard, and continue to suffer on, dropping into the grave one by one.

Peruna cures catarrh in all stages and varieties, whether acute or chronic, and is therefore the most effective remedy ever devised for removing all the derangements which follow la grippe.

Samuel M. York writes from Union Grove, Ala., the following lettter:

Dear Sir—"Last week I was taken with la grippe and catarrhal deafness. I wrote you for advice and followed your directions. After taking two bottles of Peruna I found myself well of la grippe, and my hearing was fully restored. My health is better than it has been in five years.

"My wife improved in health very much after taking Peruna."—Samuel M. York.

Miss Caroline J. Kahl, Otisco, Ind., writes as follows:

"Three years I had la grippe and pulmonary trouble. I was very sick. I had hemorrhages of the lungs nearly every day for a year, and three bottles of your Peruna cured me. The doctor said I had consumption. I am now in better health than I have been for many years.

"I highly recommend Peruna to all my neighbors and friends. Peruna is my favorite medicine. I shall always have Peruna in the house."—Miss Caroline J. Kahl.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

First Need.

"What ten books would you take if you had to pass the rest of your life on a desert island?"

"Oh, I wouldn't take books at all; I'd take things to eat."—Exchange.

A federal union of vegetarian societies exists in London. London has a vegetarian hospital with 20 beds in connection with it.

The Best Preparation for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Politics is a poor business, but it is a noble calling, and many there are who feel that they are called.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A Mountain Accident.

A serious seeming accident with a fortunate termination is reported by a western exchange.

A man and his wife, while driving along a mountain road in Oregon, met with a curious mishap. The wagon was overturned, and the occupants fell out. The woman dropped into the branches of a tree 50 feet below, and the man went sliding and bumping fully 300 feet to the bottom of a ravine.

When he recovered his senses, he was comparatively unhurt and went to his wife's rescue, but it was an hour before he could extricate her from where she hung by her skirts.

Adams Sarsaparilla Pills
Chocolate coated; very small; easy to take as sugar.
CURE SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SALLOW COMPLEXION, PURIFY THE BLOOD.
10c-25c, Druggists; or mail, Adams Co., S.F., Cal.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE FIRST GERMAN PAPER.

Ben Franklin In 1732 Printed the First Zeitung In America.

The first newspaper printed in the German language in America was the Philadelphische Zeitung, published by Benjamin Franklin in the year 1732. The Pennsylvania Gazette for June 8-15, 1732, contains the following announcement:

"The Gazette will come out on Monday next and continue to be published on Mondays.

"And on the Saturday following will be published Philadelphische Zeitung, or Newspaper in High Dutch, which will continue to be published on Saturdays once a fortnight, ready to be delivered at Ten a Clock, to Country Subscribers. Advertisements are taken in by the Printer hereof, or by Mr. Louis Timothee, Language Master, who translates them."

In undertaking this new enterprise Franklin expected to secure a liberal support from the German population of the province, for whom he had been doing considerable printing, but in this he was disappointed, and the publication of the Zeitung was discontinued after a few numbers had been issued.

The Zeitung was a small sheet of four pages, 6½ by 9 inches, the text printed in double columns with Roman type, and at the bottom of the fourth page bore the imprint: "Philadelphia: Gedruckt bey B. Francklin in der Marck-strasse, wo diese Zeitungen vor 5 Shillings des Jahrs zu bekommen, und Advertisements zu bestellen sind." The first number was issued June 10, 1732, and the second "Sonnabend den 24. Juni, 1732." The publication of the Zeitung, therefore, antedates by seven years the Hoch-Deutsch Pennsylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber, published by Christopher Saur.—Chicago Times-Herald.

HIS HAT AND UMBRELLA.

This Man Took a Quick Luncheon Sign at Its Word.

He was undoubtedly from the country. His umbrella, a big cotton affair, would have given him away even had he not had one trousers leg tucked into a boot. He wandered into one of the big quick luncheon places in lower Broadway. He was looking for something to eat and was just sitting down at a table when his eye caught a sign which read: "Watch Your Hats! The Management Will Not Be Responsible For Umbrellas and Hats Unless Checked by the Cashier."

"Where's this here cashier?" he asked the woman who came to wait on him.

"Up there in the little cage by the door," said the waitress.

The farmer stalked to the cashier's desk and laid down his umbrella and a big hat that was new five or six years ago. The cashier looked up in amazement.

"Keep your hat," she said. "It will be all right."

The farmer walked back to his table, read the sign again and thought it over. Then he climbed on a chair and took the sign from its hook. He carried it up to the cashier.

"What does this mean?" he asked.

People were beginning to laugh, and the pretty cashier got red in the face. She took the hat and umbrella and wrote out a receipt. It was the first time in her life that she had been asked to check a hat, and she has been a cashier more years than one.—New York Tribune.

Her Own Selection.

Through oceans of remnants and ribbons the puffing big woman towed the meek little man.

"What in the world shall I send her, John?" she blustered. "Come, suggest something that would please Aunt Betsy. Something inexpensive. Why don't you say something?"

"Stationery, books or workboxes," suggested the meek little man.

"Nothing of the kind. You couldn't select a present for the ashman. I will look at some of those fancy boxes of soap."

They were before the soap counter, and she had her finger on an elaborate box containing six round cakes of white soap.

"Fancy and perfumed!" she said, lifting a cake. "The very thing that would please her the most. You may wrap that up, miss!"

"But, my dear," protested the meek little man.

"You just keep quiet. I don't care for any suggestions from a person without taste."

"Really"—

"Keep quiet, John Tenbrook!"

It seemed as if her voice had penetrated every corner of the great store, and the little man shrank away in mortification.

* * * * * * *

"Well, John, what did she say about the little gift? Something nice, I know."

"She returned it."

"What?"

"Yes; you will find a note in the box."

She unfolded the missive and read:

"Niece—I return the box of shaving soap. I am a little too old to appreciate the joke of being called the 'Bearded Lady.' Your Aunt Betsy."—Chicago News.

A Bit of Red Tape.

The absurdities of officialism have perhaps never been better illustrated than by the incident in the career of Lord Shaftesbury which the author of "Collections and Recollections" relates:

One winter evening in 1867 he was sitting in his library in Grosvenor square, when the servant told him that there was a poor man waiting to see him. The man was shown in and proved to be a laborer from Clerkenwell and one of the innumerable recipients of the old earl's charity.

He said, "My lord, you have been very good to me, and I have come to tell you what I have heard." It appeared that at the public house which he frequented he had overheard some Irishmen of desperate character plotting to blow up Clerkenwell prison. He gave Lord Shaftesbury the information, to be used as he thought best, but made it a condition that his name should not be divulged. If it were, his life would not be worth an hour's purchase.

Lord Shaftesbury pledged himself to secrecy, ordered his carriage and drove instantly to Whitehall. The authorities there refused, on grounds of official practice, to entertain the information without the name and address of the informant. These, of course, could not be given. The warning was rejected, and the jail was blown up.—Youth's Companion.

She Was Ahead.

Marjorie had just returned from a visit to the old homestead in Tennessee, where a colored nurse nearly 100 years old was still an inmate. It puzzled her that Chloe should be called "auntie" by her mother and the family, but at last she accepted the fact and did likewise. Her playmates, trooping in to welcome her home, began to enumerate their possessions acquired during her absence.

"I've got a black pony," crowed Charlie exultantly.

"I've got a new baby brother," cried Jessie.

"M'm! That's nothing; I've got two of 'em," retorted Fred.

Marjorie's eyes flashed. "Oh!" she cried. "I've got a heap more'n that; I've got an auntie as old as Mefusela and black as tar."—Leslie's Weekly.

Fate of Old Overcoats.

"Where do the old overcoats go?" is a query that is a natural successor to the old riddle, "Where do the flies go in winter?" The old overcoats seem somehow to fade away, no one knows just how. The overcoat starts its career on the back of its owner, who paid $45 for it. It keeps him warm and shelters him from cold winds and from storms until it commences to get frayed at the edges and the pockets are torn down the sides. Then the owner uses the coat for rainy days only, and no more does he take it to call on his fiancee or to recline on the back of a chair while he is reading at the club. He keeps it another summer, and the moths get into it, and when he takes it out in the fall it has holes here and there. So the owner gives it to the janitor, if the janitor is not a cold, haughty man, and the janitor wears it awhile until his wife gives it to the tramp who wheeled out the three barrels of ashes. The tramp wears it until the old coat commences to fall apart. Then he gives it to another tramp, and it falls apart still more. And then some day the coat has entirely disappeared. No one knows how or when. The coat just simply faded away. That's all anybody knows about it.—Chicago Tribune.

SURE TO FOLLOW

If the Blood Is Impoverished Diseases Which Often Puzzle Doctors Are Inevitable.

From the Tribune, Webster City, Ia.

Physicians are often puzzled by an ailment that does not yield to the usual remedies, patients are caused much suffering and expense while experiments are being tried upon them, when in many cases the seat of the disorder is in the blood. If this vital fluid is impoverished disease is sure to follow. Build up the blood, the diseased part is nourished and strengthened, and health results. This is the simple history of what often appears to be a complicated case. Mr. Ezra Edwards, the well-known merchant of Webster City, Iowa, passed through such an experience. He says:

"I have always believed that my trouble was due to the impoverished condition of my blood. About four years ago my ankles began to swell and cause me great pain. I am quite heavy and as I was on my feet constantly I suffered intensely. Finally the swelling became so bad that I could not walk and for a week I was confined to my chair or bed. Three doctors treated me but did not effect a cure.

"I first heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People through an advertisement in a religious paper. About six months ago I began taking the pills and I felt good results from the first box. I continued taking them as directed for nearly five months. I am now 42 years old and am the picture of health. I am willing to tell the world that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me and I know they will cure others if they are given a thorough trial.

"Hardly a day passes that I do not tell some one of the benefits I have received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, for I think that anyone suffering from any disorder of the blood or nerves should give them a thorough trial.

Signed, EZRA EDWARDS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of November, 1900.

WILLIS G. BONNER, [Seal] Notary Public.

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box; 6 boxes, $2.50.

A Chinese Curiosity.

"A Chinaman in San Francisco," says a gossiper in the Philadelphia Record, "showed me once an ivory ball as big as your two fists, with six smaller balls inside it. It was the most wonderful thing I ever saw. The Chinaman said that the balls had been begun by his grandfather and that he was the third generation to work on them. He told me how the work was done.

"It begins with a solid block of ivory, which is turned into a ball and then carved in a latticed pattern with tiny saw toothed knives. Through the lattice, with other knives that are bent in various shapes, the second ball is carved, but is kept fast to the first one by a thin strip of ivory left at the top and by another left at the bottom. Then the third ball, with still finer knives, is tackled through the first and second ones, and so the work goes on till all the balls are finished, when the strips that hold them firm are cut away, and they all revolve freely, one inside the other.

"This Chinaman said it was a common thing for families to have such balls for hundreds of years—grandfather, father, son and grandson working on them when they had nothing else to do. They are priceless, of course. Some cheap balls are made of vegetable ivory, being carved while the material is soft, like a potato. These, though, are not worth more than a few dollars at the most."

The Evolution of the Pocket.

The ancient wore a single pouch at his belt. The modern has—how many pockets in an ordinary costume for outdoors? Let us count them: In the trousers five, in the waistcoat five, in the jacket five, in the overcoat five, making 20 in all, a full score of little pokes or bags, and arranged so conveniently that they are scarce noticed.

Truly this is an evolution! How long may it be before we have pockets in our hatbands—where the Irishman carries his pipe, the American soldier his toothbrush and internally the pettifogger his legal papers, the papers that his predecessors in England thrust into the typical "green bag?" How long before there may be pockets in our gloves—for there are, I believe, patents covering this invention—and in our shoes? The cane also, with its screw top, begins to be a useful receptacle.

Two centuries from now, so the man with a long foresight can clearly see, the main idea underlying the wearing of clothes will have entirely changed. The chief purpose of garments will no longer be considered to protect the body. They will be regarded first of all as textile foundations for innumerable pockets.—Tudor Jenks in Woman's Home Companion.

Peculiarities of X Rays.

There are many curious things about X rays which seem to puzzle even the scientists. Signor Briguiti, who has been making experiments with them at Rome, says that the visibility of a substance to the eye is no criterion of its visibility to the X rays. The rays cannot see through glass, which is transparent to the eye, whereas aluminium, which is opaque to the eye, is transparent to the X rays. The rays can see a splinter of glass in the hand, but not a splinter of wood. Most inks are transparent to the rays, including printer's ink, but some of them are opaque. The rays can see through a postoffice directory, but if a paper with words written on it be put in the middle of the directory the rays will reveal these words and nothing behind them.

Sometimes.

"Do you subscribe to this statement that a woman ought to look up to her husband?" inquired Mr. Meekton's wife.

"Well, Henrietta," he answered cautiously, "I do think that when there is any picture hanging or anything like that going on in the house it's a man's duty to assume the position of perilous responsibility at the top of the stepladder."—Washington Star.

Her Wedding "Tower."

An accommodation train on a distant railroad was dragging along, when a long, lean and sallow woman, in what appeared to be subdued bridal finery, leaned across the aisle of the car and said seriously to a lady sitting opposite her:

"Dear me! It's a kind of a solemn thing to be travelin with two husbands, now, nin't it?"

"I do not know what you mean," replied the lady.

"Oh, mebbe not. Well, you see, my first husband died 'bout a year ago an was buried over in Patrick county, an last week I was married ag'in, an me an my second husband have been over in Patrick county on a little weddin tower, an I thought I'd kind of like to have my first husband buried in the graveyard nigh where I'm goin to live now, an my second husband was willin, so we tuk my first husband up, an he's in the baggage car along with our other things. My second husband is settin out on the platform takin a smoke, an I been settin here thinkin how solemn it is to go on a weddin tower with two husbands. It's a turrible solemn piece of bizness when you come to think of it."—Laurence Lee in Lippincott's Magazine.

Why Cables Get Tired.

There has been some question, says The Electrical Engineer, as to the reason why certain cables lose their conducting properties and have in some instances to be replaced. A learned Frenchman has submitted a paper on the subject to the Academie des Sciences. In this paper he states that when cables lose their electrical properties it is because they are always used for one kind of current only, either positive or negative. If used sometimes for positive and sometimes for negative, they will, he states, preserve their conductive qualities indefinitely. Experiments with nine wires running from Paris to Dijon demonstrated this, he says.

Unsympathetic.

"You haven't much sympathy for the request from your employees for shorter hours."

"Not much," answered Mr. Cumrox. "It goes to show that men don't know when they are well off. If they had been invited around to musicales and dragged through Europe by Mrs. C. and the girls like I have, maybe they'd appreciate the privilege of staying in a nice, comfortable, businesslike office nine or ten hours a day."—Washington Star.

Still Anxious.

"Have you fastened the windows, dear?" she asked, as they were about to retire for the night.

"No. What's the use? I gave you the last dollar I had to buy that new hat, and we needn't fear burglars."

"But they might sit down on the hat, you know."—Washington Post.

Seeds and Plants.

The Cox Seed Company of 411-413-415 Sansome street has issued its annual illustrated catalogue of seeds and plants. Artistically and typographically it is a perfect specimen of the printer's art. It contains a complete price list of all the seeds and plants grown on the Pacific Coast. The Cox Seed Company is among the largest growers and dealers of the best seeds and plants in the West, and their business is rapidly increasing owing to the fact that growers are giving the preference to native grown seeds over the Eastern product.

A copy of the new catalogue will be mailed free to any address sent to the company's headquarters in San Francisco.

The cashier has more friends once a week than any ten in a whole establishment.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

After an Attack of La Grippe.

If you have had la grippe, a few doses of Garfield Tea will be benificial, as it will cleanse the system of all impurities.

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Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

To Avoid a Total Loss.

A Pittsburg man tells of a visit he made at a thrifty home in a nearby town. The call was quite a pleasant one and during the evening "Abey," the hopeful son of the family, was sent to the cellar for refreshments for the guests. He could be heard groping his way through the dark, and then came the noise of something falling and the crash of glass. "Abey's" mother was plainly uneasy, but she assumed the unnatural composure which her society duties demanded. Soon "Abey" came up with an armful of bottles.

"What was that noise we heard, 'Abey'?" asked the mother.

"Nothing much," replied "Abey." "I knocked over a bottle of milk and it rolled down the steps and spilled."

"Did you call the cat, 'Abey'?" asked the thrifty woman.—Pittsburg News.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time, and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she has been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

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Promises to cure and keeps the promise. No longer put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

The Nicaragua Canal,

When built, will prove the link between prosperity and many people. It will prove a blessing to humanity in general, improving the condition of the nation, as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does that of the individual. Nothing to equal this remedy has ever been discovered for all ailments of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. It will quickly cleanse the blood and sharpen the appetite. See that our Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Just one little chunky letter from the alphabet makes patient's ills the doctor's bills.

Prevent an Attack of Grippe.

As a safeguard against la grippe it is well to cleanse the system with Garfield Tea, the WONDERFUL HERB MEDICINE.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

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To all persons commencing within two months a six-months' course by mail in practical shorthand will be given by Robt. F. Gallagher, the expert court reporter, for $2. Text book furnished free. This offer is bona fide. Correspondence solicited. Better results accomplished by this means than by attending any so-called Business College for same length of time. Don't let this opportunity slip. Mail classes now forming. Address: Gallagher-Marsh College, Parrott Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

E. W. Grove

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LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH'S CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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That's Another Story.

When a poor young man marries a rich girl, all the women say he is mercenary; but when a rich man marries a rich girl they say such a love is the most beautiful thing in the world.—New York Press.

BAD BLOOD, BAD COMPLEXION.

The skin is the seat of an almost endless variety of diseases. They are known by various names, but are all due to the same cause, acid and other poisons in the blood that irritate and interfere with the proper action of the skin.

To have a smooth, soft skin, free from all eruptions, the blood must be kept pure and healthy. The many preparations of arsenic and potash and the large number of face powders and lotions generally used in this class of diseases cover up for a short time, but cannot remove permanently the ugly blotches and the red, disfiguring pimples.

Eternal vigilance is the price of a beautiful complexion

when such remedies are relied on.

Mr. H. T. Shobe, 2704 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., says: "My daughter was afflicted for years with a disfiguring eruption on her face, which resisted all treatment. She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many medicines were prescribed, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished the eruption began to disappear. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now seventeen years old, and not a sign of the embarrassing disease has ever returned."

S. S. S. is a positive, unfailing cure for the worst forms of skin troubles. It is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable.

Bad blood makes bad complexions.

SSS purifies and invigorates the old and makes new, rich blood that nourishes the body and keeps the skin active and healthy and in proper condition to perform its part towards carrying off the impurities from the body.

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will do as much work and as great a variety as the highest price machine sold. Operates on ball-bearings, runs with no noise and little effort. We warrant it satisfactory to the user in use for 10 years. To introduce this machine we will, for a limited time, send our No. 3 style, as illustrated, with attachments, on receipt of $18, freight paid. Write today for our Catalogue of Sewing Machines.
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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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WHY DO WE WAIT?

Why do we wait till ears are deaf
Before we speak our kindly word,
And only utter loving praise
When not a whisper can be heard?

Why do we wait till hands are laid
Close-folded, pulseless, ere we place
Within them roses sweet and rare,
And lilies in their flawless grace?

Why do we wait till eyes are sealed
To light and love in death's deep trance—
Dear, wistful eyes—before we bend
Above them with impassioned glance?

Why do we wait till hearts are still
To tell them all the love in ours,
And give them such late meed of praise,
And lay above them fragrant flowers?

How oft we, careless, wait till life's
Sweet opportunities are past,
And break our "alabaster box
Of ointment" at the very last!

O! let us heed the living friend
Who walks with us like common ways,
Watching our eyes for look of love,
And hungering for a word of praise!
—New York Tribune.

GRANNY AND THE GYM.

SAY we charge admission and use the money for some fun for this summer—camping or houseboat or something," said Bert Stone, folding his legs up comfortably on his toboggan cushion and looking triumphantly at his companions.

"Bully idea!" exclaimed "Shorty" Harris, who was very tall and very slim, and appropriately nicknamed by his crowd, "to try and hold him down," they claimed. They were talking about a toboggan carnival they were arranging, to be held on the toboggan slide the boys had themselves built. They had all chipped in and bought the lumber and built the slide back of Bert Stone's home, as it had a wide and deep lawn that extended back to the next street. The big public slides were larger, of course, but they were some distance out of the center of the city; the Stone home was central and the grounds around gave them a slide that was a block in length. "Don't take till the queen's birthday to get back to the top," the boys cried, with pride and satisfaction, when they had completed their work and surveyed the tall structure rising, airy but strong, above the snow. The "shoots" were carefully constructed and flooded till they glistened smoothly with solid ice. The inclined walk and stairs were solid and well railed, and the boys and many of the "grown-ups" had put in a lively winter with the slide. The long Canadian season had been up to the mark and not a thaw had come to spoil the fun. Now they were planning a carnival as a fitting climax before spring got in with her meddlesome fingers and spoiled their work.

GRANNY WAS OVERCOME.

"Gee! We might make enough to fit up a gym," cried Jack Carter, enthusiastically. "Punchin' bag and table, flyin' rings, turnin' pole—oh, mamma!" And we could all divvy up for the rest. I've got the boxing gloves and old Bob here has a pair of foils and the masks Christmas——"

"And we've got a daisy pad for the floor, that the guv'nor used to have," broke in Reo Jordan, excitedly.

"And clubs. Who——" "I have!" cried West Franklin, tripping over his toboggan and landing full length in front of Bob Ellis, who promptly sat on him. "Let me up, you elephant!" he added, indignantly.

"Say 'please, sir,'" prompted Bob gently.

"Please nothin'," said West, upsetting Bob with a sudden twist, then washing his face with snow.

"Time!" "Give it to 'im!" "Go it, Bobby!" yelled the boys as four legs and considerable snow flew in the air. Then there was a call for order, Stone thumped the struggling pair apart with his toboggan pad and the meeting came to order once more.

"Franklin has clubs and we've all got lots of stuff we could fix up with," said Stone. "And the gym seems about the best plan. What do you all say?"

There was a noisy assent. It was decided to charge admission, the proceeds to go toward fitting up a gymnasium for the use of those who had helped pay for and build the toboggan slide. Arrangements went forward gayly; the boys invited all their friends—schoolmates and "grown-ups"—adding that it would cost them a quarter to "get in the percession," and at last the night of the "carnival" came. It was clear and cold and sparkling. A big moon generously helped out by flooding everything in silver light, in which the long festoons of Chinese lanterns that decorated the toboggan slide gleamed rosily and bravely. Boys and girls flashed up and down; bright spots of color on the bright snow in their manyhued blanket coats, the woolen scarfs that bound their waists and their long tasseled toboggan caps flying in the air as they shot down the slide like some brilliantly dyed arrow, then out on the long stretch of ice and snow that gleamed ahead.

Under the slide a good-sized shed had been built, in which hot coffee, sandwiches and crispy fried cakes were served to the hungry coasters, who came in laughing and noisy relays, being reminded constantly by their hosts to "stack yer toboggans outside, you duffers; there's no room in here. Do you want to upset the coffee? Quit crowdin' now!"

Cheeks glowed with the frosty night air and eyes sparkled brightly, while they joked and chaffed and all talked at once. It was generally known what the boys intended doing with the money taken in at their "carnival," and many questions were asked the busy and not over-patient cooks and waiters about the gym.

"No; it won't be for girls. Maybe we will have a ladies' day once in awhile," said West Franklin in answer to the anxious questions put to him by some of the long-braided tobogganers. "We can have a hop or something every few weeks that you girls can come to, but girls always get jealous over the other girls' togs and things and kick up ructions, and we ain't going to take chances."

And Mr. Franklin wiped his heated face with the tea towel and grinned, quite unmoved, while a shrill chorus of girl voices told him he was a hateful, selfish old thing and they wouldn't go to his old hops and they hoped he would just break his neck in his nasty old gymnasium; so there!

But the carnival was lots of fun and the grown-ups came in great force and money rolled in at the treasury while coffee and doughnuts rolled out of the kitchen.

Next afternoon the meeting was called to order at the foot of the slide, and "Shorty" Harris, the treasurer, was asked for his report. The treasurer arose, took a dignified attitude, cleared his throat, and in a solemn voice, suitable to the occasion, read this report, made out on the flyleaf of a very much battered algebra.

"Coffee, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Stone; sugar, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Jordan; cream, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Ellis; butter, donated by my folks; lanterns, donated by Hunter's stationery store; bread, ham, tongue, mustard, fried-cakes and dishes, donated by the club members' folks' generally; club's expenses for carnival, none; balance left in treasury from box office receipts, $47.50."

There was a Comanche howl of astonishment and delight that brought everybody in the neighborhood to their windows, and through the uproar Bert Stone's voice could be heard shouting for "Order!"

"Will you shut up, you Indians?" he exclaimed.

"Shorty, where in thunder did we get all that money?"

"Why, it was this way," said Shorty, modestly. I put a sign up at the gate where I took tickets, and it said: "I am too busy to give back any change. Just chip in your coin and slide.' Well, the kids had their even quarters, but the grown-ups read the sign and laughed and went down into their pockets for big money. See? So we made considerable more than we expected."

The club's joyous appreciation of this business enterprise fell on Shorty's back with a hearty shower of boy thumps that landed him in a snowbank, from which he arose snowy and indignant.

"That's all right," he cried, dodging behind the slide as they made another dive for him; "I'll take your word for it. You send me a valentine if you like, but cut it out just now, see!"

So the boys hugged each other and danced a few turns in the snow and pummeled each other delightedly, and then at last sat down to talk it all over. They finally settled how the money was to be spent, and the meeting was just breaking up as little Willie Summers came breathlessly running down the street and stopped at the gate to tell "the fellers" the news.

Old Granny Jenks—or "Whisky Jenks," as she was sometimes called—had just been burnt out. Her little shanty was near the schoolhouse and she was well known to the boys. Old granny was very poor, but she clung to her little tumble-down house and flatly refused to go to the poorhouse, and would sometimes use rather profane language when people would insist that it was the proper place for her. This gave her a bad name among the good people of the town and they would not have anything to do with her. But she liked the boys and told them many a long story about war times and Indians, while she puffed her little pipe. And the Toboggan Club boys carried her tobacco and things to eat at odd times. And they knew how granny dreaded dying in the poorhouse. She had no rent to pay and gathered her own firewood, and with what the boys took her she seemed to get along somehow.

Now she was burned out.

"Every stick and rag," cried Willie, with his eyes big. "And she's yellin' an' howlin'—my!"

The boys were silent and Willie looked surprised. Bert Stone stared down at his boots and whistled softly. Shorty Harris kicked the snow against the gatepost and thrust his hands deep in his pockets. Soon Stone looked up suddenly and met the eyes of the rest of the boys fixed on him anxiously.

"Poor old Whisky! It's kind o' tough, eh?" said Bob Ellis, softly. "Hadn't we better—better—" The boys all moved uneasily and then sighed. The sigh relieved the tension and they all seemed to agree suddenly.

"Yes, let's—the gym can wait— come on!"

Willie stared. The boys, with Stone and Shorty in the lead, sprinted down the street. And twenty minutes later poor old Granny Jenks was gazing, open-mouthed and silent, at the sum of $47.50 that lay in a little heap of crinkled bills and loose silver in her faded gingham apron.

* * * * * * * * *

But that wasn't the end of it.

Granny Jenks said very little. She sheltered her gray head in another little shanty and settled down quite contentedly with her pipe. The boys brought her things to eat and wear as usual. She frequently "yarned" by the hour while they popped corn at her little stove. She did not mention the money, but she seemed so happy at not going to the poorhouse the boys were quite satisfied. And, like all boys, they hated being thanked for anything, anyhow.

Spring and summer came and passed. Old granny grew very feeble. Fall brought thoughts of trying some scheme again for the long-desired gym. And the boys talked of "another carnival, may be, when winter came." Granny would listen and nod her head and chuckle in her queer old way. But she would say little. And one day she said nothing. They found her asleep in the comfortable rocker the boys' money had bought her, before her little fire and with the stubby pipe in her quiet fingers. And when charitable hands prepared her for her last home, where there was no more dread of the poorhouse forever, they found hidden in her clothing a little roll of bills that amounted to $270. It was wrapped in granny's will, which read: "Fer the byes that giv me the munny wen i burnt, fer ter bild ther Jim."—Chicago Record.

RANGE OF THE HONEY BEE.

How the Distance Traveled by the Bees Can Be Determined.

The range of the honey bee is but little understood by the masses, many supposing that bees go for miles in quest of nectar, while others think that they go only a short distance. It may be curious to many to understand how any one can tell how far the bees may fly, but this is simple when understood. Years ago, when the Italian bees were first introduced in the United States, these bees, having marks different to the common bees already here, they were very easily distinguished, and after any bee keeper had obtained the Italian bees they could be observed and their range easily noticed. If bloom is plentiful close where the bees are located they will not go very far, perhaps a mile in range, but if bloom is scarce they may go five miles. Usually about three miles is as far as they may go profitably.

Bees have been known to go as far as eight miles in a straight line, crossing a body of water that distance to land. It is wonderful how the little honey bee can go so far from its home and ever find its way back to its own particular hive. If, while the little bee is out of its home or hive, the hive should be moved some ten to twenty feet, according to the surroundings, when it came back to where its home was first located it would be hopelessly lost. If its home was in an open space with no other objects close, it might find its way home, but even should the hive be moved only a few feet, many of the bees would get lost.

So to move a hive, if done in the winter time, it would be all right, but if in the summer time it should be done after dark, or when the bees are not flying, and even then the bees should be stirred up some, and smoke blown in at the hive entrance, and a board or some object placed in front of the hive, so that the bees in coming out may mark their new location. Bees, no doubt, are guided by sight, and also sense of smell. They are attracted by the color of bloom, as if they are at work on a certain kind of bloom they are not likely to leave that particular kind of bloom for any other as long as they can find that kind. Again, bees are often attracted to sweets by their sense of smell, for they will go after sweets even if in the dark, if close. However, any kind of sweets may be placed in glass in plain sight, but if covered, so as not to emit any smell, the bees will take no notice of it.—Baltimore American.

Bogged.

While traveling in Cornwall, in 1891, Rev. S. Baring-Gould came near being overwhelmed in a bog. He and his companion got lost, and at dusk found themselves in a bog called Redmire. Six bullocks had already been lost there that year. Mr. Baring-Gould's adventure is related in his "Book of the West."

All at once I sank above my waist, and was being sucked farther down. I cried to my companion, but in the darkness he could not see me, and had he seen me he could have done nothing for me. The water finally reached my armpits.

Happily I had a stout bamboo, some six feet long, and I placed this athwart the surface and held it with my arms as far expanded as possible. By jerks I succeeded in gradually lifting myself and throwing my body forward, till finally I was able to cast myself at full length on the surface. The suction had been so great as to tear my leather gaiters off my legs.

I lay at full length, gasping for nearly a quarter of an hour before I had breath and strength to advance, and then wormed myself along on my breast till I reached dry land. My companion, it turned out, had had a similar experience.

A Tragedy.

She—If you had no idea when we could get married, why did you propose to me?

"To tell the truth, darling, I had no idea you would accept me."—Life.

Before marriage men and women argue; after that they dispute.

DEFEATED BY A LAUGH

A MAN'S MERRIMENT BRINGS ABOUT HIS CONFUSION.

A Young Lady School Teacher Beats a Man After an Exciting Race of Sixty Miles Over the Ozarks to Save a Schoolhouse.

In the little town of Oakland lives Miss Ida Record, a pretty school teacher, who recently ran a race to the land office with Jim McVey, of the same place, beating him by a fraction of a second, but beating him all the same, to the delight of her friends, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Miss Record has been the teacher for several years in the village nestled among the Ozarks, just off the bank of the picturesque White River. The residents of the village had succeeded by hard work and many privations in building a substantial schoolhouse. For convenience the teacher lived in a small log house adjacent, with her widowed mother and little sister. There never would have been any question as to the rights of the village in occupying the bit of ground where the schoolhouse is located had it not been for the recent mineral excitement throughout this entire country. This was the incentive which induced the people to look closely to their own and their neighbors' title deeds, and in the course of his investigation Jim McVey discovered that the schoolhouse was built upon land that had never been claimed by anybody. The young man made up his mind to own that bit of land, and so took measures to "homestead" it. The school teacher was told of the intention of the gentleman, and immediately decided that she would present a prior claim to the land, which was of so much value to her as the site of the schoolhouse. The town of Harrison, the seat of the land office, was sixty miles away, over rough mountain roads, but that didn't daunt the little lady, who determined that if McVey was going to take her schoolhouse she would get there first and homestead it herself. She called upon her brother to assist her, and they saddled their horses and the race began, Miss Record patriotically defending the rights of the "little red schoolhouse" and Mr. McVey working for Mr. McVey.

The ride was long and full of dramatic incidents. Upon reaching White River Miss Record learned that McVey had just crossed. She did not wait for the ferryboat, but into the river she urged her horse. He plunged breast high into the stream and swam most of the distance to the other side. Then on to Yellville with foam-flecked sides the horse went, the plucky little rider never hesitating a moment until she had jumped from its back at the door of the clerk's office in this town. The clerk looked at the pretty, flushed face of the lady as she stated her wishes, and it was with real disappointment in his tone that he informed her that McVey had been there five minutes before. "But," said he, "Miss Record, this man's papers have not yet gone to Harrison; and if you can get there before they do you can yet have the land." It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but she was ready to mount a fresh horse and begin the thirty-three-mile ride. In the meantime McVey had learned that she and her brother had set out for Harrison, and it didn't take him long to make up his mind to follow them. He arrived at Harrison at about the same time as the others, and they rode up to the land office together, only to learn that the land office would not be open until 9 o'clock the next morning.

In the interval Miss Record had canvassed all the possibilities afforded by technicalties, and long before the hour she was present, having taken her stand at the desk of the recorder. McVey stood before the desk of the receiver. She was in the best humor imaginable, and made several witty remarks at his expense while the recorder waited watch in hand. Finally, he laughed just at the moment the recorder called time, and Miss Record, dropping her papers on his desk, said: "I file these for record." McVey was one moment too late, his laugh having cost him the homestead. Miss Record declares that, as soon as she gets the title, she will deed the school building to the town of Oakland, and although the people of the village feel safe about their schoolhouse, they have cause for regret, as the neighboring town has offered Miss Record more money for her services in its school.

STUFFED PETS.

Taxidermist Says Women Take a Melancholy Pleasure in Them.

"Women take a melancholy pleasure in stuffed pets," said a well-known taxidermist on Sixth avenue to a New York World reporter. "There is a sort of tender, gruesome sentiment about it that pleases them. My principal customers are for this reason women.

"They bring me dead dogs, dead cats, dead birds, and the other day one came in with a little fish out of her aquarium that had come to an untimely end. The queerest order I ever had was to fix up a pet mouse that had died from too much cheese.

"I mount more canary birds than any other pets. They look picturesquely pretty on the mantel.

"'I always have my pets stuffed after they die,' one woman explained, 'because then I can talk to them just the same.'

"The taxidermist, to be successful, must be an artist. He must study live animals, familiarize himself with their pose, the droop of the head, and make the poor dead thing look natural.

"'That doesn't look like my Neddie,' said one of my customers when I mounted a white Java sparrow for her. 'It might just as well be any other sparrow. Why, Neddie had a way of tucking down his head in the cutest way whenever you looked at him. He never threw it back like this.'

"And that one little gesture was the keynote to the individuality of her bird—the one thing in which it differed from all others.

"Men are different. It's trophies of the chase they bring to me; sometimes the skin of a handsome dog, from practical, no sentimental reasons. They want it make into a rug. You can't get a woman to look at a dead pet from a utilitarian standpoint.

"One man came to me one day in great disgust.

"'My wife brought the corpse of a parrot yesterday,' he said. 'Now I've been pestered with that blooming bird for five years, and I don't want it standing around dead, staring at me in triumph. I'll give you $10 just to lose it. When she comes back say it flew away, or the rats got it.'

One little girl crept timidly in here one day with a wee kitten in her hands.

"'I want it fixed up so I can keep it always,' she whispered. 'I guess I squeezed it to death, I loved it so hard, so won't you put sawdust in it so I can hug it all I want to? I like it better than a doll.'"

YOUNG BUT PLUCKY RIDER.

Youth Who Followed the Hounds with the Enthusiasm of a Veteran.

In a hunting community not far from this city there is a son of one of the members who seems destined to throw a famous leg over the pigskin. That is, it will be famous if the recklessness of its owner permits it to come to maturity. His courage is of the first water, his nerve without limit, but he is only 11, and his discretion leaves something to be desired. Once the ardor of the chase is on him, his father says, he will put his "gee" at anything in his path, even if it should happen to be a church. He has until recently ridden to hounds on his pony, but so clever was his work that the attention of the master of fox hounds was attracted, and he gave the boy recently a leg upon one of his own hunters. The horse was rangy, half-bred, 17½ hands high, and with a temper of his own.

After they were in the field the master of fox hounds remembered the hunter's peculiarities of temper, and his heart misgave him. The boy was excited and happy, but he looked a bit lonely and forlorn seated on the huge horse, and the master of fox hounds decided to ride close at hand to keep a careful eye on him. After the hounds found all semed to go well, however, and the master of fox hounds forgot his good intentions as his sporting blood rose. Suddenly he remembered and looked around just in time to see the boy put his mount at a five-barred gate. The horse refused, and up his neck the youngster slid. He grabbed wildly, and his tiny arms went round the horse's neck. So close was the horse that his head was over the gate he had refused, and as the boy slid off he struck the top bar. To this he hung, and as the frightened master of fox hounds rode up he held up his hand. "Please, Mr. Blank, does that count as a fall?" he demanded. "I didn't touch ground." "Why, no, Reggie," said the master of fox hounds, as he disguised a laugh in a cough, "I don't think that ought to count as a fall. Are you hurt?" "Not a bit," was the cheerful response, "and now, if you'll lead him up I'll mount from here and then I won't have to touch ground." He did, and was in at the death, and anything he wants in that club now is his from the best hunter in its stables to the mastership of the hounds when he grows up.—New York Tribune.

Wheeler Was Too Polite.

At Washington the other day it was raining hard, and the street cars were crowded with passengers more or less bedraggled. Among them was General Joe Wheeler. Next to him was a woman wearing a mackintosh, who rose to get off at Fourteenth and F streets. Gen. Wheeler noticed an umbrella leaning against the car seat.

He grabbed the umbrella, ran after the woman, caught her at the door, and said: "Pardon me, madam, but you left your umbrella."

The woman looked puzzled, but took the umbrella. Gen. Wheeler resumed his seat. Then a woman on the other side of him gave a little scream, and said: "Why, you nasty little man, you gave that woman my umbrella." Then she appealed to the conductor.

Gen. Wheeler apologized, but the woman said: "Now you just get right off the car and get it for me or I'll notify the police."

Meekly the veteran of three wars tumbled off into the rain and ran after the woman with the mackintosh. He made a hurried explanation, got the umbrella and rushed back to the waiting car.

As he handed it back to its owner he said: "I trust you will pardon me, madam. I assure you it was all a mistake."

The woman glared at him. "I don't know about that," she sniffed. "I don't believe you are any better than you ought to be."

Sabbath Observance and Rinderpest.

A member of the Volksraad of the Orange Free State, South Africa, recommends Sunday observance as an effectual cure for the rinderpest. Recently, in the course of the debates on the new Sunday observance act of that State, he assured the members that if they only passed a stringent Sabbath law, "rinderpest and all other plagues would vanish, and the land would be one flowing with milk and honey."

If a man can't find work in a year, he might as well quit looking.

JACK JOUETT'S RIDE.

YOUNG INNKEEPER'S WARNING TO THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Another Revolutionary Hero Who, Like Paul Revere, Rode Long and Hard to Warn American Patriots of the Approach of the British.

Paul Revere was not the only man who rode long and hard to warn patriots that the British were coming, in the days when the present entente between England and America was a thing undreamed of. Worthy to rank with it was the adventure of Jack Jouett, a young Charlottesville innkeeper, who rode thirty miles to save Thomas Jefferson from capture. The story is told in the St. Nicholas by R. T. W. Duke, Jr.

Jack shrewdly guessed that Tarleton would follow the highway into the main road that led by the country seats, the homes of the gentry. Jack knew a shorter route, an old disused road that would lead him to the river, thence to Monticello, and then to Charlottesville—not a pleasant road to ride or drive, though as picturesque a route as one often sees; for on either side grew great pine trees here, and massive oaks there, while dogwood and sassafras and sumac filled in spaces. The road had once been a buffalo track and then an Indian trail, then a wagon road for a while; but as no one ever worked it or changed the grade, it rapidly washed into a succession of red gullies and became well-nigh impassable. So it had been abandoned many years, and nature had covered up the scars made by the animals and men, and only in a few places could one have known that it had ever been used as a highway. Broom-sedge grew wherever there was an open space; ferns of a hundred varieties clustered in every hollow where water ran; and the wild bramble ran riot everywhere in the shade. Into this old road Jack pushed his horse, and soon was dashing at full speed over hill and dale. It was a dangerous ride, even at a slow gait. Deep gullies lay concealed under treacherously smiling wild flowers. Ground-hog holes offered pitfalls liable to break the leg of his steed; overhanging limbs swept him in the face, and the wild brier ever and anon caught him in a painful and harassing embrace. His face bore for many years the scars left on it by this brier, which, you know, climbs up trees and seems to throw itself from one to another. But Jack had no time to consider these things. He knew that in a few hours the enemy would be in Charlottesville, and make the Governor and Legislature prisoners, unless he could give them warning. His mare was sure of foot, sound of wind, and no other fox-hunter ever got the brush when Jack and she were in the hunt.

"So away he went, touching her lightly with the spur now and then, but oftener cheering her in the race with a merry whistle or encouraging word. He had thirty miles to make. He could have as easily made fifty on a good road as thirty through this wilderness. At one point the disused road entered a field in sight of the highway along which Tarleton's legion was passing, and a few stragglers saw Jack when he dashed into the open. They followed him with loud shouts and a pistol-shot or two, but when he dashed into the woods they abandoned the pursuit. Once his bay mare fell, her foot having caught in a mass of brush and brier and half-rotten logs; but up she scrambled, and away she went, as if she knew that the fate of a commonwealth depended upon her. In two hours Jack rode his thirty miles, and paused in the ford just opposite the little hamlet of Milton, two miles from Monticello. Only a mouthful of water did he allow his gallant bay to sip, and then he dashed up the river bank and on through the streets of the village, stopping not at anxious hails of men and women, but merely shouting: 'The British are coming! The British are coming!' In ten minutes he drew rein in front of a quaint brick house on top of the now famous mountain. 'He was a sight, too,' the darkies said. His face was torn and bleeding from the wild-brier thorns, his gay blue suit covered with mud and dirt, his mare covered with sweat and foam and panting as if her heart would burst through her sides. Down from the porch in front of which Jack had halted came a tall, thin man, dressed in a suit of nankeen, lace at his wrists and shirt-front, and with a little sword-cane in his hand. This man had clear, sparkling blue eyes; a thin skin under which the blood almost seemed starting. His hair was thin and curly, and covered with white powder. For a moment he did not recognize the rider. Then, as he drew nearer, 'Why, Mr. Jouett,' he said, 'what brings you here, and with your good horse so well-nigh spent?'

"Jack could only gasp, 'The British, Governor! Tarleton and his men passed Cuckoo Tavern at six o'clock this morning.'"

ART STUDENTS OF NEW YORK.

They Live in a Manner Very Unlike That of Paris Students.

The art schools of New York and the life of the students in them is handled in an interesting manner in the Woman's Home Companion in an article entitled "The Girls' Art Schools of New York." As to how the young women students live the author writes as follows:

"There is no absurd dressing among the art students in New York—at least not after they have attended the classes for a day or two; and the popular notion that all art students live in dingy, barren garrets, cook their own meals by means of their oil-lamps, and live generally upon the outer ragged edges, has no ground in fact, so far as the students in New York are concerned. There are some such cases, but they are extremely rare. In the great majority of cases the students, if they cannot afford to pay for the necessities from their own pocketbook, stay away from the city until they can borrow sufficient funds. Many girls with thin purses attend only half-day classes, and work at some commercial occupation the rest of the day. I know of several girls who do enough type-writing in the mornings to pay for their afternoon art lessons and their board besides, while numbers of students work for a salary in the daytime and attend art classes at night only.

"The art students of New York do not seek living-places in any one particular part of the town, as do the students of Paris. The various art schools are in widely separate sections of the city, and as living near to their schools means so much saved in car-fare, the girl students usually live within easy walking distance of their respective classrooms. Possibly 95 per cent of the students board with private families or live in ordinary boarding-houses, where they can secure fair board and room as low as four dollars a week; but seven dollars a week is the average amount charged. The other 5 per cent of the students rent studios of their own, or more often meagerly furnished bedrooms, and take their meals in restaurants; or else three to a dozen of them club together, rent a flat, and hire a servant to cook their meals."

CHILI HAS WOMEN CONDUCTORS

Valparaiso Street Cars Ruled by Fair Girls of Complacent Nature.

The most startling feature of life in the Chilian metropolis that strikes the foreigner is the street-car service. The conductors on the cars are all women, and that in a country where woman has by no means reached the high standing in social and public life of her sisters in the United States.

The girls who run the cars are, with few exceptions, very pretty, and there seems to be little objection to their novel occupation. The male passengers, of course, are pleased, and the few who are not are too polite and gallant to give vent to their sentiments. The female passengers are proud of the fact that this important occupation is in the hands of women.

VALPARAISO WOMAN CONDUCTORS.

The fact is that Valparaiso's female conductors are exceedingly courteous and obliging. They are usually a strong and robust set, and they sympathize especially with women passengers accompanied by children, whom they help board and alight from the cars.

The fair conductresses deserve every cent of their wages, which amounts to about 50 cents per day in United States money. For this they collect all fares and name the streets crossed by the tramway. Nor do they mouth their phrases as do their brothers in New York and Chicago.

On some of the lines leading into the suburbs the conductresses have an easy time. Seats are provided for them in all the cars, and it is not an unusual thing during the dull hours to see them taking it easy, reading novels or the daily papers. They are neatly dressed in black, with white aprons, in the pockets of which they put their money and tickets. They wear broad-brimmed sailor hats.

The bane of their existence are the men inspectors who are detailed to count the pasengers to see that they do not "knock down" fares. They have nicknamed these men "Judases."

An Amused Foe.

The proprietor of a small store in New York owns a black kitten that cultivates a habit of squatting on its haunches, like a bear or a kangaroo, and then sparring with its forepaws as if it had taken lessons from a pugilist. The telegram tells how the kitten conquered a big dog.

A gentleman took into the store an enormous black dog, half Newfoundland, half collie, fat, good-natured and intelligent. The tiny kitten, instead of bolting at once for shelter, retreated a few paces, sat erect on its hind legs and put its "fists" in an attitude of defiance.

The contrast in size between the two was intensely amusing. It reminded one of Jack the Giant Killer preparing to demolish a giant.

Slowly and without a sign of excitability the huge dog walked as far as his chain would allow him and gazed intently at the kitten and its odd posture. Then, as the comicality of the situation struck him, he turned his head and shoulders around to the spectators, and if animal ever laughed in the world that dog assuredly did so then and there. He neither barked nor growled, but indulged in a low chuckle, while mouth and eyes beamed with merriment.

Notice is served on the women that no wrapper ever looks as if it had been built according to the plans and specifications in the fashion book.

An egg is best when fresh, but it's different with an office boy.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

IDAY, ARCH 15.....1901

The opening of a new railway line, nearly five hundred miles long, is a notable event, even in these days of marvelous railway development. The official announcement that the Southern Pacific Company will begin to operate its coast line the last of the present month is particularly interesting, because the new road will double railway facilities between Los Angeles and San Francisco. It will practically make this city the terminus of another important railway artery in the group converging here. Los Angeles is not uncommonly called the "Chicago af the Pacific coast." This distinction arises chiefly from the progressive business methods in this city, but it looks as if the analogy might some day extend also to railway expansion. Not that we expect, or even hope, to rival the greatest of all railway centers, but the strides of Los Angeles in that direction are astonishing, when we consider the youth of it as a modern city. And railways, like tourists, are the means of bringing others.—Los Angeles Herald.

March may "come in like a lion" in the East, but its behavior is generally more suggestive of "a bull in a china shop." Nature appears to be in an angry mood in the greater part of the United States east of the mountains. Snowstorms are reported from Minnesota to Florida, together with tornadoes and destructive rains in some sections. Our neghboring State of Texas has again been visited by disaster. Loss oi life has resulted from terriffic storms and immense damage has been done to property. From the farther east we learn that the dreaded spring floods are appearing unusually early in the season. The warm weather preceding the recent storms caused the melting of snow at the headwaters of rivers, followed by the breaking up of the ice. The storms have done the rest, and rivers are reported as swelling to dangerous proportions. Surely the residents of Owens Valley should be content.

Since last Autumn the Navy Department has suspended the experiments in the employment of wireless telegraphy as a means of communication between naval vessels and between vessels and the shore. Up to this time none of the warships have been equipped with a permanent plant. Secretary Wilson, hearing that the Navy was casting about for a serviceable system of telegraphy, has written to Admiral Bradford, chief of the Equipment Bureau, to notify him that the Agricultural Department has been experimenting for some time with wireless telegraphy and has attained remarkable results. His experts assert, with great positiveness, that they have evolved a system radically different from Marconi's and of far greater efficiency. It is probable that within a short time a practical exhibition will be made on board of a naval vessel.

The commanding officer of the army stationed at Dapidan, Mindanao, P. I., has reported to the department the capture of a peculiar deer, native only to that island. The deer is black and its distinctive peculiarity is that it barks and bays like a dog. Permission is asked to send the animal to Washington for the purpose of placing it in the Zoo. The Department has consented to this proposition, and the deer will shortly be shipped.

There have been shipped from Southern California, since November 1, in round figures, ten thousand car loads of oranges and lemons. This is twenty-five hundred carloads more than had been shipped at the same date last year, and is about one-half of the season's crop. The shipments now made exceed the entire output of any season prior to 1897-8.

It is not considered geologically possible for petroleum or its derivatives to arise from one formation to another, the principal deposits being sealed in the containing strata. Surface indications are principally due to uumberless fractures by which the contents of the porus rock can reach the surface.—S. F. Mining and Scientific Press.

Andrew Carnage, the great steel magnate, has his little annoyances. just the same as common folk. His neighbors, it seems, are of an inquisitive turn of mind and stare into his house and grounds. Now Andrew is building a marble wall fifty feet high around his mansion to circumvent the rubbernecks.

McKinley was inaugurated last Monday with extraordinary and almost regal pomp and splendor. Senator Hanna occupied the seat of the retiring President, since there was no one retiring. The President wisely, we think, retains his old Cabinet, but per chance not for long.

"How much do a king get?" asks Huck Finn of Tom Sawyer. The amount varies but there are doubtless several crowned heads who would be willing to swap with the uncrowned head of the steel trust, at a salary of $800,000.

The bill appropriating $250,000 for the purchase of the redwood forest in Big Basin, Santa Cruz county, passed the Assembly by a vote of 55 to 1—Speaker Pendleton's being the only negative vote.

An oak tree of average size, with 700,000 leaves, lifts from the earth into the air about 123 tons of water during the five months it is in leaf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and carefu attention, as will all business entrusted to me je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Ulleda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th. 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

NATHAN NATHAN RHINE RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN NATHAN RHINE. RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit. irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House, New Furniture, Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Pro prie

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, TIN-WARE, GLASS-WARE, CIGARS AND TOBACCO. DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, HOSIERY, MILLINERY, UNDERWEAR, BOOTS, SHOES, CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

GREAT - -

CLEARANCE SALE

TO MAKE

ROOM FOR

THE NEW SPRING GOODS

NATHAN RHINE

Inyo Mercantile Co.,-Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF

General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,

Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for supplying the offices of Inyo County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the year beginning July 1st. 1901, and ending June 30, 1902, as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsements as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1902.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for blank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1901, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at the office of the County Clerk, until and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 4, 1901, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the cont act price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. B. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, at the office of the County Clerk, until Thursday, April 4th, 1901, up to and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," to attend the indigent sick and dependent poor at the County Hospital and also within a radius of five miles from the physician's residence.

Also for such services as may be required upon prisoners in the County Jail and in charge of peace officers, within a radius of five miles of the physician's residence, for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon the indigent sick, dependent poor and prisoners aforesaid.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. E. MERONEY Clerk.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 4, 1901, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1901 and ending June 30, 1902. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of the County of Inyo and State of California for the fiscal year 1900 1901. The first publication thereof to be made on or before the Fifth day of June, 1901, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of Two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion for the time designated, and including such postponements as may be ordered by the said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List" and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 4th day of April 1900, and opened by said Board between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 15 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Mar. 14, 1901:

Highest barometer	30.293	13
Lowest "	29.694	8
Highest temperature	65.0	10
Lowest "	28.0	12
Mean "	46.7	
Average dew point	13.4	
Average humidity	31.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	44 N	8
No. clear days	6	
No. part cloudy days	1	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.05	
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—		
Season of 1894-5 incomplete,	4.31	
" 1895 6 incomplete,	3 40	
" 1896-7 no record		
" 1897-8 0 00 *		
" 1898-9 complete,	0.84	
" 1899-1900 2 36		
" 1900-1901 4 98		

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A Lamar, Judge.

PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph J. Steward, deceased—C. C. Steward appointed administrator with bond fixed at $1,200.

CIVIL.

T. C. Harness et al, plaintiff, vs. F. H Bulpitt, defendant.—Case set for trial on March 26, 1901.

Real Estate Transfers.

Frank Harris to R. E. Macdonald—An undivided 2-3 interest in 9 mining claims near Death Valley—$10.

R. W. Chilson to Isadore Match—An undivided ½ interest in the High Cliff mine in South Park mining district—$1.

Newton Sheldon to Galen J. Dixon—80 acres land near Big Pine—$10.

Edward Brown to Louis Joseph—Lot 8 in block 12, Given addition to Big Pine—$10.

BORN.

WALTER—In Independence, March 14, 1901, to the wife of Carl J. Walter—a daughter.

J. Harry Cole came up from Lone Pine yesterday.

W. K. Miller, the stage man, was in Independence Thursday.

Chas. Anthony came in from Darwin last Tuesday on land business.

Unless there is a frost to come, there will be a great crop of fruit this year.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gunn came in from the Minnietta mine on Tuesday last.

Domingo Etcharren, of Ballarat, was in town for a couple of days during the week.

P. D. Canning, formerly section foreman at Bishop, died in Carson last week of pneumonia.

Hunters must bear in mind that it is now against the law to shoot or kill meadow larks.

And it is now said that Sharkey and Jeffries will meet at Carson City during the month of May.

San Francisco metal market: Silver, 61⅛c.; copper, 18c.; lead, $5; antimony, 100-lb. lots, 15@18.

Charles Collins came down from Black Canyon yesterday and is visiting his sister, Mrs. Bertrand Rhine.

A C. & C. special train, conveying Superintendent Laws and Mr. Mills, passed down to the end of the road yesterday.

A. A. Cashbaugh, an old-time and well respected citizen of Bishop, died near that place on Monday last, of blood poisoning. We have no particulars, but understand that death resulted from a barb-wire wound.

The Panamint Mining Company has incorporated. Principal place of business, Los Angeles. Directors: J. P. Flint, V. S. Jones, M. B. Jones, W. A. Harris of Los Angeles, and T. N. Stebbins of Ballarat. Capital stock $200,000, subscribed in full.

The bill providing for a right-of-way for the Salt Lake road, through the grounds of the Highland asylum, passed the assembly last Friday as an urgency measure and has gone to the governor. There is no doubt that the bill will receive his approval.

The Randsburg railroad is now using oil in their engines at a saving of nearly one-half over the old style. They have also erected an engine house 20x70 and 18 feet high, substantially built and covered with iron, for the housing of their engines at the Randsburg end of the line.

Several American metal mines are considerably below ocean level, notably in California and Michigan. The bottom of the deepest shaft of the Calumet & Hecla is nearly three-fourths of a mile below the level of the ocean. The bottom of the Kennedy mine, Cal., is nearly 1000 feet below sea level.

Mr. Van Camp, of Salt Lake City, who has been doing considerable work near Ballarat, has made an examination of the Anvil Springs district, and is reported as saying that he is well pleased with the looks of the mines. He is now in San Francisco, and it is his intention to soon erect a three-stamp mill on his mine. The district is situate away over the summit and on the eastern slope of the Telescope range, overlooking Death Valley.

The Entertainment.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather last Friday, the audience gathered at the Shakespearian reading proved what has always been believed, that the majority of the community is very ready to support any effort in the direction of literary progress. The work of the Club on this occasion showed marked improvement in the management of stage business. The lines were rendered with intelligence, and while in some instances not wholly free from the effect of declamation, showed a careful study of the characters presented.

The players were costumed with historical accuracy, and all together the performance was one the townspeople did well not to miss.

The Club will begin work at once upon a popular drama which will be brought out in a few weeks. We are informed that no play will be given that has not been seen by the stage manager as presented by some actor of repute, and all costumes, makeups and stage settings will be modeled as nearly as possible on that standard, thus insuring the players and the audience against many of the errors of interpretation that might otherwise occur.

Surprise Party.

A pleasant surprise party was given by Mrs. Leora B. Rhine last Saturday evening in honor of Miss Maggie Ramsey, it being her seventeenth birthday. The L. O. L. Club had met for their studies, when, at 7:30 o'clock Miss Maggie was sent to the parlor for a book; on opening the door she beh l the guests in the parlor. Her surprise was so great that she rushed from the room, but soon recovered and followed the L. O. L. Club into the parlor. Games of various kinds and music amused the guests until they were invited into the dining room where a bountiful repast was spread. Beautiful little souvenirs were given to each one present. At 11:30 o'clock the pleasant party departed wishing Maggie many happy returns of the day.

Those present were: Mrs. Hession, Mr. Squires, Bert Rhine, Mrs. L.B. Rhine, Misses Maggie Ramsey, Irma Webb, Mamie Hession, Lou Ella Robinson, Amy Lawrence; Messrs. Frank Willis, Howard Mairs, Milton Levy, Jesse Hession, Otto Bradshaw, Silas Reynolds, Andy Ramsey, James Hession.

Theo. H. Lowe, a mining man of Denver, made an examination of the Tonapah mines last week. At present he is not prepared to pass judgment on them, as not enough work has been done to determine their permanence. He pronounces it as fine a surface prospect as he has ever seen. Mr. Lowe is managing large mining interests in Churchill county. He will revisit Tonapah in about a month, and at the same time examine other property in this vicinity. He is hunting all kinds of mines, but prefers copper or lead.—Bulletin.

Johnson's proposed amendment to the State Constitution has passed the Assembly and is up to the Senate. It provides that no poll tax shall ever be levied upon the voters or persons entitled to become voters of this State. We believe that, if submitted, the intelligent country vote will defeat this proposition. The well-paid working man does not ask exemption except as to the unjust and infernal road poll tax.

Good reports continue to come in from the oil fields. New men are coming and going all the time. Surveying is going on, but it seems that McKnight had to go some ten or fifteen miles to find a government stake, to tie to. Some of the boys have sold their locations. We heard of two that sold their interest in two quarter sections for $50.—Randsburg Miner.

Carson wants the Nevada State Fair held in Ormsby county hereafter, and a bill authorizing the sale of the State fair grounds and other property in Reno has passed the Legislature.

Under Sheriff Willis, teacher, telegrapher, type-writer and photographer, is also a compositor, which latter fact happens to be very fortunate for the INDEPENDENT this week.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Big Pine are arranging for a fair and festival to be held March 22, for the benefit of the parsonage fund.

S. A. Frazer has purchased Alvah Bell's lease of the Matlack blacksmith shop, and is ready for all kinds of spring work.

J. E. Parker has gone to his home at Big Pine for general recuperation, expecting to return to newspaper work in a week or so.

FOR SALE.—Part of four lots—berries and fruit. House of four rooms with kitchen basement. Rooms ceiled and closets. Price, $550 cash, $600 on time. Also upright piano, Standard make, cheap. Furniture, etc.

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Weather Bureau.

With few exceptions the large and handsome structures in San Francisco, Denver and Salt Lake City are the result of profit in mining, and the bulk of the manufacturing and industrial enterprises in those three cities had their start from the same source.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

SUBSCRIBE
SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
INDEPENDENT.
INDEPENDENT

Any mineral lands in any forest reservation which may have been of may be shown to be such, and subject to entry under the existing mining laws of the United States, are subject to such location and entry in the usual manner.

The sum of $300,000,000 pure gold, if in the shape of a ball, would in such globular form represent a sphere a litt'e over 12½ feet in diameter, giving gold a value of $20.671834625 per ounce.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. VANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

TO J H. LOHMEYER:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, That I have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Lookout Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Copper Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Chief Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Little Mamie Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Contact Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Emeralda Mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements on the Excelsior Mine, all situated in Mameva Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed January, 1900, in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 1899, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication), you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber, under said Section 2324

JOHN BAXTER.

Manse, Nye Co., Nev., July 31, 1900. aug10

NOTICE TO REDEEM.

(Under Section 3785, of the Political Code.)

TO H. FAHRENKING or present owners.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the following described property situated in the County of Inyo, State of California, viz:

Frac. N E ¼, E ½ of N W ¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 19 S. R. 37 E. M. D. M., containing 117 acres, was on the 2nd day of July 1894, by the Tax Collector of said Inyo County, sold for delinquent taxes for the year 1893, to F. E. Densmore for the sum of Fourteen and 42-100 Dollars.

The amount due at the date hereof is Twenty-one and 64-100 Dollars, and upon the 15th day of October, 1900, the undersigned D. Holland, assignee of F. E. Densmore purchaser as aforesaid, will apply to the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo aforesaid for a deed of said property.

Witness my hand this 13th day of September, 1900.

D. HOLLAND.

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,456 43
Gen. Expense Fund	$2,770 18	
Hospital "	605 61	
Salary "	3,614 94	
Big Pine Bo d "	33	
Teachers' Libr'y "	13 45	
Unapportioned "	2 25	
Bridge "	236 04	
General Road "	11 80	
Road District No. 1 Fund	56 50	
" " " 2 "	77 90	
" " " 3 "	162 75	
" " " 4 "	62	
" " " 5 "	57 50	
School "	5,785 18	
	13,456 43	13,456 43
Total County indbtdnss	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 9 0 55
Cash in treasury	16 682 05	
Remaining indebtedness	44 308 50	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY
County Auditor.

Filed January 12, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Jan., 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY.
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1900

RECIEIPTS.

Oct. 1 To cash on hand	$ 7,388 94	
1 cash from A M Given, tax col	135 35	
1 W W Yandell, Co assessor	127 09	
5 A V Davidson, fines	14 00	
J E Meroney, recorder, fees	39 00	
J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 00	
A M Given, tax col fees	12 00	
A M Given, sheriff, fees	38 85	
13 S W Austin, St. l'nd	23 62	
Jno Gardner "	103 00	
15 T B Walker, "	633 25	
" "	633 25	
" "	337 73	
24 S A Frazer, "	24 80	
27 W J Harris, red'mt'n	23 58	
31 Jas Daniels, "	21 31	
	9,554 62	
Nov. 2 Mary C Mulholland, on State land	176 44	
5 A M Given, Tax col	27 00	
J E Meroney, clerk, fees	23 00	
J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	44 80	
A M Given, Tax col.	3,217 95	
17 " "	4,246 84	
24 " "	5,324 11	
27 " "	8,512 59	
17 Alvin Thompson, on State land	55 41	
19 T B Rickey, red'mtn	11 00	
" "	21 11	
21 Geo W Davis, St. land	13 40	
Annie Hanson "	603 00	
	31,831 27	
Dec 3 A M Given tax col.	8,237 11	
W W Yandell, Co. Assessor	92 25	
J E Meroney, Clerk fees	23 00	
J E Meroney, Recorder fees	58 75	
4 A A Cashbaugh, St. l'd	22 40	
A M Given, tax col. fees	24 00	
10 J E Meroney, Clk fines	40 00	
C & C R'y tax	725 25	
16 W R Carpenter, St. l'nd	13 39	
17 W H Vaughn, red'mtn	36 57	
19 T H Woodworth, fines	72 40	
24 A A Cashbaugh, St. lnd	153 00	
Thos B Walker, "	674 22	
26 Mrs. L Schalten, redmt	11 26	
27 F A Gardner, St. land	616 00	
John F Sanders, "	585 15	
	43,166 02	

DISBURSEMENTS

Oct.—By Bishop School Bond (Old) Fund	1 24
General Expense	753 41
General Road	11 80
Bridge	236 04
Hospital	105 00
"	440 61
Road Dist. No. 5	57 50
" " " 1	5 50
" " " 2	77 90
" " " 3	162 75
" " " 4	62 00
Salary Fund	1 024 98
"	430 50
Bishop School	217 50
Big Pine	168 50
Fish Springs	65 00
Irving	273 00
Independence	27 75
Lone Pine	148 50
Milton	73 00
Poleta	60 00
Round Valley	154 00
Riverside	30 00
Station	79 00
Taboose	67 55
Union	86 50
Valley	60 00
Warm Spring	75 00
Big Pine Library	44 00
	5 049 53
Nov.—By Salary Fund	1 134 48
General Expense	1 461 42
Hospital	30 00
Big Pine Sch'l Bond	33
Road Dist No 5	2 00
Bishop School	240 00
Big Pine	90 00
Panamint	80 00
Fish Spring	79 40
Darwin	65 00
Independence	180 00
Milton	70 00
Lone Pine	182 50
Riverside	30 00
Taboose	78 00
Union	17 50
Warm Spring	37 50
Fish Spring Library	12 45
	8 840 11
Dec—By General Ex. F'd	561 20
Property Tax	2 25
Hospital	30 00
Salary	1 024 98
Taboose Schl bond.	165 00
Station " "	105 00
County School	18 00
Teachers' Library	13 45
Bishop School	504 28
Big Pine	262 25
Darwin	130 00
Fish Springs	80 00
Irving	389 15
Independence	135 00
Keeler	73 00
Lone Pine	140 00

OFFICIAL.

Milton	70 00	
Poleta	160 35	
Riverside	166 96	
Round Valley	74 00	
Panamint	104 15	
Station	93 10	
Taboose	120 00	
Union	163 50	
Valley	96 27	
Warm Springs	119 00	
Big Pine Schl Lib'ry	16 82	
Independence "	11 40	
Panamint "	8 10	
Station "	6 35	
Valley "	3 60	
Sandy "	38 25	
State General Fund	12 748 45	
Cash on hand	16 682 05	
	43 166 02	43 166 02

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

January 1, 1901.

Salary Fund	1 04 61	
General Expense	4 278 54	
State General	130 48	
Hospital	1 354 89	
County bond	878 36	
General road	959 15	
Road District No 1	659 20	
" " " 2	771 92	
" " " 3	991 99	
" " " 4	557 99	
" " " 5	322 89	
Unapportioned county	29 14	
Road Poll tax	83 10	
Bridge	607 64	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County Sch'l Fund	346 31	
State School	18 85	
Property tax		1 14
Various school funds:		
Bishop	20 62	36 71
Big Pine	43 27	
Panamint	138 97	
Fish Spring	60 98	
Irving	92 83	
Independence	133 00	
Keeler	355 91	
Lone Pine	148 21	
Milton	18 26	
Poleta	114 12	
Round Valley	29 14	
Riverside	59 67	
Station	68 87	
Taboose	22 39	
Union	187 39	
Valley	2 76	
Warm Springs		
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	94 32	
Big Pine	14 15	
Fish Springs		1 99
Irving	52 50	
Independence	14 87	
Keeler	34 63	
Lone Pine	57 03	
Milton	5 85	
Poleta	21 17	
Round Valley	42 33	
Riverside	8 61	
Station	27 60	
Taboose	10 76	
Union	19 33	
Valley	10 18	
Warm Springs	33 99	
Darwin	8 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	11 22	
Big Pine " "	750 97	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	70 73	
Poleta " "	39 30	
Valley " "	69 55	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,243 40	
Estates	144 67	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	69 78	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Cash on hand		16 682 05
	16 721 89	16 721 89

W. T. BUNNEY.
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan., 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Clerk
By W. O. Meroney, Deputy Clerk.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed Jan., 11, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Auditor.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
January 24, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on March 12th, 1901, viz.: Domingo Etcharren—Homestead Entry No. 769—for the E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, and N½ SE¼, Sec. 35, T. 21 S., R. 41 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Charles Anthony and Jean Carricart, of Darwin, Inyo Co., Cal.; Patrick Henry Mack and James J. Wall, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W M

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,

SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Parafline Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to PETER MCGANN, Near Camp Independence, Cal.

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing Ordinance No 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Aves: N. J. Cooney, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.

Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed;

ORDINANCE No. 71.

Filed Jan. 8, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. F. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES.
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo. State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 72.

Filed January 10, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk,

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2 Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 73.

Filed January 10, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:25 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:50 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:25 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:30 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	182	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gillmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:32 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:06 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT

CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,

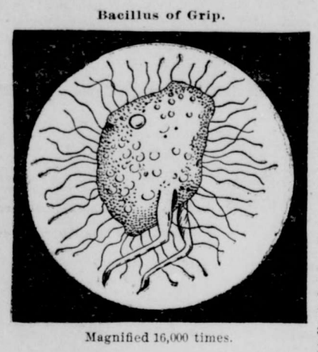
SWETWATER MINES, ETC,

Connects

EPIDEMIC OF GRIP WORST EVER KNOWN.

GRIP BACILLUS EVERYWHERE—IN THE AIR WE BREATHE. IN THE WATER WE DRINK, IN THE FOOD WE EAT.

Bacillus of Grip.



Magnified 16,000 times.

Hundreds of carloads of Peruna are shipped in all directions to meet the extraordinary demand of the grip epidemic.

Everybody laying in a stock of this valuable remedy in time to meet the terrible enemy, the Grip.

The extensive facilities of the manufacturers taxed to their utmost to meet the urgent demand for Peruna.

Almost everybody has the grip. Almost everybody must have Peruna.

Taken at the appearance of the first symptoms of the grip, not only is Peruna a prompt cure for the grip but it prevents those disastrous after effects so characteristic of this dread disease.

Peruna not only cures the grip but prevents it.

Taken in time thousands of lives will be saved in this present epidemic.

Every family should take the precaution to secure a supply of Peruna at once, for the retail and wholesale stock of the remedy may be exhausted by the enormous demand for it.

It is wisdom to have Peruna in the house even before the grip attacks the household.

It has been ascertained by a reporter that the following people of national reputation have given public endorsement and testimonials to Peruna as a remedy for la grippe:

Congressman Howard, of Alabama, says: "I have taken Peruna for the grip and recommend it as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers."

Congressman White, of North Carolina, says: "I find Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the grip. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it."

Miss Francis M. Anderson, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Judge Anderson, of Virginia, says: "I was taken very ill with the grip. I took Peruna and was able to leave my bed in a week."

Mrs. Harriette A. S. Marsh, President of the Woman's Benevolent Association, of Chicago, writes: "I suffered with grip seven weeks. Nothing helped me. Tried Peruna and within three weeks I was fully restored. Shall never be without it again."

At the appearance of the first symptoms of grip people should stay indoors and take Peruna in small doses (teaspoonful every hour) until the symptoms disappear. This will prevent a long, disastrous sickness and perhaps fatal results.

One View of Our Women.

American women separate themselves more each year from the life of the country and affect to smile at any of their number who honestly wish to be of service to the nation. They, like the French aristocracy, are perfectly willing, even anxious, to fill agreeable diplomatic posts at first class foreign capitals, and are naively astonished when their offers of service are not accepted with gratitude by the authorities at Washington. But let a husband propose to his better half some humble position in the machinery of our government and see what the lady's answer will be. A New York woman was transplanted to a western city, where she was told that "the ladies of the place expected her to become their social leader." "I don't see anything to lead," was the amiable response.—From Eliot Gregory's "Worldly Ways."

No Family to Boast Of.

Miss Carolina—Is Mr. Burbank a man of family?

Miss Virginia—Not that anybody knows of.

Miss Carolina—Somebody told me that he is the father of several children.

Miss Virginia—Has a house full of them, but he can't trace their lineage beyond his common old grandfather.—Denver News.

Time It Was Killed.

Particular Diner—This fish, waiter—

Truthful Waiter (promptly)—Was killed this morning, sir.

Particular Diner (approvingly)—You did quite right to kill it, because it had been on shore so long that it must have forgotten how to swim, and would have been drowned if it had ever gone to sea again.

"An umbrella is a good deal like a fellow's hair," remarked the observer of events and things. "If you lose it, you seldom get it back again."

In Japan handkerchiefs are made of paper, cords are twisted from it, and imitations of Cordova leather are skillfully contrived from it.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Simplicity In Funerals.

The simplicity which marked the ancient Jewish burial ceremonies has much to commend it even to us. The inexpensive coffin and the uniform linen shroud served to emphasize the equality of all in death. As things are today the rich tax their brains to invent new funeral fineries and the poor impoverish themselves to keep up with their wealthier neighbors. — Jewish American.

Poor William.

She (petulantly)—I don't see why you should hesitate to get married on $3,000 a year. Papa says my gowns never cost more than that.

He—But, my darling, we must have something to eat.

"Oh, William! Always thinking of your stomach!"—Life.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

The Englishman Caught On.

An Englishman on his first visit to this city with his family strolled down Broadway alone one night and dropped into a music hall. He had hardly been seated before two sketch artists perpetrated the following:

Persiflage—Hear about Jones? Terrible thing happened to Jones.

Badinage—No.

Persiflage—Yes. He dropped 350 feet.

Badinage—You don't tell me? Of course he was killed?

Persiflage—No, not killed. They were pigs' feet.

A half hour later the Briton grasped his sides and startled the house with an outburst of cachinatory ecstasy. Recovering, he jumped up, hurried out of the music hall and soon reached his hotel. He stopped outside the door of his room and gave way again to a soul stirring laugh. Entering the room he immediately called to his wife:

"Edith," he cried. "Oh, this is the jolliest ever!" and he gave way again.

His wife looked at him in frightened surprise.

"Oh, Edith, did you ever hear about Percy Smithers?"

"No."

"Bah Jove, the poor fellow fell 350 feet."

"How dreadfully horrid! He must have been awfully mangled."

"No. He fell on 350 pigs," and he exploded again and did not subside until a half dozen bell boys rushed to his room to make solicitous inquiries.—New York Sun.

How Water Causes a Fire.

One would hardly believe that a bottle of water standing harmlessly on a table could be the cause of a fire. Nevertheless such is the case. In my laboratory the other day I detected the odor of burning wood and, seeking the cause, noticed a tiny wreath of smoke rising from the counter. Setting aside a flask of water that stood close by I sponged over the burning spot with a damp cloth. Shortly after I again detected the odor of burning wood, when, to my surprise, I discovered another burning spot on the table close to the water flask. The flask was standing in the sunlight, thereby concentrating the rays to a focus on the top of the table, acting in this case as a burning glass. A handful of highly combustible material was thrown over the burning spot, catching fire almost immediately.

I cite this instance merely as a warning to chemists and apothecaries, who may not realize how easily a fire may be started in their storerooms by the sun shining through bottles, flasks and carboys of liquid, converting them for the time being into burning glasses of great power. I have in mind now the instance of a fire originating in a storeroom from this cause.—New York Times.

Jack's Account of It.

One of Uncle Sam's able seamen, who was in an "Owl" train that was wrecked, thus described his experience: "It was a little after two bells this morning and I was smoking my pipe in the 'Owl's' stern galley. The first thing I knew of any happening was when I was thrown violently from my seat. After the pitching and jumping had stopped, I crawled out and saw that the steering gear of the 'Owl' had been carried away, causing her to part amidships. The after end listed badly to starboard and went aground, throwing all hands in a heap to the listed side. No lives were lost, however, though all were badly shaken up and somewhat damaged. One unlucky passenger bunted the glass out of a porthole, cutting her head and face quite badly. After wigwagging the craft coming up behind to change her course, the forward end of our craft picked up the passengers and crew and continued her voyage. As for me, I will be glad when I am safe aboard the Albatross again. This cruising overland is too rough and choppy for me."—Argonaut.

Posted In Spite of the Rule.

Collector—I am afraid to present this dun in person to Mr. Grump. Had we not better forward it by mail?

Manager—Yes, but remember this is the only instance where we will violate our motto, "Post No Bills."—Ohio State Journal.

Begulling Childhood.

When my little son could scarcely walk, says Rev. C. T. Brady, a western missionary, I took him to the cathedral one day, when I returned for something I had forgotten after morning service.

I left the child in the nave, and when I went back to him he had advanced half way up the middle aisle and was standing where the sun threw a golden light about his curly head. A tiny object he was in that great church.

It was very still. He was looking about in every direction in the most curious and eager way. To my fancy he seemed like a little angel when he said in his sweet, childish treble, which echoed and re-echoed beneath the vaulted roof:

"Papa, where's Jesus? Where's Jesus?"

He had been told that the church was the house of the Saviour, and on this, his first, visit he expected to see his Lord.

That baby is quite grown up now. Not in the faintest particular does he resemble an angel. The other day, when I rode off to the wars, he astonished even me with this request:

"Papa, if you get wounded, don't forget to bring me the bullet that knocks you out. I want it for a souvenir for my collection."

Fortunately for me, if unfortunately for him, I brought him no bullet.

Raising the Fee.

In that particular year it happened that the national political convention of which we are speaking was held in some other town than Chicago, and the place was crowded.

This is how it came to pass that Colonel Hankthunder, who went merely as a prominent citizen of the republic and had not taken the precaution to engage a room beforehand, found himself shut out of the hotels and compelled to choose lodgings from a list of eligible private dwellings.

The woman of the house near the corner of Fish street and Potato avenue, the first residence at which he called, showed him the only room she had to spare.

"That suits me, ma'am," he said. "How much will it cost me for board and lodging here for the next four days?"

"Well," she answered, "this is not a regular boarding house, and I am only taking boarders because I want to educate my boy for a lawyer. I shall have to charge you $6 for the four days."

"Madam," loftily rejoined the colonel, taking out his pocketbook, "you will never educate your boy for a lawyer by giving such an example as that. I will pay you $10."—Chicago Tribune.

The Power of the Press

Is a common expression, but few realize its actual power. Great as is the influence of the press, it cannot begin to equal the power of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters over disease. The Bitters strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and cures dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation. It will tone up the nerves, stimulate inactive kidneys, and as an appetizer, it is unequaled. If you want to get well, and keep well, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The man who created the beautiful snow poem was probably never caught in a Rocky mountain blizzard.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH'S CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Avoid Colds

By drinking Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, Proprietors.

Garfield Tea purifies the blood and cures all forms of indigestion; a clear, healthy complexion and good health result from its use; it is made from HERBS.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The Masculine Test.

Cholly—Oh, yes, young Getthar is rich and received in good society, but it is plain to see he is not to the manner born.

May—How is that?

Cholly—He can't get into a hansom without hitting his silk hat to save his life.—Punch.

The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. P. Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS
ONE FOR A DOSE. Cure Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, Remove Pimples, Purify the Blood, Aid Digestion, Prevent Biliousness. Do not Gripe or Sicken. To convince you, will mail sample free; full box, 25c. DR. BOSANKO CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

S. F. N. U. NO. 6. 1901

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

GOLD HOARDED BY MISERS.

Millions of Yellow Coin Disappear Annually from Circulation.

The world is full of millions and millions of long-lost sovereigns. A competent authority has just completed some investigations which, he declares, show that in three years the Bank of England has lost trace of no fewer than 20,000,000 golden coins of the realm. This wholesale disappearance of the elusive sovereign has been going on for years. A river of gold has flowed unceasingly from Threadneedle street to all parts of the world, but it has come back only as a tiny yellow streamlet. What has become of the surplus in its wanderings? "Misers" is the unpoetical explanation for a great part of this disappearance. There still exist in this and other countries people who are unbusiness-like enough to hoard up gold and keep it lying idle by them for the sole pleasure of knowing it is there and occasionally counting it.

The people of India appear to be particularly addicted to a habit that is more reminiscent of medieval times than of an age when money is generally saved so that more can be made with it. In the regency of Bombay it is estimated that 12,000,000 golden sovereigns are hoarded. If that is the record of Bombay alone, what is the full tale for the whole country? China, too, absorbs a vast amount of gold that never sees the light again. As a matter of fact, while the whole world is searching for and trying to acquire gold, a goodly part of it appears to be engaged in the less thrilling pastime of hiding it away.

Great Britain is not guiltless of this commercial sin. Dotted all over the kingdom are graveyards of gold which, if discovered and opened, might restore to circulation a vast amount of wealth at present absolutely useless. At a spot about two miles from Herefordshire Beacon a treasure chest is recorded in the local history as having been buried by a great family once resident in the district. But the money cannot be found. There is a similar record in connection with Hulme Castle, formerly a seat of a branch of the Prestwich family. Somewhere near Stokesey Castle, Shropshire, there is believed to be hidden a great oaken chest filled with gold coins, but up to the present al efforts to find it have ended in failure.—London Daily Mail.

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK.

He Scorns All Effort but Military Service and Agriculture.

A Turk thinks it the most natural thing in the world to lose a province, and, having lost it, to quit and live elsewhere. He talks quite complacently of leaving Constantinople some day; he will go over to Asia and found another capital. He originates nothing; he takes what he finds without assimilating it, and remains profoundly Turkish. He leaves no trace of his occupation except ruins. Practically there is nothing at Belgrade, Sofia, and Athens to show that for centuries they were Turkish cities.

All occupations, except agriculture and military service, are distasteful to him. Yet there are two other characteristics even more important than these. The first is his sense of discipline. It is this which keeps together the apparently tottering fabric of the Turkish empire. It makes the half-fed, half-clother soldier ready to endure every privation, and prevents the corruption and incapacity of the officers from producing the anarchy which would be inevitable in any other country. Sedition is unknown; even complaints are rare, and were a holy war proclaimed there is not a man who would not be prepared to die in defense of the system of extortion which grinds him down.

His second characteristic is his laziness, in spite of the laborious industry of the Turkish peasant. The fact is that the Turk is too proud to do many things, too stupid to do others. His religion inculcates a fatalism which tends to a conviction that effort is useless.—London Telegraph.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

To indicate when a bottle has been opened a new attachment is composed of a glass rod inserted in the cork and extending inside the bottle, with a ball at the inner end, the rod breaking when the cork is removed.

Bicycles are easily cleaned by a new device, consisting of a glove to be placed on the hand, with one finger extending beyond the rest and ending in a flexible tip which is guided into places difficult to reach with a loose cloth.

A Western inventor has patented an apparatus for dispensing ice cream, which is more convenient than those now in use, consisting of a central tube in which the cream is placed, with a sliding bottom, which is forced up, to push the cream through an opening, to be cut in slices.

In an improved paddle-wheel for steamers the blades are made to retain a vertical position at all points of their revolution, the wheel being composed of two disks carried by separate shafts, the center of one shaft being higher than the other and the blades being pivoted on both disks.

To prevent the reins of the harness from dropping on the ground when thrown over the horse's back a new rein holder is formed of a spring-clip placed on the back pad below the check hook, to receive the reins after they have been looped and drawn through the terret on the harness.

Election Practices in India.

Revelations made recently regarding Bombay municipal elections show that Hindoo election agents can excel the wildest achievements in Europe or America. It is discovered to be a common practice to dress up lads to impersonate female ratepayers who are either dead or are reluctant to vote. In many other cases women are hired to represent such voters. Personation by men of male voters who are dead or traveling is too common to excite remark. The most amazing discovery is that there is now a class of men who call themselves "professional vote-brokers" and openly undertake to secure votes at a fixed price a head.—Bombay letter.

A woman says there is no pleasure in suffering if it must be done in silence.

WOMAN'S DUTY.

In Justice to Herself, Her Husband and Her Children, Her Health Should Be Her First Consideration.

Thousands of women endure the tortures of living death and at last succumb to the diseases peculiar to their sex without knowing of the life and health which might be theirs if proper treatment had been used. How pathetic is the story of thousands of young mothers who every year are carried to their graves leaving little children to struggle alone in the world without the tender care and wise counsel of a mother. And how deplorable when it is known that there is a remedy so exactly suited to the needs of suffering women that it cures the most stubborn of their diseases.

Immediately after the birth of her first child in 1896, Mrs. Grace Campbell, of No. 391 Logan street, Grand Rapids, Mich., now 28 years of age, was afflicted with a complication of diseases. Her story, as told in her own words, follows:

"The birth of my first child left me in a deplorable condition. My system was broken down and I suffered from general debility. I was exceedingly nervous and rheumatism also troubled me. My appetite failed and the most delicate and inviting food failed to tempt me. I was thin and pale, and had neither energy nor ambition. My case had been growing steadily worse for two years. I had used several so-called remedies but found no curative qualities in them.

"In the summer of 1898, I was visiting my grandmother in Ludington, Mich., and there learned of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I tried the pills and had not finished one box before I felt much better. I continued taking them through the year and the result was a perfect cure. I am no longer nervous or rheumatic and have more than regained my lost flesh. I certainly recommend the pills to all who need them and their results have always been beneficial."

MRS. GRACE CAMPBELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of July, 1900.

B. F. BARENSEN.
[Seal Notary Public.

At all drugigsts or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for $2.50.

Bogged.

While traveling in Cornwall in 1891 Rev. S. Baring-Gould came near being overwhelmed in a bog. He and his companions got lost and at dusk found themselves in a bog called Redmire. Six bullocks had already been lost there that year. Mr. Baring-Gould's adventure is related in his "Book of the West."

"All at once I sank above my waist and was being sucked farther down. I cried to my companion, but in the darkness he could not see me, and had he seen me he could have done nothing for me. The water finally reached my armpits.

"Happily I had a stout bamboo some six feet long, and I placed this athwart the surface and held it with my arms as far expanded as possible. By jerks I succeeded in gradually lifting myself and throwing my body forward till finally I was able to cast myself at full length on the surface. The suction had been so great as to tear my leather gaiters off my legs.

"I lay at full length gasping for nearly a quarter of an hour before I had breath and strength to advance, and then wormed myself along on my breast till I reached dry land. My companion, it turned out, had had a similar experience."

Breaking the News Gently.

There is a man in Liverpool who is renowned for his imperturbable calmness on every imaginable occasion. One day he strolled leisurely into the office of a friend.

"I have just had a chat with your wife," he said by way of beginning.

"Why, I didn't know she was in town."

"Oh, she wasn't in town," replied the other. "I called at your house."

"I didn't know she was receiving today," said the husband with some surprise. "I thought she had a headache."

"She didn't mention it to me," said the calm man. "There was a crowd at the house."

"A crowd!" echoed the husband.

"Yes," went on the calm man. "They came with the fire engine."

"The fire engine!" gasped the husband.

"Oh, it's all right," went on the calm man. "It's all out now. It wasn't much of a fire, but I thought you'd like to know it."—London Tit-Bits.

Horrors of Asthma need not be described to those who have suffered from it. It's more to the point to tell them what will cure it.

Acker's English Remedy

for Consumption will relieve the sufferer at once and effect a permanent cure. It will cure a cough or cold in a day.

MR. N. H. ANDREWS, a prominent resident of Springfield, O., writes: "I suffered for a long time from asthma, lung and bronchial trouble. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY gave me relief immediately, and effected a permanent cure. It is a blessing to humanity.

Write to us for testimonials and free illustrated book on Consumption.

Sold at 25c, 50c and $1.00 a bottle. If you are not satisfied return the bottle to your druggist, and get your money back.
W. H. Hooker & Co., Proprs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Learn Shorthand at Home.
To all persons commencing within two months a six-months' course by mail in practical shorthand will be gived by Robt. F. Gallagher, the expert court reporter, for $2. Text book furnished free. This offer is bona fide. Correspondence solicited. Better results accomplished by this means than by attending any so-called Business College for same length of time. Don't let this opportunity slip. Mail classes now forming. Address: Gallagher-Marsh College, Parrott Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

For the Whole Family.
A safe, sure, pure, perfect medicine for all the family — Cascarets Candy Cathartic, bring health, preserve health in the household. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING
When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Uncle Sam Aims
to buy the best of everything, which is why he uses Carter's Ink. He knows what's good.

Don't start on any journey without putting a bottle of Gilt Edge Whiskey in your grip. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

LIFE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.
Complete Life of Queen Victoria. Best book, best terms. Outfit mailed free. Address S. C. Miller & Co., Portland, Or.

Many complicated diseases and much suffering result from constipation. Garfield Tea cures the most obstinate cases of stomach and bowel derangements.

The A. Van der Naillen School of Engineering of S. F., on account of being over-crowded, are obliged to move to larger quarters, which will be at 113 Fulton St., in their own building.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The Best Preparation for Malaria
Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

A rolling stone gathers no moss, but if it keeps on rolling it will get there.

Comforting

Nothing so surely breaks up the enjoyments of winter as attacks of

Rheumatism

Nothing so surely cures the trouble as

St. Jacobs Oil

ADAMS SARSAPARILLA CHOCOLATE COATED STOMACH LIVER PILLS VERY SMALL (TRADE MARK REGISTERED) Fac-Simile Wrapper GENUINE Must have this Signature J. P. Adams CURE SICK HEADACHE CONSTIPATION BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA PURIFY THE BLOOD. 10¢, 25¢ DRUGGISTS ADAMS

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A WHOLE GARDEN For 14c.

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer:

1 Pkg.	Salzer's Blue Blood Tomato	15c
1 "	The Northern Lemon	15c
1 "	Mama's Favorite Onion	10c
1 "	Emerald Green Cucumber	10c
1 "	City Garden Beet	10c
1 "	13 Day Radish	10c
1 "	LaCrosse Market Lettuce	15c
3 "	Elegant Flower Seeds	15c
Worth $1.00 for 14 cents.		$1.00

We will mail you this entire $1.00's worth of splendid seed novelties free, together with our large illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue on receipt of this notice and 14c in postage

Choice Onion Seed 60c lb and up. Potatoes at $1.20 per barrel and up. Catalogue alone, 5 cents. P

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

Improved Ball-Bearing $18 SEWING MACHINE

will do as much work and as great a variety as the highest price machine sold. Operates on ball-bearings, runs with no noise and little effort. We warrant it satisfactory to the user in use for 10 years. To introduce this machine we will, for a limited time, send our No. 8 style, as illustrated with attachments, on receipt of $18, freight paid. Write to-day for our Catalogue of Sewing Machines.

PATTOSIEN'S Furniture Exposition Building, corner 16th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED from 15 to 25 lbs. per month by a harmless treatment. Thousands cured. Mrs. M. A. MacCrone, 431 Hawley St., Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Four years ago I was reduced 48 pounds by your valuable treatment. My experience as Trained Nurse has taught me the dangers of Fatty Degeneration. Have not gained." Patients treated by mail confidentially. For particulars address, with stamp, DR. P. C. SNYDER, 1314 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

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For December We Paid
$23.25 On Every $100
On all investments from $5 up. Write for particulars.
H. CARVO BRUNNER & CO.,
477-478 Parrott Bldg, San Francisco, Cal.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post St. S. F. Send for Circular.

DROPSY 10 DAYS' TREATMENT FREE. Have made Dropsy and its complications a specialty for twenty years with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousands of cases. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box N, Atlanta, Ga.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description and get free opinion. MILO. B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1861. Div. 4, 817 14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

CUTLER'S CARBOLATE of IODINE A guaranteed Cure for Catarrh and Consumption. $1.00. D Lock Box 145. W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Prop's

Are you looking for trouble ?

No? Then you had better get ready to irrigate your land right now. You've lost several crops by not doing it—do you want to lose another? Our pumping plants are fully guaranteed. Send full particulars.

Hercules Gas Engine Works
141-143 FIRST STREET
San Francisco

MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY
Largest and Best Blackberry Ever Produced.
Bismark and Banana
APPLE TREES.
Descriptive Catalogue on Application.
TRUMBULL & BEEBE
San Francisco.

Ferry's SEEDS
Ferry's Seeds are known the country over as the most reliable Seeds that can be bought. Don't save a nickel on cheap seeds and lose a dollar on the harvest. 1901 Seed Annual free.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

SEND NO MONEY
Until you have seen and tested our watch. We sell at Factory Price at One-Half and less than what you have to pay elsewhere. Our watches are fitted with the unequalled line 17 Jeweled Special Limited, or 7 jewel Waltham or Elgin Movement, known the world over as the best, and WARRANTED 20 YEARS. Case is hunting, solid gold pattern engraving, extra 14 karat gold plate; good enough for a railroad president. Special Offer for the next 60 days: Send your address and we will send watch C. O. D. with privilege of full examination. Call in any expert and if found perfectly satisfactory and the best watch ever offered for such a price pay $5.75 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. FREE a $2.00 chain for next 30 days with every watch. State if Ladies or Gents watch is wanted. Write at once as we may not advertise this watch at this price again. Catalogue free. Excelsior Watch Co., 347 Central Bank Bldg., Chicago.

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SAFES AND WAGON SCALES
for sale at bargains. Address Parcells, Greenwood Co., 216 California St., San Francisco.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1901.

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THE HAPPIEST HEART.

Who drives the horses of the sun
Shall lord it but a day;
Better the lowly deed were done,
And kept the humble way.

The rust will find the sword of fame,
The dust will hide the crown;
Ay, none shall nail so high his name
Time will not tear it down.

The happiest heart that ever beat
Was in some quiet breast
That found the common daylight sweet,
And left to heaven the rest.
—John Vance Cheney.

Aye the Same.

THEY were two happy ghost lovers, and they had slipped down to earth again to see how it fared with earth-bound lovers now.

"Does it not seem strange, dearest," asked the girl ghost softly, as they floated along, hand in hand, just above the busy, material city of Chicago, "that we were once bound to this narrow earth, and had to depend upon mere words for exchanging thoughts and opinions?"

"Do you remember, my darling," was the counter-question of the man ghost, "how we once quarreled and were estranged and unhappy for many months because we depended upon mere words for communication and misunderstood the meaning of the tricky things?"

"Poor children! How sily we were, and yet how helpless," sighed the girl ghost, pityingly; "things are easier for us in the Land of Shades."

"I wonder do other mere earth lovers have the same troubles now?" she mused, a little later.

"Yes, dearest, always," was the man ghost's smiling answer. "We may be sure of it. Love's ways are aye the same."

"If we find any of them in trouble

"ONCE I ACTED AS YOU ARE DOING."

let us help them," said the girl ghost, eagerly. "I could be unhappy and sorrowful now—if I had not forgotten how—to think of what and how we suffered during that terrible estrangement. Dearest! What should we have done, how should we have borne it, had not some one helped us to understand each other? I could not have waited until we—came up here!"

"There was no need," said the man ghost, tenderly, "our love was too strong to let us stay apart."

And for a moment the shadowy lips and arms met and were mingled, just as though the earth still bound them, while the shadowy hearts beat near together. For love's ways are aye the same—for ghosts and humans.

They were floating over a pretty suburb—the suburb where she had lived, and where they had made love together. On the same veranda where this had happened—ah, how long ago!—other lovers—earth lovers—were sitting, silently and a little apart. The ghost lovers read the unuttered thoughts which kept the girl's eyes stern and yet tearful and the man's lips tense.

"If he really loved me he would see that I am not cross, but only troubled, and he would comfort me with loving words and caresses."

So ran the troubled meditation of the girl.

"If she really loved me she would see that I am worried to death over business matters, and that I need just a little soothing and comforting myself."

So the man was thinking, moodily.

"I think I will say good-night," he said aloud, a moment later, and his voice was cold as the heart of winter.

"Must you go so early?" and her voice was just as cold.

He rose immediately and had gone half way down the steps, without uttering any farther farewell, before the ghost lovers fully realized all that was happening. Wrapped in the varied recollections called up by the little scene and the surroundings they were standing, motionless but hand in hand, still, just behind the earth couple, thinking, thinking. Now they started forward, simultaneously, and whispered in the ears of the unhappy, misguided earth lovers.

"Once, a long time ago, I acted as you are doing, and my heart nearly broke in consequence."

Thus the ghost man to his earth brother.

"Once, a long time ago, I let my lover go lightly, as you are doing, and I was sad for many months."

This from the ghost girl to her earth sister.

"Think! What if you should never come together, really, truly, in heart and soul, again!"

So whispered both ghosts, earnestly.

The earth lovers turned suddenly and gazed upon each other.

"Dear heart! What is the matter with us both this evening!" they cried, aloud.

Next moment both had taken a step toward the other. Another instant and their hands were clasped, the ghost lovers gently lifting and pushing the half-reluctant fingers into place. When the girl's head went down on the man's shoulder and the man's arm went tenderly around the girl's waist, the ghost lovers looked at each other and smiled happily. For love's ways are aye the same, in all times and places.

"Kiss her, kiss her!" murmured the man ghost to the masculine earth lover.

"Say something kind and loving," whispered the girl ghost to the other maiden.

Then, when their soft commands had been obeyed, all unknowingly, and all was well between the earth lovers, they joined hands once more and floated off sweetly, their shadowy hearts beating close together.

"They are happy," said the girl ghost, half wistfully, as they soared upward.

"So are we," said the man ghost, softly, and they drew even more closely together.

Then they looked back and the lovers were embracing.

"Love's ways are aye the same," said both ghosts, smiling.

ONE OF THE CUDAHY LETTERS.

The original letter, telling Mr. Cudahy where to "deposit" the $25,000 in gold to insure the return of his son, was written in the same style as the one here shown. This fac simile of the writing is identical in all the letters thus far received by Mr. Cudahy from the supposed kidnapers, and, strange to say, these letters were all mailed in Omaha except the first, which was left on the lawn in front of the millionaire's residence.

A letter printed with a lead pencil was received by Mr. Cudahy last week, demanding the withdrawal of the offer of a reward for the kidnapers. The fact that the address was printed in similar style to the other ones gave rise to the suspicion before it was opened that it was from the same source, but Mr. Cudahy pronounced it an imitation, and did not attach the slightest significance to it. It was mailed in the Omaha postoffice.

Cudahy
if you value the
Boys life at the Price
of A Bulet you will
withdraw the Reward
At once. And leave
well anough Alone
if you Dont Do this
we will Finish the
Job with A Bulet
if any MAN whither
giety or inocent is
ever AresteD
A Bullet will close the
Boys mouth.
You will think of this
WARNING when it is to late

The letter demanded withdrawal of the Cudahy offer of reward and of the city's offer as well under penalty not only of trouble for the children, but the destruction of the entire "Cudahy family." The epistle closed with an injunction to "head this warning."

WIDOW LOVED THE BANDMASTER

Wedding Notes that Will Buy More than Those of a Cornet's Silver Throat.

No more will Thomas C. Bent, who was wont to play in Gilmore's band, be compelled to blow notes from the silver throat of a cornet. The new Mrs. Bent will supply all the notes necessary in the family, for it is said Mr. Bent's marriage portion is $15,000 a year. A good many men could love for less than that. Six years ago Bent, who was leader of the Old Guard band, eloped with Isabelle Nixon, the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman of

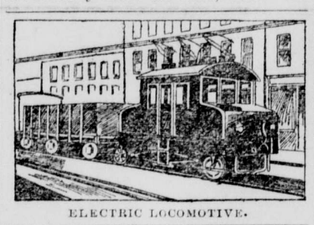
MRS. BENT, NEE WYCKOFF.

note. Seven months ago she died. Then he met Mrs. Albert Wyckoff, a widow of a year, and worth several million dollars. She is 50 years old, and a score of years his senior, but they loved and were married at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, and have gone abroad for the winter. Before they left the groom declared: "I ought to have waited a year before marrying, but Mrs. Wyckoff couldn't arrange to get away then."

NEW LOCOMOTIVE.

Electric Engine Expected to Run 120 Miles an Hour.

The development of electrotechnics, particularly that part dealing with the application of electricity as motive power for railroad trains, has made remarkable progress in Germany recently. In April a series of tests with electrical locomotives was begun on the branch line between Gesundbrunnen and Lagerhof, Prussia, which have proved so successful that they promise a complete revolution in the transportation system of Germany and of the world in general. That line was chosen because it offered the greatest number of difficulties in the form of curves, crossings, and steep grades. An alternating current of 12,000 volts is supplied by overhead wires and is reduced to one-twelfth of its tension by the commutator placed upon the locomotive. Water power is used to generate the required electricity. The greatest practical speed of steam locomotives is about sixty miles an hour, while with



ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

the new electrical locomotive, it is expected to reach a velocity of 120 miles. The cost of running a locomotive with steam power is estimated at $7 a day, while the cost of running one of the new electrical railroad motors is only $4.25 a day. Similar experiments have been made on other lines in Germany and in Italy.

Washington Relics.

One of the most interesting relics in the National Museum at Washington is the camp chest used by Washington throughout the revolution. It is a compact affair about the size of a tourist's wicker chest for cooking of the present day, two and one-half feet long, two feet wide, one foot high, and it contains an outfit consisting of tinder box, pepper and salt boxes, bottles, knives, forks, girdiron and plates. Every bit of the outfit save one bottle, which is broken at the shoulder, looks strong enough to stand another campaign.

Nearby are the tents used by Washington, three in number. One is a sleeping tent, twenty-eight feet long, with walls six feet high and a roof with a six-foot pitch. It is made of linen. The other two are Marquee tents of smaller size, one with walls, the other a shelter tent, open on the sides. That the tenting material of revolutionary days was good stuff is proved by the excellent condition of these tents, which sheltered the great commander through all his severe campaigns.

Here also is Washington's uniform, worn by him when he gave up his commission as commander-in-chief of the army, at Annapolis, in 1783. It consists of a big shad-belly coat of blue broadcloth, lined and trimmed with soft buckskin and ornamented with broad, flat brass buttons; buckskin waistcoat and breeches. The size of the garments (which are in a state of excellent preservation) testify to the big stature of the "Father of His Country" and suggest that he had an eye to a fine appearance in his dress.—Washington Post.

Long Necks.

One of Philadelphia's most distinguished portrait painters asserts that the necks of American women are becoming longer and more slender year by year. The high collar, he declares, is responsible for it. All the life studies and portraits of women seen at students' exhibits demonstrate this. "I know a man," he said the other day, "who took a tape measure to the last exhibit at the academy of fine arts and succeeded in getting data for a comparison of women's necks painted ten years ago, five years ago and at the present time. He claims that the average feminine neck has become elongated to the extent of nearly an inch during the last five years.

The Useful Atheist.

James Balfour, member of the legislative council of Victoria, is said to be a man without a single redeeming vice. When a discussion arose in Melbourne about the iniquity of cooking dinners on the Sabbath he publicly announced that, though he had hot potatoes for the principal meal on that day, they were cooked by an atheist who lived next door.—Sydney Bulletin.

Orange Leaf.

A single leaf of the orange tree, carefully planted, will often take root and grow.

The more you crumple paper money the more you will find it in-creases.

TOPICS OF TIMES

Of the 3,153 locomotives built in the United States last year 505 went abroad, most of them to British lines.

The consolidated statement of the savings banks in Michigan show an increase of $6,888,080.39 in the savings deposits in the past year.

The appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York State has decided that memberships in the New York Stock Exchange are not taxable.

New Hampshire has the largest Legislature numerically of any State in the Union, the membership being 421, or one member to each 1,140 of the population.

Two white women of Nashville, Tenn., have sold their bodies to a local physician for $2 each, and a contract to that effect has been put on record at the registrar's office.

According to advices from London Japan has invited tenders for the establishment of an armor plate factory at Tokio, which, it is thought, means that in the future Japan intends to construct her own war vessels.

Though storm and flood did their terribly destructive work in Galveston, Tex., only such a little while ago, the undaunted citizens of the stricken town have done much toward restoring it to its former good condition.

Recently an institution was opened in Belgium for the alleged cure of tuberculosis by the exclusive raw meat diet. After a trial of a few months the experiment was abandoned, as it was found that there was no efficacy in the cure.

Several members of a church in Kutztown, Pa., having fallen far behind with their fair dues, the board of trustees has decided that in future the bell shall not be tolled for a funeral in any family which has not paid up its indebtedness and a year in advance besides.

Indians on the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota are expressing regret that they agreed to allow herds of cattle on their lands. They gave permission at first because pasture on the regular ranges was worn out and 25,000 cattle were soon grazing on Indian lands.

A company at Ansonia, Conn., has just received the largest order for copper trolley wire ever placed in this country. The weight is more than 1,000,000 pounds and the destination is British India, where the wire will be used to equip one of the first trolley lines in that colony.

According to recent legislation in New York State a man is required to support his mother-in-law. Another legal arrangement provides that a woman need not support her husband unless he is incapable of labor or unless an agreement for mutual support has been made previous to marriage.

Every ship loading at New Orleans with mules or horses under British contracts for use in South Africa is being carefully watched to prevent the placing on board of infernal machines or other destructive instruments in behalf of the Boers' cause. The coal especially is subjected to careful scrutiny.

A public school principal in New Orleans says that the ability to decipher more or less obscure handwriting quickly and accurately is, in his opinion, one of the best possible tests of general intelligence. He uses it quite frequently in his school, without letting the pupil suspect what he is after.

German capitalists have planned the construction of a railroad through the Samoyede peninsula with the object of bringing the wheat of western Siberia quickly and economically into the world market. The wheat will be shipped by the Ob and its navigable tributaries to Obdorsk; then by rail to the seacoast, and thence by vessel to London or other ports.

A new bridge is about to be built across the Bosporus, bearing the name of the Sultan, Abdul-Hamid. It will be constructed of granite and metal by the Bosporus Railway Company, which designs a junction between the railways of Europe and the transatlantic railway of Bagdad, now being built by the Germans. The narrowest dividing line of sea has been chosen for the point of construction.

The use of oysters has often been discouraged on the ground that they were under certain conditions dangerous mediums of conveying disease, especially germs of typhoid fever. Now the physicians are said to have forbidden another relish nearly as popular at this time of the year. Celery has come under the ban of the doctors, who say that it is equally well adapted to transmitting the poisonous element of the soil and carrying the germs of typhoid.

Astronomers are discussing the theory that the moon is in its glacial epoch. One telescopic expert calls the "craters" ice cups and the streams along their sides glacial weather. Another insists that the signs of volcanic action are unmistakable. All agree that most of the moon's surface is intensely white. The dark regions are termed seas, but there is no evidence that they contain water. Some writers believe they are covered with the earliest forms of vegetation.

An influential English Jewish peeress, member of the board of direction of the female convict prisons, was distressed at the lack of provision of devotional literature for Jewish prisoners and undertook to bring about a correction, with the result that the home secretary authorized special devotional literature for Jewish convicts. A popular work was selected and a large stock secured. When the distribution commenced the most careful search only produced one Jewess in British prisons.

A recent illustration of the passion for litigation is furnished by a citizen of New York, who was a guest at one of the Mills hotels there, and whose undershirt was lost in the wash. What was deemed compensation for the lost garment was offered him, but he preferred to carry the case to the courts, where he sued Mr. Mills to recover 75 cents. He was nonsuited, and then he carried the case up to the higher courts, and now the appellate term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the lower court. It has cost the litigious plaintiff the price of several dozen undershirts.

DEPARTMENT STORE IDYL.

Sudden Decrease in the Price Asked for a Velvet Cape.

"It did me good just to see them," the stout saleswoman said to the fitter, as the two met at the drawer where they were putting away things.

"See who?" the fitter replied, in her best English.

"That couple that went out of here just now. You must have noticed—a big, awkward countryman and a girl rigged out in cheap feathers and red ribbon. Had a satchel with them."

"Believe I did see them," said the fitter. "A bridal pair?"

"Going to be. About the first of the month, I think. He is helping pick out the bridal outfit. The girl wanted a velvet shoulder cape, but she couldn't go over $9. She wanted jet trimming, lace and all that. She tried on the cheapest one we have—that $11 lot—and was delighted with it. The groom liked it, too. He told her she looked like a peach in it, and praised her up so that she turned all colors. He even asked my opinion as to how it looked. However, she pulled it off at once when she heard the price, but her face fell and she looked nearly ready to cry when she said that after all perhaps a coat at $9 would be more useful than the cape."

"Well, so it would be more useful," said the fitter, putting her pins in line and equal distance from the armhole of a garment she was to alter. "Did she get a coat?"

"No; she's got the cape, and I'm as much pleased about it as she is. That fellow she is to marry is a hulking clown, but he has a heart and as much delicacy as a duke. When the girl took the cape off and looked so disappointed he motioned to me behind her back, holding out a $2 bill, and then said out loud: 'Here, miss, is that the lowest you can take for that garment? She's bought two dresses and some shoes and handkerchiefs downstairs, and it seems to me you ought to make her a better figure than that. The cape ain't worth a cent over $9.'

"I pretended to consider a little, and walked away, as though to consult somebody. Then, while the girl was examining the cape for the fifth or sixth time and I was behind a screen hanging up some cloaks, he came and gave me the extra $2. 'Don't let her know,' he whispered. 'She'd never take it if she thought I helped to pay for it. But it's her wedding cape, and I want her satisfied.' Then I told the girl that it was the last cape we had of that special kind, so I would let it go for $9. And you ought to have seen her face when I told her! She just lit up all over like a sunburst, and went off wearing the cape, as proud as though it was silk velvet instead of velour, and was lined with real silk instead of flimsy satin. They have gone down to the restaurant now to get lunch. I doubt if the young fellow has much money, but he's as tender of his sweetheart as if she was made of crystal and likely to fall to pieces in his hands any minute."—New York Evening Post.

Great Powers of Flight.

The rooks pass over the island of Heligoland, in interminable flocks, every autumn, on their way to their winter quarters. According to the observations noted, their flight was directed precisely from the east to the west; the first birds appeared about 8 a. m., and the line kept passing until about 2 p. m. The arrival at the English coast was noted; the first birds reached there at 11 a. m. and the last at 5 p. m. The rooks then traversed the eighty geographical miles between Heligoland and England in three hours, which corresponds to a speed of fifty-five meters (180 feet) a second. The observation made on the so-called "redtails" is still more interesting. These birds, which live in Norway and Finland, pass the winter on the banks of the Nile, in the Indies, etc. At the time of their return to the north they are captured by hundreds in Heligoland. Now it is known that they fly only during the night, and that they are almost unknown in Greece, Italy or Germany. It seems then that they make a single trip of it—and in a single night—from their winter home. The trip from Egypt to Heligoland (more than 400 geographical miles) is then accomplished in one spring night; that is, in barely nine hours, which corresponds to a speed of ninety-two meters (302 feet) a second. It is well known that carrier pigeons rarely exceed thirty meters (ninety-eight feet) a second.—Die Natur.

Scaring Away Crows.

Artificial scarecrows are of little if any value in Egypt. The owners of the cornfields near the Nile have to employ natives, who stand on raised platforms and throw stones to scare away the voracious birds, which would otherwise quickly devour the entire crop.

When you sell an article by weight, remember that other people have scales.

How to Bandage.

Fig. 1 represents the mode of applying what is called a many tailed bandage—useful to apply over a wound, or wherever it requires frequent changing, or in cases in which it is desirable not to exhaust the patient by much movement of the limb. This is a strip of cotton somewhat longer than the limb to be enveloped; on it are sewn, at right angles, other strips, about one-half longer than the circumference of the limb, each overlapping the other about one-third of its breadth, so that when drawn tightly over in regular succession, each secures the other. The end of the strip passes under the heel, and coming up on the other side, is made

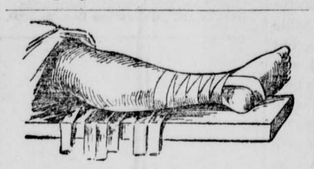


FIG. 1.

fast to the bandage there, and so all is kept firm.

The bandage used to close a vein after bleeding is made thus: Lay the tape obliquely across the wound, pass it around the arm above the elbow, and bring it back again over the same spot; then let go round the arm below the elbow, and returning, let the two ends be tied in a secure bow, in the bend of the arm, with the free movement of which the bandage should not be tight enough to interfere, although it must be sufficient to retain its position. This mode of bandaging is called the figure of 8, from its resemblance to that figure.

For a sprained ankle, place the end of the bandage upon the instep, then carry it round and bring it over the same part again, and from thence round the foot two or three times, finishing off with a turn or two round the leg above the ankle.

For a sprained wrist, begin by passing the bandage round the hand, across and across, like the figure 8; exclude the thumb, and finish with a turn or two round the wrist.

For a cut finger, pass the bandage (a narrow one), round the finger several times, winding from the top, and splitting the end; fasten by tying round the thick part above the cut; or, if it be high up, tie round the wrist.

The best bandage for the eyes is an old silk handkerchief passed over the forehead, and tied at the back of the

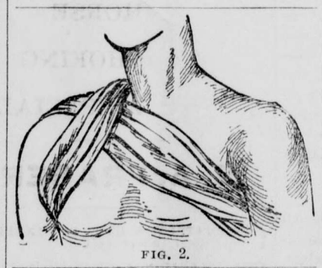


FIG. 2.

head. For the head itself, it is best to have a cross bandage, or rather two bandages—one passing across the forehead, and round the back of the head, and the other over the top of the head, and below the chin. Or, better than this is, perhaps, a large handkerchief, which will extend all over the forehead and crown, two ends of it passing to the back, and after crossing from thence round the neck, then tying the other two beneath the chin.

For a bandage to support a pad of poultice under the arm-pit, a handkerchief may be used, put on as in Fig. 2; or a broad piece of cotton arranged in the same way. For fracture of the ribs, bandages should be about nine inches wide, and drawn round the body very tightly. In this case, as in that of any other fracture or dislocation, only a properly qualified person should attempt this application.

GIANT STONE THAT ROCKS.

Argentine Has the Greatest Phenomenon in the Known World.

One of the great natural wonders of the world is the rocking stone of Tandil, in the Argentine republic. It is located about 250 miles south of Buenos Ayres. The rocking stone, which has made the little town famous throughout Argentina, is the largest phenomenon of its kind in the world. The giant mushroom-shaped quartz bowlder stands upon the summit of some picturesque hills 1,000 feet in height, three miles from the outskirts of Tandil. It weighs over 700 tons, and is so nicely poised that it rocks in the wind and may be made by the strength of one man to crack a walnut. Yet this bowlder is so firm that, it is said, one of the old dictators, Rosas by name, once harnessed a thousand horses to it and was unable to dislodge it.

GREAT ROCKING STONE.

There are, of course, many such rocking stones scattered about the world, though there are none nearly so large. In New York State there are two, one near the town of Monticello of about forty tons, and the other in Salem, of over 80 tons. The former is nearly as round as an orange, and so nicely balanced upon a table of stone that a child, by pushing against either side, can rock it back and forth.

WHY HE PAINTS HIS FACE.

Reasons for a Custom Prevalent Among the Indians.

Every paint mark on the Indian's face is a sign with a definite meaning which other Indians may read. When an Indian puts on his full war paint he decks himself not only with his own individual honors and distinctions won by his own bravery, but also with the special honors of his family or tribe. He may possess one mark of distinction only or many; in fact, he may be so well off in this respect that, like some English noblemen, he is able to don a new distinction for every occasion. Sometimes he will wear all his honors at one time.

Among the Indian tribes is one designated by the symbol of the dogfish, painted in red on the face. The various parts of the fish are scattered heterogeneously on the surface of the face; the peculiarly long snout is painted on the forehead, the gills are represented by two curved lines below the eyes, while the tail is shown as cut in two and hanging from either nostril. When only one or two parts of an animal are painted on a man's face it is an indication of inferiority; when the whole animal appears, even though in many oddly assorted parts, the sign is one of great value and indicates a high rank.

Very popular are some of the honorable symbols painted on the Indians' faces. There are fish, flesh and fowl of all kinds—dog-salmon, devilfish, starfish, woodpeckers, eagles, ravens, wolves, bears, sealions and sea monsters, mosquitoes, frogs, mountain goats, and all manner of foot, claw or beak marks—each with a special meaning of its own.—Pearson's Magazine.

The Temples of Siva.

The shape of the temples of Siva, the Destroyer, does not differ from those of the other Indian gods. The chief entrance into the great temple, says a writer in the Architect, is by a high massive pyramid, the top of which has generally the form of a crescent; it invariably faces the east. Beyond the gate there is a large court, at the farther extremity of which another gate leads through a pyramid of less hight, but of the same form. A small yard separates it from the temple of the idol. In the middle of it there is either a huge bull or a linga carved in stone, raised on a huge pedestal, or put under a canopy supported by four pillars. This is the first object of adoration to the visitors, who then pass through a low, narrow door into the inside of the temple. This door is the only passage for light and air, there being no windows. A lamp which burns night and day gives a tolerable light. The interior of the building is generally divided into two parts, sometimes into three, the first of which is the most spacious and is destined to receive the people; the second, or the adytum, in which the idol resides, is much smaller and darker, and generally shut, the door being opened by the officiating priest, who, with some of his attendants, has alone the right of entering this mysterious place for the purpose of washing the image and dressing and bringing offerings to it. This part is often built in the shape of a vault, but it is so low as to make a prolonged stay in it rather oppressive.

Polite Servility in England.

The American finds the agreeable politeness of the English serving class in general very pleasant. One who is accustomed to the manners of American salesgirls and waitresses must be struck by the almost universal use of the words "Thank you" by English girls engaged in these occupations, says the New York Home Journal. An order in a restaurant or shop is invariably received with a pleasant "Thank you," uttered with such an agreeable intonation that one is inclined to evoke a repetition by another purchase or order. The girls in American stores, who apparently find industrial life so hard, and who carry with them a wearied air of conferring an undeserved favor when they wait on a customer, might find the wheels of life to run much easier if they would but use a little of the English oil of politeness. They would not really lose any of their "independence" in the process; for pleasant manners usually receive their recompense in reciprocity, and in a higher regard for the person who is dignified by them.

Easily Abated.

It takes the mosquito two and one-half hours to develop from its first stage to venomous maturity. The insect in all its phases may be instantly killed by contact with minute quantities of permanaganate of potash. It is claimed that one part of this substance is 1,500 of solution distributed in mosquito marshes will render the development of larvae impossible; that a handful of permanganate will oxidize a tenacre swamp, kill its embryo insects, keep it free from organic matter for thirty days at a cost of 25 cents; that, with care, a whole State may be kept free of insect pests at a small cost.

In some families of girls it seems to be agreed that certain ones shall work, while others play the lady.

Men and wagons rattle most when there is nothing in them.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.....1901

The death of ex-President Benjamin Harrison removes from the fields of human activity a man whose noblest epitaph should be: "He was a thorough American." President Harrison was essentially a great man, because he was a great American. No local environment limited his Americanism. He was essentially a man of the whole country, a lover of the entire land, a man without sectional thought or interest; a statesman who placed his country before all other things political. He proved this by his services as a soldier, fighting gallantly through the war of the rebellion and rising from an inferior rank to be Brigadier General of Volunteers.

He was a lawyer of acumen, high accomplishment and profound learning. In Indiana he was recognized as one of the foremost of the few great leaders at the bar. He early took an active interest in politics, and impressed himself upon the people of his State as a masterly politician, clean, high minded, sagacious and honest to the core. He became a partisan Republican and battled for his party in a manner to command its admiration. He thus became its logical candidate when it went into the Middle West in search of Presidential timber, and he was elected triumphantly over the strongest and ablest candidate the Democracy could possibly summon to stand for the office.

As President he proved an executive of unfaltering courage and indomitable will. He was by no means austere, but no man approached him to use him, and succeeded. What he did was of his own motion and from his own conviction of what was right and truth. He was a good listener, assumed the judicial attitude with patience and rendered his decisions with celerity, precision and clearly expressed judgment. Not that he was not at times open to reply, or that he did not, being human and fallable, arrive at some erroneous constructions of the laws and the Constitution. But no man ever dared to charge him with insincerity, duplicity or lack of honest courage.

As President he did very much to lift America up before the nations of the world as a state demanding and entitled to fuller recognition in the family of nations, and he succeeded in inspiring both respect and fear in quarters where before we have been treated, to put it mildly, in a cavalier manner. A biographer has said of him that "when he was assigned to a duty he took the whole of the responsibility." He did not with vanity go to leadership, but once there he was the only leader. "No man in his Cabinet overshadowed him; he was President wholly, bravely, fearlessly and daringly indeed."

The manner in which he took hold of the issue between America and Chile revealed the man to the people in his true character more than had his previous career, brilliant as it had been. In the difficulty with England concerning the Behring Sea matter, his management was masterly, exoking from English statesmen enconiums of the highest order. That he failed of re-election is by no means attributed to any failure on his part to carry out the policy of his party or because of any mistakes he made as the nation's Chief Executive, nor because of non-recognition of his ability, nor because of any decline in his popularity. He was an able speaker, a profound reasoner as a law lecturer, an able advocate; a straightforward, courageous, patriotic, liberty loving and fearless American.—Weekly Union.

The senate killed the bill to abolish the poll tax. Several reasons were advanced for its action, the chief of which was the preposterous allegation that the people were in favor of maintaining the tax. The great majority of the citizens of California regard the poll tax as an imposition and an injustice.

In the devious course of legislation it was sought to amend the poll-tax law so as to abolish the 15 per cent perquisite of the tax collectors. This 15 per cent amounted to many thousands of dollars annually, and swelled the salary of the tax collector out of all proportion to the value of his services. The very fact that such a large commission was given for the collection indicated its injustice and unpopularity. The law makes corporations the agent of the tax collector in gathering in the poll tax, and cases have been known where the money has been taken from the wages of employes without asking their permission and regardless whether the citizen was a property owner and a responsible person or not. It is not quite clear at this writing whether the 15 per cent commission was abolished. A collection agency would not charge much more for collecting bad debts.—L. A. Herald.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

119-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Ulleda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th. 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL
IRON
WORK.

HORSE
SHOEING
A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

FOR
MEDICINAL
AND
HOUSEHOLD
USES
TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND
INYO MERCANTILE CO.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

— -x- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprie

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

GREAT - -

CLEARANCE SALE

TO MAKE

ROOM FOR

THE NEW SPRING GOODS

NATHAN RHINE

Inyo Mercantile Co.,—Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF
General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE

GUARANTEE THE
QUALITY
OF OUR GOODS

Agents for
SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for supplying the offices of Inyo County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the year beginning July 1st, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902, as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual
3,000 Assessment lists for 1902.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for blank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1901, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at the office of the County Clerk, until and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 4, 1901, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bid must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES.
Chairman.

Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 4th, 1901, up to and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," to attend the indigent sick and dependent poor at the County Hospital and also within a radius of five miles from the physician's residence.

Also for such services as may be required upon prisoners in the County Jail and in charge of peace officers, within a radius of five miles of the physician's residence, for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon the indigent sick, dependent poor and prisoners aforesaid.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. E. MERONEY Clerk.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 4, 1901, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1901 and ending June 30, 1902. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of the County of Inyo and State of California for the fiscal year 1900-1901. The first publication thereof to be made on or before the Fifth day of June, 1901, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion for the time designated, and including such postponements as may be ordered by the said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List" and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m on Thursday, the 4th day of April 1900, and opened by said Board between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 22 1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Mar. 21, 1901:

Highest barometer	30 204	15
Lowest "	29.716	21
Highest temperature	69.0	21
Lowest "	35 0	15
Mean "	52 1	
Average dew point	17 0	
Average humidity	24.8	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	29 N	18
No. clear days	4	
No. part cloudy days	3	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.05	
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—		
Season of 1894-5 incomplete,	4.31	
" 1895 6 incomplete,	3 40	
" 1896-7 no record		
" 1897-8 0 00 *		
" 1898-9 complete,	0 85	
" 1899 1900 2 36		
" 1900-1901 4 98		

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Real Estate Transfers.

H. W. McMullin to W. H. Adams—An undivided 1 8 interest in N W ¼ of N E ¼, sec 12, tp 20 S R 37, known as the "Flag Staff" oil claim No. 1—$10.

W. H. Adams to W. J. Puery—An undivided 1-8 interest in N E ¼ of sec 11, tp 29 S, R 37—$1.

W. H. Adams to B. K. Stone—An uneivided 1-8 interest in the W ½ of sec 35, tp 20 S, R 37—$1.

P. J. Ginser and Amelia Ginser to Ballarat Gold Mining Co—Shooting Star, Comet, Ginser, and an undivided 3-8 interest in the Scotchman, mining claims in South Park Mining District, near Ballarat—$10 000.

Michael Croveri to Clotilde Seglie—160 acres of land near Big Pine—$50.

Frankie G. Birchim to James G. Birchim—Quitclaim deed to 1120 acres of land in Round Valley—$10.

D. C. Adkins to J. R. Turner—40 acres of land near Lone Pine—$150.

Thos. Williams to J. R. and W. F. ShipleyU40 acres of land in Round Valley—$150.

Fred. Crocker was down from Big Pine yesterday.

All operations performed at your home by Dr. Vance. *

Geo. Reinhackel and wife of Big Pine were in town on Monday last.

District Attorney Dehy started for Bishop Wednesday morning.

A No. 1 Cider Vinegar for sale at the Brewery for 30 cents per gallon.

A. E. Gish, of Bishop, was a visitor in Independence on Saturday last.

H. Cullinane, representing Buckingham & Hecht, was in town yesterday.

Mrs. V. G. Smith and Mrs. W. Hines, of Big Pine, are visiting Mrs. Hession.

Archie Farrington is reported to have purchased the Poleta mine, near Bishop.

Under Sheriff Willis returned from the Sacramento mine Wednesday afternoon.

Henry Levy went to Bishop last Saturday with a load of commercial travelers.

Rufus, the new chef at Haiwai Meadows, is reported to be out of sight in his line.

Newton Sheldon, of Big Pine, was in town for a couple of days during the week.

Wm. McDonald came down from Big Pine Wednesday afternoon returning Thursday morning.

There will be a social hop at John Baxter's to-night. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

O. I. Mairs has so far recovered from his attack of rheumatism as to be able to be out for a couple of hours a day.

Charles Anthony of Darwin and Domingo Etcharren of Ballarat, were in town Wednesday on land business.

Mr. Godsmark arrived at Ballarat a few days ago, and we are informed has started up the Ratcliff mill and mines.

Consult the German specialist at Levy's Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, April 1st and 2nd. Chronic cases a specialty. *

Rupture, Piles, Kidney, Liver and Stomach troubles successfully treated by Dr. Vance from S. F. Consultation free. Return monthly. *

Dr. J. S. McQueen leaves to-day for Lone Pine to remain a few days only. Those having work in his line should call on him without delay.

Superintendent Squires came in from Mazourka canyon Tuesday evening and left for Los Angeles Wednesday. He expects to return in about ten days.

Mr. J. J. Gunn returned to his mine at Minnietta on Monday last accompanied by Arthur Smith. Mrs. Gunn will remain in Independence for some time.

John Strohmeyer arrived from Mojave last Saturday with his 16-animal team loaded with freight for our valley merchants. He will leave again for Mojave on Thursday of next week.

Mr Cook, an oil expert from Oakland, was recently investigating the oil indications around Owens Lake. He reports the oil sand, shale, formation, etc., equal in oil indications to any found on the other side of the Sierras.

Leon Lewis, representing A. Coolot, Mr. Harper, for Baker & Hamilton, and Mr. Cox, representing the Standard Oil Company, were in town an Saturday last interviewing our merchants in the interest of their respective firms.

The Woodhouse Mystery Revived.

Parke Barnes, who arrived from Inyo county last week, informs the Bulletin that Fred. Merkle, section foreman of the C. & B., recently found the bones of a human arm near Queen station. An Indian known as Jack Magee, who saw the bones, appeared much excited and upon being questioned said that they had been brought to the place by a coyote. He said that about 13 years ago a white man was traveling in the vicinity in a buckboard, and that an Indian had killed him with a shot gun and buried the remains in a ravine about three miles south of Queen, after which the buckboard and its contents were burned. Mr. Merkle offered the Indian $5 if he would point out the grave, but after consultation with other Indians he refused to do so.

Messrs. Barnes and Merkle believe that the murdered man was I. N. Woodhouse, whose mysterious disappearance about 14 years ago caused a sensation. The remains of an old buckboard near the spot confirm the belief that it was Woodhouse who was murdered there.

A reward of $750 was offered by the State and $250 by the county for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer.

Woodhouse left Hawthorne for Bishop on the 8th of January, 1887, in a buckboard. The next day he was seen at Teel's Marsh. This was the last ever seen of him. He never reached Bishop, and a few days later his horse returned to Hawthorne.—Walker Lake Bulletin.

Mazurka Canyon.

Nearly everybody in Inyo county has seen or heard of Mazourka Canyon but few have any conception of the amount of development work which has been done on the deep placer mines in that locality. The Mazourka Mining & Water Co., have been working steadily for two years on their tunnel, eleven miles from Independence, and the distance now reached is something over 2400 feet. It has always seemed to be a certainty that a large amount of gold must have accumulated in the main channel of the canyon, as the small gulches in the vicinity have been the means of many a good stake to the dry washers. It remained with the Mazourka Mining & Water Co., to prove the fact that these deposits actually existed, and Mr. A. M. Squire, the Supt of the Company, is responsible for the statement—that a good deposit of gold has actually been found on a bar or bench from the main channel, where nothing but the lightest gold could have been deposited. This bar is at least 20 feet higher than bedrock in the main channel consequently the prospects for a big run are excellent. The success of the deep placers is therefore assured and Mazourka will soon take its place amongst the dividend paying mines of the State.

On Tuesday evening last a bevy of sweet Rebekahs, accompanied by their invited escorts, gave a genuine surprise to Mrs. Wrinkle, of Georges Creek, and Miss Dodge, of Arizona, who is visiting Mrs. Wrinkle. Both the ladies are members of the order of Rebekahs and the young ladies all went dressed en costume, decollette gowns in pink and green. Every one fortunate enough to be present pronounced it the most enjoyable event of the season, and declare Mrs. Wrinkle and Miss Dodge to be admirable hostesses. Music, charades, recitations, dancing, "spin the plate" and other sundry osculatory games in profusion in which our reporter thinks the old men and the lawyers present got more than their proportion of osculatory bliss. Our young friends, gentlemen especially, regret that Miss Dodge must so soon return to her Arizona home.

A subscription list has been circulated in town during the past week for the purpose of securing the necessary means to fix up and build a wagon road to Onion valley from Independence. Onion valley is about 12 miles west of Independence and one of the finest camping places in the Sierra Nevadas. It is only about 3 miles from the summit, and the lakes and streams in its vicinity afford excellent fishing. Years ago there was a wagon road built to the old town Kearsarge, 3 miles below the valley, but the storms and sliding rock have filled it up so that in places there is only a trail remaining. Enough money has already been subscribed to warrant the asking of bids to complete the work.

On St. Patrick's evening Miss Mamie Hession was the recipient of a pleasant surprise party given by the L. O. L. Club and other friends, in celebration of the anniversary of her birthday. The evening was devoted to music, recitations and games. Supper was served at 11 o'clock and was followed by singing. Miss Mamie is a general favorite in Independence and is one of our most popular young ladies. Her many friends wish her many happy returns of the day.

AGENTS WANTED in Independence for a first-class legitimate Oil Company, recently incorporated, and having valuable oil lands surrounded by producing wells, and adjoining R R Station. Our company is already boring and down over 400 feet with our first well. Expect soon to strike oil. $1.00 shares, non-assessable, offered for a short time at 25 cents. Liberal commission paid to agents. Call or address Electric Oil Company, 1008 Call Building, San Francisco, Cal.

A Missouri editor published an item which stated that "the man who was hugging the hired girl had better stop or his name will be published." In a few days about twenty-five citizens paid up their subscriptions and told the editor to pay no attention to foolish stories going around.—Ventura Democrat.

An exchange thinks that courting a girl is like starting a newspaper. It starts out weekly, then becomes a tri-weekly, then emerges into a daily, and if it has any enterprise and stick-to-itiveness about it, it comes out with an extra about once a year.

Story With a Moral.

Here is a new story of the man who is too stingy to take his home paper: A man who is too economical to subscribe for a paper sent his little boy to borrow the copy taken by his neighbor. In his haste the boy ran over a four dollar stand of bees, and in ten minutes looked like a warty squash. His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance, and failing to notice a barbed wire fence ran into that breaking it down, cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy and ruining a four dollar pair of pants. The old cow took advantage of the hole in the fence and got into the cornfield and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing the racket, the wife ran, upset a a five-gallon churn of rich cream into a basket of chickens, drowning the whole flock. In the hurry she dropped a seven-dollar set of false teeth. The baby, left alone, crawled through the spilled milk and into the parlor, ruining a brand new twenty-dollar carpet. During the excitement the oldest daughter ran away with the hired man, the dog broke up eleven setting hens and the calves got out and chewed the tails off four fine shirts.

How the Trusts were Formed.

This is the way a hardware man sizes up things: "The glue trust went through because the members stuck together. The leather trust put its whole sole into the matter and succeeded. The rubber men stretched a point and made an agreement. The wheel trust went spinning on to success. The yeast trust was followed by a rise in prices. The milk trust took the cream of the business. The screw men wormed their way together. The ice trust froze the outsiders. The gas trust inflated things to great proportions. The starch trust stiffened prices. The oyster trust proved to be no shell game. The elevator trust sent things up and down in a lively manner. The wringer trust put a squeezer on the little fellows. The saw trust ripped things open. The salt trust was far from fresh. The crockery trust smashed prices. The fertilizer trust caused a stir in the neighborhood. And the window glass trust let in the light on many dark things.—Ex.

A subscriber to the S. F. Bulletin from Independence has the following communication in its issue of March 10th:

Being a subscriber to your popular paper, I take the liberty of writing and calling your attention to the fact that Inyo county has an oil boom.

Your paper devotes considerable space to the oil industry of the State, and as we in Inyo county, although isolated, are in the State, we think we are in it for oit.

Fifty-six thousand acres of land have been located by parties from Bakersfield They are situated around Owens Lake, in this country, and twenty-five miles north and south of said lake.

What I state as to the number of acres located in this country can be verified by the records of the County Clerk's office at this place.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon Walter A Lamar, Judge.

PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of John Kispert, deceased—Augusta Kispert appointed Administratrix and bond fixed at $2500.

In the matter of the estate of C. B. Rawson, deceased—T. M. Kendrick appointed Administrator with bond fixed at $14,000.

CIVIL.

T. C. Harness et al vs. F. H. Bulpitt—Time of trial continued to be again set at some future date.

FOR SALE.—Part of four lots—berries and fruit. House of four rooms with kitchen basement. Rooms ceiled and closets. Price, $550 cash, $600 on time. Also upright piano, Standard make, cheap. Furniture, etc.

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Weather Bureau.

Notice.

Bids for the building of a practical wagon road from Independence to Onion Valley will be received up till April 1, 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY.

One of our young and highly appreciated attorneys is having the ground in front of his residence planted with the choicest varieties of flowers, his lawn enlarged and a general beautifying of the whole place. From all appearances it would seem that he has serious intentions of taking a loving helpmate in as a life member of the firm.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat treated by the German specialist. Catarrh, Asthma or Lung trouble call on the German specialists at Levy's Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, April 1st and 2nd. *

The breaking of a pole strap caused a buggy team of O. I. Mairs' to run away Wednesday afternoon. The occupants of the rig jumped out and the only damage was a broken pole, neckyoke, and slight injury to the harness.

Dr. Vance & Co., from San Francisco, will be at the Independence Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, April 1st and 2nd. Consultation free. *

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

SUBSCRIBE
SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
INDEPENDENT.
INDEPENDENT

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,456 43
Gen. Expense Fund	$2,770 18	
Hospital "	605 61	
Salary "	3,614 94	
Big Pine Board "	33	
Teachers' Lib'ry "	13 45	
Unapportioned "	2 25	
Bridge "	236 64	
General Road "	11 80	
Road District No. 1 Fund	56 50	
" " " 2 "	77 90	
" " " 3 "	162 75	
" " " 4 "	62	
" " " 5 "	57 50	
School "	5,785 18	
	13,456 43	13,456 43
Total County indbtdness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55
Cash in treasury	16 682 05	
Remaining indebtedness	44 308 50	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY, County Auditor.

Filed January 12, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Jan., 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1900 RECIEIPTS.

Oct. 1	To cash on hand	$ 7,388 94	
1	cash from A M Given, tax col	105 30	
1	W W Yandell, Co assessor	127 09	
5	A V Davidson, fines	14 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees	39 90	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 00	
	A M Given, tax col fees	12 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	38 85	
13	S W Austin, St. l'nd	216 62	
	Jno Gardner, "	103 00	
15	T B Walker, "	633 25	
	" "	633 25	
	" "	337 73	
24	S A Frazer, "	24 80	
27	W J Harris, red'mt'n	23 58	
31	Jas Daniels, "	21 31	
		9,554 62	
Nov. 2	Mary C Mulholland, on State land	176 44	
5	A M Given, Tax col	27 00	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	44 80	
	A M Given, Tax col.	3 217 95	
17	" "	4 246 84	
24	" "	5,324 11	
27	" "	8,512 59	
17	Alvin Thompson, on State land	55 41	
19	T B Rickey, red'mtn	11 00	
	"	21 11	
21	Geo W Davis, St. land	13 40	
	Annie Hanson "	600 00	
		31,831 27	
Dec 3	A M Given tax col.	8,237 11	
	W W Yandell Co. Assessor	92 25	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees	58 75	
4	A A Cashbaugh, St. l'd	22 40	
	A M Given, tax col. fees	24 00	
10	J E Meroney, Cl'k fines	40 00	
	C & C R'y tax	725 25	
16	W R Carpenter, St. l'nd	13 39	
17	W H Vaughn, red'mtn	36 57	
19	T H Woodworth, fines	72 40	
24	A A Cashbaugh, St. lnd	153 60	
	Thos B Walker, "	674 22	
26	Mrs L Schalten, redmt	18 26	
27	F A Gardner, St. and	646 00	
	John F Sanders, "	535 15	
		43,166 02	

DISBURSEMENTS

Oct.—By Bishop School Bond (Old) Fund		1 24
General Expense		753 41
General Road		11 80
Bridge		236 04
Hospital		105 00
"		440 61
Road Dist. No. 5		57 50
" " " 1		56 50
" " " 2		77 90
" " " 3		162 75
" " " 4		62 00
Salary Fund		1 024 98
"		430 50
Bishop School		217 50
Big Pine		168 50
Fish Springs		65 00
Irving		273 00
Independence		27 75
Lone Pine		148 50
Milton		73 00
Poleta		60 00
Round Valley		154 00
Riverside		30 00
Station		79 00
Taboose		67 55
Union		86 50
Valley		60 00
Warm Spring		75 00
Big Pine Library		44 00
		5 049 53
Nov.—By Salary Fund		1 134 48
General Expense		1 461 42
Hospital		30 00
Big Pine Sch'l Bond		33
Road Dist No 5		2 00
Bishop School		240 00
Big Pine		90 00
Panamint		80 00
Fish Spring		79 40
Darwin		65 00
Independence		180 00
Milton		70 00
Lone Pine		182 50
Riverside		30 00
Taboose		78 00
Union		17 50
Warm Spring		37 50
Fish Spring Library		12 45
		8 840 11
Dec.—By General Ex. F'd		561 20
Property Tax		2 25
Hospital		30 00
Salary		1 024 98
Taboose Schl bond.		165 00
Station " "		195 00
County School		18 00
Teachers' Library		13 45
Bishop School		504 28
Big Pine		262 25
Darwin		130 00
Fish Springs		80 00
Irving		389 15
Independence		135 00
Keeler		73 00
Lone Pine		140 00

OFFICIAL.

Milton		70 00
Poleta		160 35
Riverside		166 96
Round Valley		84 00
Panamint		104 15
Station		93 10
Taboose		120 00
Union		163 50
Valley		96 27
Warm Springs		119 00
Big Pine Schl Lib'ry		16 82
Independence "		11 40
Panamint "		8 10
Station "		6 35
Valley "		3 60
Sindry "		38 25
State General Fund		12 748 45
Cash on hand		16 682 05
		43 166 02 43 166 02

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

January 1, 1901.

Salary Fund	104 61	
General Expense	4 278 54	
State General	130 48	
Hospital	1 354 80	
County bond	878 36	
General road	959 15	
Road District No 1	650 20	
" " " 2	771 92	
" " " 3	991 99	
" " " 4	557 99	
" " " 5	322 80	
Unapportioned county	29 14	
Road Poll tax	83 10	
Bridge	607 64	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County Sch'l Fund	346 31	
State School	18 85	
Property tax		1 14
Various school funds:		36 71
Bishop	20 62	
Big Pine	43 27	
Panamint	138 97	
Fish Spring	60 88	
Irving	92 83	
Independence	133 00	
Keeler	355 91	
Lone Pine	118 21	
Milton	18 26	
Poleta	114 12	
Round Valley	29 14	
Riverside	59 67	
Station	65 87	
Taboose	22 39	
Union	187 39	
Valley	2 76	
Warm Spring		
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	94 32	
Big Pine	14 15	
Fish Springs		1 99
Irving	52 50	
Independence	14 87	
Keeler	34 63	
Lone Pine	57 03	
Milton	5 85	
Poleta	21 17	
Round Valley	42 33	
Riverside	8 61	
Station	27 60	
Taboose	10 76	
Union	19 33	
Valley	10 18	
Warm Springs	33 99	
Darwin	8 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	11 22	
Big Pine " " "	750 97	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	70 73	
Poleta " "	39 30	
Valley " "	69 55	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,243 40	
Estates	144 67	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	69 78	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bd'g	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Cash on hand		16 682 05
	16 721 89	16 721 89

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan., 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk By W. O. Meroney, Deputy Clerk.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed Jan., 11, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY Auditor.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Mar. 20, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAVID M. ROGERS, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 886, for the S ½ N E ¼ and N ½ S E ¼ Sec. 26 T. 13 S. R. 35 E, M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Jarius D. Mairs, Lemeul Baxter, James E. Laird, George Wood, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE, At the Postoffice.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W M

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,

SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pails and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to PETER McGANN, Near Camp Independence, Cal.

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.

Noes:——

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed;

ORDINANCE No. 71.

Filed Jan. 8, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY. Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty-first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo. State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.] ORDINANCE NO. 72.

Filed January 10, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY. Clerk,

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2 Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.] ORDINANCE NO. 73.

Filed January 10, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD
CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m

STATIONS.	MILES.	No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	133	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:75 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	182	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	252	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 27 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP.

Released by Pe-ru-na---Congressman Howard's Recovery---Congressman Geo. H. White's Case.

La Grippe is epidemic catarrh.—It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper. The masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Pe-ru-na For Grip.

Mrs. Dr. C. D. Powell, President of Epworth League, also President of Loyal Temperance Legion, writes from Chehalis, Wash.:

"I have used several remedies in cases of severe colds and la grippe, but none I consider of more value than Peruna."—Mrs. Dr. C. D. Powell.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus.

After-Effects of La Grippe.

Miss Emma Jouris, President Golden Rod Sewing Circle, writes from 40 Burling street, Chicago, Ill., as follows:

"This spring I suffered severely from the after-effects of la grippe. As the doctors did not seem to help me I bought a bottle of Peruna."—Miss Emma Jouris.

Congressman Howard's Letter.

Fort Payne, Ala.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"I have taken Peruna now for two weeks and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe and I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers."—M. W. Howard, Member of Congress.

La Grippe Leaves the System in a Deplorable Condition.

D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barber's Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—L. D. Wallace.

Grip Causes Deafness.

Mrs. M. A. Sharick, chaplain G. A. R. Woman's Relief Corps, writes from Fremont, Wash.:

"When la grippe was the prevailing illness in this Western country I was laid up the whole winter, I partially lost my hearing, and had a very bad case of catarrh of the head and throat.

"I read of Peruna, tried it, and had my hearing restored and catarrh cured. I cannot speak too well of Peruna."—Mrs. M. A. Sharick.

La Grippe Cured in Its First Stage.

Lieutenant Clarice Hunt, of the Salt Lake City Barracks of the Salvation Army, writes from Ogden, Utah:

"Two months ago I was suffering with so severe a cold that I could hardly speak.

"Our captain advised me to try Peruna, and procured a bottle for me, and truly it worked wonders. Within two weeks I was entirely well."—Clarice Hunt.

Congressman White's Letter.

Tarboro, N. C.

Gentlemen—"I am more than satisfied with Peruna and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."—Geo. H. White, Member of Congress.

Remained in Feeble Health After Cured of La Grippe.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer Independent Order of Good Templars, of Everett, Wash., writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe I continued in a feeble condition, even after the doctor called me cured. My blood seemed poisoned. Peruna cured me."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., for a free book on catarrh.

MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY
Largest and Best Blackberry Ever Produced.
Bismark and Banana
APPLE TREES.
Descriptive Catalogue on Application.
TRUMBULL & BEEBE
San Francisco.

"SALZER'S SEEDS WILL MAKE YOU RICH"
This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.
Combinat'on Corn. Greatest corn on earth. Willp.sitively revolutionize corn growing.
Billion Dollar Grass. Greatest marvel of the age; 8 tons of hay per acre. First crop six weeks after sowing.
What Is It? Catalogue tells.
FOR 10c. STAMPS and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples including above, also Spelta (80 bu. per A.) Oats, (250 bushel per A.) Rape, Barley, (173 bu. per A.) Peacat, etc. Worth $10, to get a start.
John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.

DON'T GET WET! TOWER'S FISH BRAND
Oiled Clothing
BLACK OR YELLOW
WILL KEEP YOU DRY
NOTHING ELSE WILL
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. FREE CATALOGUE.
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON. MASS.

ANALYSIS OF
J.F. CUTTER WHISKEY
In our analysis of the sample of whiskey left with us by you we find the Alcohol by volume to be 47.13 per cent and by weight, 49.80 per cent, the Extractive Matter amounts to 0.85 per cent and the Inorganic Matter to but the minutest of traces.
As the result of those and other tests we find the whiskey to be free from all abnormal or deleterious ingredients; to be up to the standard strength, and to constitute an absolute pure article.
THOS. PRICE & SON,
Sept. 20, 1899.
The best whiskey for medicinal purposes.
E. MARTIN & CO.
54-56 First St.
San Francisco.

DROPSY
10 DAYS' TREATMENT FREE.
Have made Dropsy and its complications a specialty for twenty years with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousands cases.
DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS,
Box N. Atlanta, Ga.

S. F. N. U. NO. 7. 1901

CUTLER'S CARBOLATE of IODINE
A guaranteed Cure for Catarrh and Consumption. $1.00. D Lock Box 145.
W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Prop's.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Odd, Curious and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun.

Mr. Cripps—Can you induce the cook to have one of her friends come and take dinner with her to-night?

Mrs. Cripps—The idea! What for?

Mr. Cripps—I expect to bring Jones and Smith home with me, and I'd like to have a nice dinner for them.—Philadelphia Record.

In Theatric Parlance.

Amateur—What does it mean in theatric circles when they say the "ghost walks?"

Veteran Actor—It means that the rest of us don't have to.—Detroit Free Press.

Inherent Talent.

Deacon Shanghai—Dat boy certainly is full ob music, Mrs. Jackson.

Mrs. Jackson—Yes, Deacon; hit comes nachel toe dat chile; his pap war run ovah by one o' dem street planners.

Taking the Sting Out of It.

"Have I got a bright future?" anxiously inquired the sweet young graduate, who was chock-full of ambition.

"Well, it isn't as bright as it might be," answered the antique clairvoyant, who was taking a long look into it; "but," she added with a girlish titter, "perhaps the gas is turned down."—Puck.

Proved His Point.

"Opportunity comes once to every man."

"That's right; and any man is bound to become famous if he only lives long enough."

"Oh, I don't quite believe that."

"You don't? Suppose a man lives to be 150 years old; wouldn't that make him famous?"—Philadelphia Record.

Trying to Follow the Injunction.

"And now," continued his angry spouse, thoroughly aroused. "I am going to give you another piece of my mind—what are you doing?"

"I am turning the other ear," patiently responded Mr. Meeker.—Chicago Tribune.

The Mystery of Motive.

"Why," asked the young wife, naively, "do you always whistle when you get my millinery bills?"

"To raise the wind!" replied the man.—Detroit Journal.

In 'isputable.

Mamma—Oh, Ethel, you never saw me behave like that.

Ethel (aged 4)—Well, I haven't knowed you so very long.—Tit-Bits.

Compulsory Proportions.

"You're not half so stout as you were, Billy."

"No; we've moved into a flat, and I just had to get thin."—Indianapolis Journal.

She Was Willing to Help.

Beggar—Please, yer honor, do help a poor old body.

Irritable Old Chap—Don't bother me, woman. Can't you see that I couldn't possibly get a hand into my pockets?

Beggar—Ah, but perhaps I could, yer honor.

His Grasping Disposition.

"They say," remarked the mother thoughtfully, referring to the young man who had called the previous evening, "that he is of a grasping disposition."

"Well, I should say he was!" exclaimed the small boy.

"Willie!" cautioned his sister, but it was too late.

"You just ought to have seen the way he grasped Lou when she said she'd marry him," persisted the youngster.—Chicago Evening Post.

Crowded Out.

"Have you called on Penelope since she got back?"

"Yes, but I'll have to go again."

"Why?"

"She got started first in telling her summer experiences and I didn't get a word in edgewise about what I'd been doing all summer."—Chicago Record.

Discouraging.

"You are the first girl I ever loved," said Mr. Simper to Miss Kittish.

"In that case you may cease loving me. I do not care to be practiced on."

Correct.

"Johnny," queried the teacher of the new pupil, "do you know your alphabet?"

"Yes'm," answered Johnny.

"Well, then," continued the teacher, "what letter comes after A?"

"All the rest of them!" was the triumphant reply.

The Antithetical Chinaman.

To attempt to get a Chinaman to assign a reason for anything is futile. One day while riding a donkey through the country west of Peking I noticed that the women of the country villages, mostly farmers' wives and daughters, did not bind their feet. I said to the donkey driver who was running along beside me, "The country women do not bind their feet, do they?"

"No."

"Why?"

"They do not bind their feet."

"Why is it that the Chinese women bind their feet?"

"They bind their feet."

"But why do they do it?"

"That is their custom."

"But why is it their custom?"

"There is no why—no reason whatever."

Ask a child, "Why did your brother not come to school today?"

"My brother did not come to school today."

Or inquire of a man, "Why is it that the Chinese build a pagoda 13 stories high?" and he will most probably answer, "That is the way to build a pagoda."—Isaac Taylor Headland of University of Peking in Washington Star.

Had a Good Start.

Two colored men on a late Long street car were congratulating one another. The last to talk was newly wedded.

"Sam, I understand youse tookin unto youseself a new woman?" said Mr. Johnston.

"I'll kunfess I'ze guilty," meekly responded Sam, his countenance covered with a broad grin.

"Did you all get a good start?"

Sam was apparently very anxious to answer this question and in a much louder tone said:

"Well, I should say I did get a good start. I got an old woman wid eleben little pickaninnies."

Everybody who heard the remark was satisfied Sam had really a good start.—Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

"Those Loving Girls."

"Oh, yes," said the brunette, "it was very sweet of Marie to give me that blue gauze scarf. She knows I look a fright in blue, but the scarf is lovely and just the thing she wants to wear over her yellow hair. I'm not going to leave it around where she can borrow it, though. I'll keep it safely until her birthday next month, when I will have it dyed scarlet for her."—New York Mail and Express.

Two Cylinder Press Bargains.

We have two fine offers to submit on cylinder presses which have been placed in our hands for sale.

One is a 6-column quarto or four-page Cottrell, with tapeless delivery and rack and cam distribution.

The other is a 6 column quarto, specially built, Campbell drum cylinder, wire springs, table distribution, and carrying *four form rollers.*

These presses are both exceptionally fitted for country work and we will offer them at lower figures than such presses were ever offered before in this market.

Reasonable time payments can be given if desired. Now is your chance if you want a good cylinder cheap. American Type Founders' Company, 405 Sansome St., San Francisco.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

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FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

DEVIL DANCERS OF CEYLON.

Earn a Good Living by Exorcising Demons from the Sick.

The real Singhalese devil dancers in Ceylon are most ferocious and savage fellows. Their dances are revolting and horrible. But their profession is popular and affords a royal living for the men who go into it.

There is a superstition among the Singhalese that when a man falls sick he is supposed to be afflicted with a devil. In order to rid him of the disease the devil dancers are called in to propitiate the demon.

Two or more of them go by night to the sick man's house, in front of which a small, square inclosure, about six feet high, has been made of grasses and palm leaves. This answers the purpose of the green room at a theater. The men appear at first without masks and with long yellow grass streamers hanging from their heads and waists. The only light cast on the scene is by torches made of sticks, around which pieces of cloth are wrapped, dipped in oil. To the music of a tom-tom, kept up on one note, the dancers sing a peculiar, wild, funeral dirge, in which the spectators often join.

The dancers begin by slowly moving about, stretching the right foot and bringing the left up to it, and appear as if they were searching for something, during which the singing sounds like crying. They are then asking the devil to appear. There are twenty-four different sorts of devils, and, after the first part, the dancers are constantly changing their clothes to represent the entire species; some wear masks, some don jaws and terrible teeth reaching to the ears; the jaws open and close in a very realistic manner.

A dance lasts over two nights, as the whole twenty-four devils have all to be personated before the particular demon who is afflicting the sick man is pitched on. When he gives signs of his presence the dancers go into a sort of frenzy, which increases as he takes possession of them; the tom-tom beats faster and faster, the chanting grows into yells, the men whirl and stamp, the bells fastened by bracelets on to their ankles jingle and clash.

At this stage the dancers appear to be looking for some object to give the devil in sacrifice, and into which he may pass. A chicken is usually offered by the friend of the sick man, and this unfortunate bird is seized upon, twisted and tormented and bitten between the false teeth, until the dancers, worn out, move slower and slower, and the chicken sinks into a sort of trance, which is a sign that the devil has accepted the sacrifice, and is willing to pass from the man into the bird. Now and then the bird is revived by some charmed water being thrown on its head, and then the torture of it begins again. After this the men don sheepskin petticoats and capes, and in the torchlight look more and more diabolical and frenzied in their thanks to the devil for consenting to leave the sick man.

When the bird dies it is a sign that the devil has left the man, and he will be cured. The bird is then thrown into the river, to be carried to the sea. It is never killed, and never eaten after dying. About an hour of this sort of thing is quite enough; it is really horrible and revolting, and one is thankful when the men leave off to go to drink the toddy prepared for them, and make a night of it.—New York Journal.

LITERARY LITTLE BITS

"April's Sowing" is Miss Gertrude Hall's first long story. The title is taken from Browning's "Pippa Passes."

Two weeks after its publication, 40,000 copies of "Alice in Old Vincennes" were sold. It is a story of American life by Maurice Thompson.

Wm. Dean Howells, the foremost figure in American letters to-day, is to be one of the literary advisers to the reorganized house of Harper & Bros.

Annie Russell Marble has written a book with a suggestive title, "Books That Nourish Us," published by T. J. Crowell & Co. It is certain that yearly come from the press books that give us neither temporary nor lasting nourishment, and the necessity arises for a wise choice.

Here is a story told in "Notes and Queries": A lady asked the novelist what her duty was in certain difficult circumstances, and received a clear reply. "But," she objected, "if I did that I should die." "Surely that has nothing to do with you doing your duty," answered George Eliot.

"The Biography of a Baby" is the title of an unusual volume by Miss Millicent W. Shinn. Miss Shinn is a Californian and still lives there. She has always been interested in babies, and has made a careful study of them both as teacher and friend. Published by the Century Company.

Apropos of prefaces—something that few care to praise—Mr. Kipling gives the following good advice, given when he was asked to write a preface: "Some rather interesting experiences have taught me that the best way of making a man hate me for life is to meddle in any way with his work. * * * If the book is good, it will go, and if not, nothing will make it stir. * * * All the men who want to stick a knife into me would stick it into you as soon as they saw my name prefacing your book. Bitter experience has taught that that kind of thing doesn't pay. If a book stands by itself, it will stand by itself; but if you use another chap's name to help it to a start, you will get all the whacks that the other chap would have got if he had written the book, in addition to a few whacks on your own merits."

It is folly to attempt to please everybody. It matters not in which direction a man faces he must of necessity turn his back on half the world.

Women either love or hate; there is no happy medium in their affections.

She Waited.

Even a Scotchman cannot always be humorous, if he would. Like other people, however, he is sometimes funny without meaning to be. The Scottish-American thinks that the message sent by a young man in Peeblesshire to his waiting bride may have kept her from worrying over his nonappearance, but that she must after all have received it with mixed feelings.

The bride elect lived in a village some distance from the home of William, the bridegroom. The wedding was to be at her home. On the eventful day the young man started for the station, but on the way met the village grocer, who talked so entertainingly that William missed his train.

Naturally he was in what is known as a "state of mind." Something must be done and done at once. So he sent the following telegram:

Don't marry till I come. WILLIAM.

If the bride elect knew her William, she probably knew how he felt when he sent the message and forgave the mental confusion which resulted in what she must have looked upon as a needless request.

When She Laughed.

In his volume on Ellen Terry Clement Scott tells of a somewhat self satisfied, vainglorious and grumpy actor who complained that the noted English actress continually laughed in one of his most important scenes. He had not the courage to tell her his objections, so he wrote her a letter of heartbroken complaint, in which he said: "I am extremely sorry to tell you that it is impossible for me to make any effect in such and such a scene if you persist in laughing at me on the stage and so spoiling the situation. May I ask you to change your attitude, as the scene is a most trying one?"

Miss Terry's answer was very direct and to the point, for she wrote: "You are quite mistaken. I never laugh at you on the stage. I wait till I get home."

The Point of His Warning.

"You ain't acquainted around here much, be you?" asked the mountaineer of the man on horseback.

"No."

"I reckoned not. I don't believe I'd go down the trail that runs past Abe Gore's shack if I wah you. Abe had his hoss stole last week."

"But this isn't his horse."

"You don't seem to understand. I ain't accusin you of stealin his hoss. I'm simply intimatin to you that at present Abe happens to be in need of a hoss purty bad. I wouldn't go down that road if I was you."—Indianapolis Sun.

One of Her Ways.

"The ways of the female shopper are beyond the ordinary salesman's ken," said a disgusted optician who is in business in the shopping section of the city. "A woman came in here the other day and asked the prices of all kinds and styles of spectacles and eyeglasses known to those in the trade. Finally, after a half hour's quizzing, she rustled out with the remark: 'Thank you, I expect to get a pair of glasses for a birthday present, and I just wanted to know about the prices of them.'"—Philadelphia Record.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters, and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected for imitation, notably Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators, but few equals for disorders like indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. Always go to reliable druggists who have the reputation of giving what you ask for.

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Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

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The A. Van der Naillen School of Engineering, of S. F., will in a few days move to their own building at 113 Fulton St., one block west of the City Hall. This building has been specially constructed for the school. Send for new illustrated prospectus.

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To all persons commencing within two months a six-months' course by mail in practical shorthand will be given by Robt. F. Gallagher, the expert court reporter, for $2. Text book furnished free. This offer is bona fide. Correspondence solicited. Better results accomplished by this means than by attending any so-called Business College for same length of time. Don't let this opportunity slip. Mail classes now forming. Address: Gallagher-Marsh College, Parrott Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE

RESULT OF A FALL

SAN FRANCISCO ATTORNEY STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Shock to the System Brings on Nervous Prostration—How a Cure Was Effected.

It is doubtful if anything could be written more convincing than the interesting story related by Mr. Edward T. Dudley, a practicing attorney for twenty-five years in San Francisco, with offices at 83 City Hall Avenue. Mr. Dudley lost his balance while standing upon the rear platform of a street car, causing him to fall, striking the ground with the back of his head, which brought on a feeling of numbness and eventually paralysis. Mr. Dudley tells his experience in his own way, as follows:

"After the fall from the car I passed it by as an accident that had left no apparent ill effects; yet a few weeks later, in endeavoring to get on a car, I found I could not raise my foot. From this time paralysis began in my feet and in time my lower limbs became numb. I became pale as a ghost and it brought on a bloodless condition of my system. From being a strong healthy man of 180 pounds, I was reduced to 145 pounds, and my doctor told my wife that it was only a question of time when I should have to take my bed. Medicine prescribed by the doctors did no good, and at the time I started to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, if I fell down, I could not possibly get up again unassisted. I could scarcely walk a block. Now I can walk three or four miles without fatigue, and, as you see, am altogether a different man—and all from eight or nine boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"After trying Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I could see in a very short time that I was picking up color and my health and general system was much improved. I did not change my diet, nor did I take any other medicine, and my increase in weight from 145 to 185 pounds I can lay to nothing else than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Signed, EDWARD T. DUDLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1900.

JUSTIN GATES, Notary Public.

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The man who kicks about his gas bill is making a great to-do over a very light matter.

Inflammation of the Lungs it used to be called. It is now called Pneumonia.

If you have a cough you are in danger. If you survive Pneumonia your lungs are weakened and Consumption easily fastens itself upon you.

Acker's English Remedy

will cure your cough and thus prevent Pneumonia. It will heal sore lungs; and it will positively cure Consumption. Always sold under a guarantee.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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DIARY OF A BOARDER.

MONDAY.

Roast beef to-night for dinner!
I ate to beat the Dutch,
A treat like that's unusual;
We don't get many such.

TUESDAY.

The aftermath we've garnered
Of yesterday's delight,
From that fine roast they gave us
Some nice cold cuts to-night.

WEDNESDAY.

That luscious roast of Monday
Is lingering with us yet;
'Twas served to us this evening,
Disguised as beef croquette.

THURSDAY.

It seems Miss Skimp's investment
In roast was not so rash
As we supposed. This evening
'Twas served again—as hash.

FRIDAY.

To-day we were all grateful
To get a little fish,
No beef, we hope, remaining
To form another dish.

SATURDAY.

Ah, me! To-night we greeted
Once more our dear old friend—
The beef bones boiled for "potage!"
Well, this must be the end.

SUNDAY.

Gee whiz! This beats the record!
Last Thursday's hash—oh, my—
With crust and raisins added,
Is served as hot mince pie.
—Catholic Standard and Times.

MARTIN'S FIREMAN.

DID you ever hear of a railway president running as fireman on an engine? Well, I know of one who did, and, if you've got time to listen to it, I will tell you the story now.

It was in the summer of 1885 that I was firing on a single track line that runs up from Junction City through Georgetown, a matter of 110 miles. The line was owned mostly by a man named Thedford, who was president and superintendent all in one.

I had been firing on the line for two years back; all the time with one driver, Bob Hunter by name, and a finer man never lived. I suppose it would be only natural for me to speak well of Bob, anyway, for I was clean head over ears in love with his pretty daughter, Molly, and was only waiting for a bit of rise in my pay to make her Mrs. Jim Martin. Though I didn't see any chance for that rise where I was, I didn't like to leave and go on another line, for that would take me away from Molly.

One day Bob says to me:

"Jim, ain't you and Molly never going to get married?"

"Just as soon as I can get my rise," says I, "but I don't see how I'm going to get it here."

"Why don't you go and ask Billy?" says he.

You see, Billy was always what we called Mr. Thedford—behind his back, of course—for warrant you, we were mighty polite to his face.

'He won't do anything for me," says I, "for you know either one of the cleaners up to Georgetown would be glad enough to jump into my place, and he ain't going to give me a rise just to please me."

"Well," says Bob, "it won't do any hurt to try it."

So next day I washed up and went to the company's office, and asked for Mr. Thedford. After a few minutes he sent word to me that he would see me, and in I went. There he sat—a large, heavily built man, with big side whiskers and a pair of gold-rimmed glasses on his nose.

"What is it, my man? I'm very busy," says he.

So I up and told him what I wanted.

"How much are you getting now?" says he.

"Forty-five dollars a month," says I.

"I don't see how we can give you anything more, my good fellow. You see, yours is not a very responsible position; merely one that requires a little bodily strength. And we can find plenty of men who would be only too glad to take your place at that salary."

With that he turned to a letter he was writing, and I knew I had no more business there. I tell you I felt sore to be told it didn't take much to know how to fire an engine, and I came mighty near throwing my job up and trying to get on another line. But Molly persuaded me to hold on a little longer.

Now, before I come to the particular point of this yarn, I want to tell you a little about the line. I have said it was a single track one running from Junction City to Georgetown. The latter place was a little town of 500 or 600 inhabitants; but in the summer a great many Chicago people came up there, and so I suppose the line paid. Anyhow, Thedford, who had a summer place there, was rich enough to run it for himself alone if he wanted to.

Bob lived at Georgetown and I boarded with him. Our trips began at 8 in the morning, and we generally ran the 110 miles in five hours. Then at 3 in the afternoon we came back, getting home at 8. As soon as we reached the roundhouse at Georgetown our day's work was over, for the cleaners took the engine then, cleaned and polished her, and laid the fire already to start the next morning.

Well, as I said, I hung on to my job, hoping that something would turn up that would give me a lift, till one day in August. The whole summer had been uncommon hot, but that day went ahead of anything I ever saw. Of course while we were running we had a breeze, but the minute we stopped it seemed as if we were in a furnace, and naturally, working as we were near a hot fire didn't improve things.

On the home trip Bob was taken sick and had all he could do to hold out till we got to the home station, when he got home as soon as possible. After the train was emptied I ran the engine to the roundhouse, expecting to go straight home and wash up. But when I ran the engine in the first thing I saw was my two cleaners laid out on a heap of ashes, dead drunk.

Here was a pretty mess, for it would certainly take me until midnight to get the machine in proper trim for the next day's run; and a hot, greasy job it was in any weather, but on such a night as that it was frightful to think of it. However, there was no help for it, and I started in.

I had barely made a beginning when I heard someone coming in at the door. Looking up, I saw that it was Billy Thedford. In a very excited voice he asked where Hunter was.

"Home," I said, "and so sick he can't hold his head up."

"Heavens!" said he; "I shall be ruined!"

Then he went on to say that if he wasn't in Chicago the next day, some deal, I think he called it, would fall through, and it would cost him a quarter of a million.

"There's a train goes through Junction City at 11:05 that will get you to Chicago in time," says I.

"What good'll that do me?" says he. "I've been away for two days, and only just now got the telegram. If Hunter was here he might get me down; but as it is I may as well go home and let the money go."

"Mr. Thedford," said I, "Bob is sick, but I can run this machine to Junction City in time to connect with the train you want; but you will have to fire for me, as my two cleaners are drunk, as you see, and there isn't another man in this village knows the engine from the tender hardly."

I hope that I have been forgiven that lie, forthere were two or three men that could have fired all right, but it struck me all of a sudden that here was a fine chance to get even with Billy, and let him see whether it took any knowhow to fire an engine for a 110-mile run. It so happened that we had just wooded up on the home trip at a little station three miles from Georgetown, so we had plenty of fuel aboard to make the run with.

"Can you do it?" says he, "remember it is 110 miles, and it is 8:30 now, so you have only two and a half hours to make the run that generally takes double that time."

"I can do it," says I, "if you will jump aboard, pull off your coat, and do just as I tell you."

No sooner said than done, and in ten minutes we had the old engine on the turntable, turned her around and were off.

If the road was rough when we ran at our usual speed, that night, making double time, it was just awful. As we flew around the curves it seemed as if we should lose the track at every turn of the drivers, and the poor old machine rocked and swayed so that, used as I was to it, I could hardly keep on my seat by the lever.

If it was hard on me, what must it have been to poor old Billy? I could hardly keep from laughing in his face, as I watched him and heard him groan as he handled the heavy sticks we used for fuel.

The heat of the weather, added to that of the furnace and the unusual work, made him look as if he was in a Turkish bath. The water ran down his face, his stiff, white collar hung down on his shoulders like a wet rag, and his beautiful, smooth bosom looked as if some one had thrown a pail of dirty water over him. His hands were torn and cut from handling the wood, and take it altogether he was the most unlikely looking railway president I ever saw. Once in a while I had to shout at him to lay the wood even in the furnace, and would tell him he would get the knack of it in time.

Whenever he tried to rest I told him we were losing steam, and if he wanted to catch that train he mustn't idle over the work. If I had thought to hitch a car on when we started we should have run much smoother; but it was too late to think of that now, and so on we rushed(now through woodlands, now past grain fields, lurching first to one side and then to the other, until I expected every minute to land wrong side up in the ditch.

However, luck was with us that night, and we pulled up at Junction City at just 11. Poor old Billy could hardly climb down from the engine, but he managed to gasp out:

"Come to my office at 2 o'clock next Saturday."

I learned afterward that, finding the Chicago train was behind time, he hunted up a clothing shop and rigged himself up so as to look like a civilized man, which he didn't when he left me.

I managed to find a fireman who was willing to make the run back with me, and I finally got home at 3 o'clock, and finding the cleaners a little sobered up, got to bed as soon as possible, for I was clean played out. I told Bob about my trip next day, and thought he would die laughing to think of old Billy playing fireman. But all he said was:

"I'm afraid that'll settle your hash, Jim, for he will find out that you worked him more than was needed."

The next Saturday, at 2 o'clock, I reported at the president's office, wondering whether I was going to be rewarded for my extra work or get kicked out for my impudence.

When I entered the office there sat the old man, spick and span as ever, and showing no signs of his hard work.

"Well, young man," says he, "you helped me out the other night, but I would not go through the same experience again for $10,000. At the same time I think you were trying to get even with me for not doing what you asked about your salary, and I have concluded that this line can dispense with your services."

At this my heart went down into my boots, for I can tell you it isn't an easy thing to get a new job when you can't bring a recommendation from your last place.

Then he went on to say:

"I have a letter here from the superintendent of the Chicago and Western, asking if I can recommend to them a driver who has a sharp eye and cool head to run their new fast night express. I have written in reply that I can recommend such a man, one James Martin, who will report for service the 1st of September. The pay will be $100 a month. I may add to you privately that I shall never apply to you for the position of fireman. Good day, sir."

That's all there is to my story. Molly and I were married and went to Chicago to live. I took the new train, and have brought her in on time every trip I've run, so you can see I've a pretty good record with the company. I've never seen Billy since, and I don't believe he wants to see me, for Bob told me the last time I saw him that they called the old man "Martin's fireman," that he knew it, and naturally didn't like it. There's my mate signaling for me now, sir, and I must go.

MADE A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

White Ribbons Do Not Mean the Same Thing in All Places.

During the recent convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in this city members of the reception committee were on duty at the railroad passenger stations for the purpose of according a proper welcome to incoming delegates. Among those assigned to the work at the Pennsylvania depot was a particularly attractive young woman, who was ambitious as she was inexperienced as regards the work of greeting strangers.

A train rolled in, and as the passengers alighted therefrom the attractive young woman was all in a flutter. She scanned the stream of humanity as it filed through the big gate and at length espied a well-dressed gentleman, who not only wore a silk hat but also a white ribbon attached to the lapel of his coat. The attractive young woman rushed to meet the well-dressed gentleman as eagerly as though he were her long-lost brother.

"So glad to see you," she exclaimed. "Come right along and I will conduct you to comfortable quarters."

The wearer of the silk hat and the white ribbon was rendered speechless for a moment. He finally managed to gasp:

"Beg pardon, miss, but isn't this a mistake?"

"Can't be a mistake," the attractive young woman hurriedly declared. "You see, we both wear the white ribbon."

"And what does yours represent?" the stranger then wanted to know.

"Why, it's the badge of the W. C. T. U., of course."

"Well, mine is the color of the winning horse in the last race at the Bennings race track this afternoon," smilingly explained the well-dressed gentleman.

Consternation and apologies followed. —Washington Star.

AS HE SAW A GRAND OPERA.

Philadelphia Reporter Gives His Impressions of the Performance.

At the opera last evening Philadelphia's best and bonniest turned out to listen to the delightful strains. Mme. Melba sang the leading role and every box was filled—her voice being in excellent condition—in all three tiers. De Rezke also sang, the Van Buster-Biddles occupying the first prosecenium box of Germantown. Mrs. Van Buster-Biddle wore a corn-colored gown trimmed with Yildiz sequins in bunches, the bodice cut on the slant. De Rezke never sang his role with better effect. Three of the boxes contained the Bigler-DeGauze wedding party, while the fourth in the lower tier was occupied by Mrs. Fitz Boodle, it being her first appearance in society since obtaining her decree. The orchestra was unusually good, though the gems of the score were somewhat outclassed by the gems displayed by Mrs. Fairmount Todgers, whose tiara was a blaze of iridescent splendor.

The entrance of a majority of the elite was largely marred by the stupidity of the manager, who persisted in continuing the first act while so many of our society's best were seeking their seats. Another gaucherie that was widely criticised was Mme. Melba's lack of good taste in responding to a final call when our leading society dames had already quite as much as they wanted of the opera, donning their ermine and sable wraps preparatory to returning home.

All in all, however, it was a highly successful performance, it being roughly estimated that there were at least $250,000 worth of good jewelry displayed by the gilded social favorites who favored the operatic management by their presence.

The opera was "Faust."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Taking His Measure.

"What kind of a man is this John Smith?"

"Oh, he's the kind that thinks he can hold on to his umbrella by having his name engraved on the handle."—New York Evening World.

"So dark and yet so light," said the funny man as he looked at a ton of coal the driver had just delivered.

OLD-TIME WOOD SAWING.

Horse-Power Mill Is Still Widely Used in Country Districts.

"Well, there is one time-honored old institution that hasn't kept step with the march of the ages," said a man out in one of the suburbs of Chicago the other day, as he pointed to an old horse-power sawmill that was running full blast.

"The old machine does seem to be about the same as it was when we were boys, replied the man who had been addressed.

"That's right; it's the same thing to a dot, and if I'm not mistaken that is the identical old horse that I saw running a machine about forty-three years ago. He is keeping up the pace all right, but he seems to have been left at the distance pole by the ages. He keeps going all right, but he never gets anywhere."

HORSE TREADMILL AND BUZZSAW.

"But he saws the cordwood up all right. You shouldn't expect more. Even a horse can't say anything when he is sawing wood."

"Nevertheless it does seem strange that while everything else in the world has been advancing, progressing and improving this old horse-power sawmill has remained stationary, absolutely untouched by a single change that would better it."

"If you gentlemen will excuse me for cutting into your conversation instead of continuing to cut wood for a minute I will enlighten you a little about this business, which seems to trouble you so much," said the man who had been busily engaged in pushing sticks against the buzz saw. "The point is right here," continued the man with the saw, "you gentlemen are flying a little too far above the ground. In other words, you don't know what you are talking about. You are complaining that a machine has not improved when, as a matter of fact, it reached a state of perfection when both of you were children. The horse-power sawmill can't be made better than it now is, for there is absolutely no chance for improvement.

"I suppose you think that the dawn of the twentieth century should have found these machines run by electricity. Why should we go to the expense of having this run by electricity when we can run it for nothing. This old horse you see walking up hill in the machine isn't worth 50 cents at a horse market. He is 39 years old, is blind in both eyes, is string-halted and has four other diseases, but he furnishes all of the power we need and just as good power as might be desired for sawing cordwood, and all he costs me is his feed, and I might add that he has a very poor appetite. There you are—that is the whole proposition in a nutshell. Why should I want power that would cost me ten or twenty times as much to run this saw when I can have it run for next to nothing?"

Then the suburbanite went back to his work and vigorously began pushing big sticks of wood against the whirling saw, while the old horse plodded upward without ever reaching any top, and the two men from Chicago looked on for a moment at the operation and then turned away without venturing any response to the remarks of the sawyer. They confided at last to each other that they guessed the twentieth century had not left the horse-power sawmill so very far behind, after all. In the country districts and rural neighborhoods the old-fashioned mill is as common as it was several decades ago, for it is still found to be the best and cheapest method of cutting wood into the right lengths for the stove and the fireplace.—Chicago Chronicle.

World's Largest Prison.

France's new prison at Fresnes, some eight miles from Paris, is the largest in the world. It takes the place of three old prisons, is situated in a healthy district and covers, with its main buildings, flower gardens and villa residence of officials, over half a square mile.

The prison, unlike our penitentiaries, is not built on the star plan, but consists of five rectangular blocks, one of which is the infirmary. The plan is the cellular and the number of cells reaches the huge total of 1,824. As, however, accommodation is provided on the "association" system for 400 privileged prisoners, the total criminal capacity of the Fresnes prison is 2,224. As a sanitarium for the criminal Fresnes is unique. As his or her present home it boasts the proud record of being only half full of crime, or at least punishment by imprisonment for crime is diminishing in France.

The system at Fresnes is interesting; possibly it is worthy of imitation. The authorities believe in fresh air and sunshine, those sworn foes of the microbe and friends of health. Hence, as already stated, the prison is a model sanitarium. Otherwise the criminal is gently educated. He works at some trade and can purchase from the proceeds of his work extra food and personal requirements—with the exception of tobacco. When the prisoners go to worship, which is not compulsory, or to "school," which is, they wear hoods so as to prevent mutual recognition on release. In some of the workshops this rule does not obtain. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is not clear.

Besant Cowed the Cab Driver.

Sir Walter Besant is known in England as one of the best amateur boxers in the land. He has more than once given proof of the possession of both science and muscle, and although he is by no means quarrelsome his friends discreetly avoid giving him offense. He is credited with having once settled a disputed cab fare in a novel manner. He drove from Piccadilly to some place in the suburbs outside the radius. On getting down he tendered the driver 3 shillings and 6 pence, which was a little over the proper fare. The man, however, wanted 5 shillings. Besant refused.

"I'd like to fight you for it," said the driver.

"The very thing," said Besant. "We'll have the fight in the back garden. My brother will look on, hold the stakes and see fair."

The cabman got down slowly, as if he did not quite care about it after all. He followed into the garden, where there was a lovely bit of green turf. Besant placed the 5 shillings in his friend's hands, took off his coat and waistcoat and rolled up his sleeves—all with the air of cheerful alacrity.

"Now, my friend," said he, "I am ready as soon as you are." His anxiety was great, but it decreased as he watched the cabman's face express successively all the emotions of bounce, surprise, doubt, hesitation and abject cowardice.

"No, no," he said at last. "Gimme the three-and-six. I know your tricks —both of you. I've been done this way before."

Puzzles for the Postman.

The other day a fair Baltimorean gave a man relative two postal cards to mail. He did not look at either until he was about to drop them in the box. Then he found one was addressed,—

"The wine shop on Blank avenue with the big demijohn in front of the door;" and the other: "Ida, Pearl street, between Fayette and the next street."

The masculine relative didn't mail the cards; he took them back to the writer instanter.

"See here," he said, "you can't expect things directed in this careless fashion to reach their destination. Why, it would take an Old Sleuth to hunt these people up. If I were a postman——"

The woman took the cards from him and looked at them. "If you were a postman," she said, "you'd have more sense than you have now. There's nothing the matter with those addresses. Take the cards and mail them."

And sure enough, the next day the wine shopman responded and the cook Ida returned to her labors, so the woman thinks that is sufficient justification of her methods, and keeps right on forgetting numbers and giving the postmen puzzles to work out.

Very Dear.

Ethel—They say it costs Percy von Noodle ten thousand dollars a year to live.

Penelope—Goodness! Life is very dear to him, isn't it?—Puck.

Some benefit comes out of everything. The girls who wear their hair down over their ears do not need ear muffs.

When everything else fails, people can still quarrel over religion and medicine.

The burning at the stake of a negro on the soil of Kansas will strike many people as being a historical paradox, says the Chicago Tribune. For the ten years just previous to the Civil War the battle for the negro's freedom was mainly fought in the then Territory of Kansas, at least so far as actual physical violence was concerned. John Brown lived in Osawatomie, Kan., with his sons, and there commenced the attacks on slavery which ended with his capture at Harper's Ferry. There was civil war in Kansas over the slavery question as early as 1856. Its soil was invaded by a "Northern army" and by Southern sympathizers. Men were shot, hanged, tarred and feathered on both sides. Pitched battles were fought and more than one Kansas town was burned to the ground.

The fight for the control of Kansas became active when in 1854 Congress passed resolutions organizing the Territory, to be admitted later as a State, with or without slavery. Immediately a body of pro-slavery men from Missouri crossed the river and laid out Leavenworth, the first city in the Territory. During the next month a body of emigrants from Massachusetts, sent out as an anti-slavery colony, settled at Lawrence and organized a "squatter government." Andrew H. Reeder of Pennsylvania was appointed the first Governor of the Territory. Meanwhile the slavery men of Missouri were forming societies and planning for controlling the government of Kansas. When the first election for a Territorial delegate to Congress was held they swarmed over the river and succeeded in securing the election of the pro-slavery candidate.

When the first Legislature met at Pawnee the pro-slavery members at once drove out the few "free soil" members and changed the seat of government. Meanwhile Governor Reeder had been accused of official irregularities and was removed from office, and a convention of "Free-Sollers" met and repudiated all the acts of the Legislature. Wilson Shannon of Ohio was appointed to succeed Reeder as Governor, and he got to his new scene of duty just in time for serious trouble. The former Governor, Reeder, had been elected to Congress by the "free soil" party, and the slavery men met in convention and declared that to decline to obey the laws passed by the recent Legislature was treason. Two or three men were killed in quarrels over this question, and a body of 800 "free soil" men, including John Brown and his four sons, enlisted to protect themselves, while 1,500 armed Missourians marched over to oppose them. Governor Shannon was able to prevent a collision and both forces finally dispersed. Amidst tremendous excitement and much violence on both sides a "free soil" constitution was adopted in December, 1855. Under this constitution Charles Robinson was elected Governor. But this action was nullified by President Pierce, who in a special message to Congress recognized the first Legislature and declared that the Robinson government was revolutionary. In order to carry out the effects of this message the United States troops in Kansas were put under command of the Territorial Governor. But the "free soil" Legislature met in spite of the Presidential prohibition. While they were in session a large body of slavery men from Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina entered Kansas, and the grand jury of Douglas County indicted the "free soil" Governor, Robinson, and all the leaders associated with him on a charge of high treason. Former Governor Reeder, who had been chosen Territorial Representative in Congress, and Governor Robinson were arrested for high treason. The authorities arrested many other free soil leaders at Lawrence and destroyed the Emigrant Aid Society Hotel and the Herald of Freedom printing office.

Then civil war broke out in deadly earnest. Captain Pate started out with an armed body to "destroy old Brown" at Osawatomie. For more than a month the fighting continued, and the Missouri River was closed to the passage of "free soil" emigrants.

Meanwhile the national government was taking a hand in the struggle. A bill admitting Kansas as a State was passed by the lower house of Congress in June, 1856. Under this bill the "free soil" constitution was recognized. On that account it was defeated in the Senate. When the "free soil" Legislature attempted to meet in Topeka it was dispersed by United States troops acting under order of President Pierce.

All over the country the fight for Kansas was exciting great interest and many organizations were formed to assist either the "Free-Sollers" or the pro-slavery party. The civil war in the Territory continued with increasing violence.

During the next few years events of sensational interest followed fast. Governor Shannon was removed. The Territory was declared to be in a state of open insurrection and rebellion. A number of pitched battles were fought between the "free soil" and pro-slavery forces, in which honors were almost equally divided; Territorial Governors were removed, resigned, and fled the State in rapid succession; John Brown and his men made a raid into Missouri, liberated fourteen slaves, and brought them back to Kansas; Horace Greeley and Abraham Lincoln made speeches within the boundaries of the State and gradually the "free soil" forces gained control. Finally, in 1860 the National House of Representatives voted to admit Kansas as a State under the so-called Wyandotte constitution. The bill was passed by the Senate in January, 1861, and immediately approved. Charles Robinson was the first State Governor. From a civil war of its own the new State was plunged immediately into the greater war which involved the whole country.

A WILD RIDE.

Broken Harness Gives a Stage-Coach a Perilous Descent.

The descent from the easiest pass across the Blue Ridge Mountains thereabouts, known as Snicker's Gap, to the Shenandoah River is long and steady. At regular intervals a little elevation of solid earth, also known as a brake, has been banked up across the road, to keep it from being washed away by the heavy rains. A ferry, propelled by the river current, carries the stage coach across the Shenandoah, which flows at the foot of the mountain.

One day the coach, well loaded with passengers and their baggage, had attained a fair speed, when an accident to the harness occurred. The driver could not turn the vehicle in against the high banks on either side without upsetting it, and perhaps maiming its occupants. There was nothing to do but to "keep the horses on their feet and guide them."

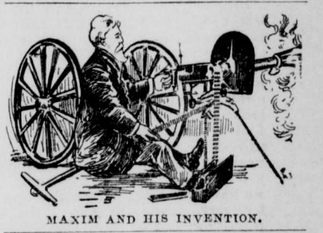
Every time he reached one of the mounds across the road he had to exercise the greatest skill in steering over it squarely; but by cooiness and presence of mind he brought his load safely, although at a tremendous speed, down the mountain. From long experience he knew where it was possible to drive into the river without getting beyond his depth, and as he boldly plunged his team into the stream an effective brake upon its speed began to operate. It soon came to a standstill, and the terror-stricken passengers drew a long breath once more. Row-boats came out after them, the harness and brakes were repaired, and the journey resumed.

It is not strange that this one occasion of the thousands of times this man had been down the mountain should stand out distinct in his memory. This is the way history is made up. Ordinary occurrences are forgotten while an unusual event is remembered, the marvelousness of it seeming even to increase with the years; and the history of nations is but the enlarged form of the history of every-day life.

WON A TITLE WITH HIS GUN.

Hiram S. Maxim Is Now a Knight of the British Empire.

Hiram Stevens Maxim, upon whom the order of knighthood was conferred by Queen Victoria, became a naturalized British subject on September 16, 1899. He has lived in England since 1883, going thither because of the lack of appreciation shown by the United States government for his famous inventions in gunnery. Mr. Maxim, or Sir Hiram Maxim, as he must now be called, is not only an inventor of automatic guns but has paid attention to electricity and other branches of mechanical art. His time now is devoted largely to attempts to perfect a flying machine, and he has spent no inconsiderable part of his enormous fortune in experiments along this line. For his achievements in electrical experiment he was decorated in 1881 with the cross of the Legion of Honor by President Grevy of France. The firm of which he is a member employs 14,000 persons and turns out everything required in war from the smallest automatic gun to a complete battleship. The new British knight is 60 years old and is a native of Yaungersville, Me.



MAXIM AND HIS INVENTION.

Not Very Guilty.

Somewhat suggestive of the Scotch verdict, "Not proven," is the judgment rendered in a Western town when, says the Green Bag, the most popular citizen had soundly whipped a tough character.

To vindicate the majesty of the law, the offender was brought up for trial. The jury were out about two minutes.

"Well," said the judge, in a familiar, offhand way, "what have the jury to say?"

"May it please the court," responded the foreman, "we, the jury, find that the prisoner is not guilty of hittin' with intent to kill, but simply to paralyze; and he done it."

The verdict was received with applause, and the prisoner received an ovation.

What He Meant.

"That was the year," said Jesse Sparhawk to the little group of listeners who had gathered to hear his reminiscences of war times, "that was the very year that my cellar was so unmercifully overflowed."

"What do you mean by 'unmercifully overflowed,' I'd like to know?" demanded Mr. Potts, the town trial, from the outskirts of the group. "I don't gather your sense."

"I mean," said Mr. Sparhawk, after a glare at the offender who had thus arrested him in the full tide of recollection, "that there was too much water for walking, an' not enough for boating. I sh'd think 'twas plain enough."

Never violate a faith, desert a friend or leave a woman in an ill-humor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

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AN ALARMING CONDITION.

The fact is patent that woman during the past twenty-five years has invaded the fields of man's activity to a degree that is either alarming or beneficent—there is no middle ground. The "Record-Union" has for many years held that the former is the proper view; that women by entry upon commercial lines of activity are being weaned away from domesticity to the injury of both sexes and the grave disorder of society. That the invasion, in short, is bad, very bad, and has no redeeming feature.

Mrs. Flora McDonald Thompson, a well known contributor to literary and other journals for many years, and a keen student of social conditions at the head of a department in "Harper's Bazaar," holds that woman's true place is the home. She deplores the departure of her sex into the fields of business and away from domesticity, and thinks the fact indicates a gloomy outlook for the future of the country. We fully agree with her, save in the matter of the "future outlook," for already the evil is upon us. Woman has stepped down visibly and dangerously in the estimation of men. She has smirched her garments with the grime of trade already to such an extent that young men are fearing entry into matrimony and the service of women in housewifely arts has largely become a thing to be sneered at by women as servile and to be avoided, in favor of the shop, the counter, the office desk, the stock agency, and the bustle and vulgarity of the market. In the "North American Review" the same sound thinking and prescient writer says:

That the economically ideal organization of the American family has been overthrown by the aggressive spirit of the "new" woman appears with amazing clearness. * * * Over 17 per cent. of the whole number of persons employed in all occupations are women. Furthermore, the United States Commissioner of Labor has found the number of women so employed to be constantly increasing, and that at the expense of men; the percentage of the increase of women, in every given instance, showing a corresponding decrease of men. In this connection, still another suggestive fact appears in the statistics of the United States Department of Labor. In proportion as women advance in men's industries, and thus cause the retirement of men, the latter engage in domestic labor and personal service. The American woman competes with man, not alone to his disadvantage, but to his degradation.

That is well and bravely said. Men suffer from the competition of women not only by the under cut of wages, but in the farther remove of the ideal home from their hopes. Young men have a very dreary outlook nowadays for real helpmeets. They may secure female partners, but their chances of raising up daughters to honor housewifery and the home circle, are growing less steadily. Mrs. Thompson continues:

Involved with this chaos in the industrial order, revolution with reference to sex constantly advances in the domain of American politics. We have woman suffrage to some extent existing in a number of States and in several Territorids of the United States, and absolutely unrestricted woman suffrage in four States—making a total of almost three-fifths of the whole number of States in the Union which have in some way yielded political power to woman. Also we have the American woman clamoring for every office in the gift of the people, from President to Police Court Justice.

It was to be expected that Elizabeth Cady Stanton would reply to Mrs. Thompson and antagonize her views. But she does not make a strong case. She cites the careers of Maria Mitchell, the astronomer; of Widow Green, the inventor of the cotton gin; of Margaret Fuller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charlotte Cushman, Ellen Terry and many others who have become eminent in public life. But that is worn and threadbare argument. It is silly to ask if women at the washtub are better off than these distinguished representatives of the sex. The objection has never been made to woman in the fine arts, in the drama, literature, charity promotion, the hospital, the school and in reform movements.

Mrs. Stanton must get down out of the clouds and answer concerning the hundreds of thousands of shop girls, of maids and matrons in business, undercutting man's wages; of tens of thousands avoiding and despising housewifely arts; of the half million in business offices where all the influences are hardening and in many cases debasing; of the decline of domestic service; of the slavery of female factory operatives; of the crowding out of men from the place of the true bread winner by women who have no need to work for wages, as well as those driven by necessity to labor in fields of business to maintain dependent parent or relatives.

When Mrs. Stanton asks if the farmer's wife at the washtub is doing more for the country that the women she named as eminent in literature, invention, drama, astronomy, etc., we answer unhesitatingly yes, if she is a good wife to the farmer, a good mother to her children, a good woman to society. For she is doing that which must be done and is laboring less painfully, more profitably, more unselfishly, more nobly and more to her honor and the good of the country, than are the misses with pencils in their back hair, the smudge of the shop on their bosoms, and the meager earnings they receive in their pockets that great manufacturers, merchants, traders, shippers and others may reap larger profits, while capable men in vain seek employment from which women debar them, and hence are unable to found homes and become the caretakers they should be.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP AND LAWS

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LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

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CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Ulieda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec. 12th. 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

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NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Independence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP - - - - Cal.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprie

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

GREAT - -

CLEARANCE SALE

TO MAKE

ROOM FOR

THE NEW SPRING GOODS

NATHAN RHINE

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF

General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for supplying the offices of Inyo County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the year beginning July 1st, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902, as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual
3,000 Assessment lists for 1902.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for blank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 4th day of April, 1901, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at the office of the County Clerk, until and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 4, 1901, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 4th, 1901, up to and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," to attend the indigent sick and dependent poor at the County Hospital and also within a radius of five miles from the physician's residence.

Also for such services as may be required upon prisoners in the County Jail and in charge of peace officers, within a radius of five miles of the physician's residence for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1901, and ending June 30, 1902.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon the indigent sick, dependent poor and prisoners aforesaid.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY Clerk.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 4, 1901, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1901 and ending June 30, 1902. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 4th day of April, 1901, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of the County of Inyo and State of California for the fiscal year 1900-1901. The first publication thereof to be made on or before the Fifth day of June, 1901, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion for the time designated, and including such postponements as may be ordered by the said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List" and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 4th day of April 1900, and opened by said Board between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 29 1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Mar. 28, 1901:

Highest barometer	29.988	27
Lowest "	29.743	22
Highest temperature	68.0	22
Lowest "	32 0	28
Mean "	48 1	
Average dew point	18 4	
Average humidity	30.8	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	36 W	22
No. clear days	4	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.05	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.43
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3 40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0 85
" 1899 1900 2 74
" 1900-1901 4 98

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898

Real Estate Transfers.

A. Banta to Jos. Shelly—An undivided ¾ interest in lot No 3 in lot A of Academy Addition to Bishop—$20.

Inyo Academic Association to Jos. Shelly—Lot No. 2 in block A. Academy Addition to Bishop—$25.

W H. Wheaton to Jean Blanc—20 acres of land near Laws—$100.

DIED.

VALENZUELA.—At County Hospital, Mar. 28, 1901, Herardi Velenzuela, a native of Mexico, aged 66 years.

All operations performed at your home by Dr. Vance. *

Regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors next Monday.

Fred Burckhardt was up from Lone Pine on Sunday last.

Mrs. S. Levy, of Keeler, was a visitor in Independence Tuesday.

Who will get the Fair this year, Big Pine, Bishop or Independence?

PIANO — Standard make—for sale—cash $150. JOHN J. MCLEAN.

Mrs. P. W. Forbes and Miss Birdie Levy went to Bishop Wednesday.

Archie Farrington has suspended work at the Bunker Hill mine, Lead canyon.

Mrs. Annie Steward and son Joseph, of Big Pine, were in town on Monday last.

Andrew Ramsey left here Tuesday morning for the new Tonapah mining camp.

Get your fishing tackle ready as the open season for trout fishing commences on Monday next.

Ed. Schober, W. Brockman and A. Marlick, of Bishop, were visitors in Independence on Tuesday last.

The dance at Mr. Baxter's last Friday night was voted by all who were present a most enjoyable affair.

The Bazaar, held by the Ladies Aid Society at Big Pine, netted $99, to be applied to Church benefit.

Consult the German specialist at Levy's Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, April 1st and 2nd. Chronic cases a specialty. *

J. A. Moynihan, with W. P. Fuller & Co., and Max Hoffman, representing Harry Unna, were in town Tuesday.

Rupture, Piles, Kidney, Liver and Stomach troubles successfully treated by Dr. Vance from S. F. Consultation free. Return monthly. *

The "601 Committee," of Truckee by posting notices and by threats of tar and feathering have succeeded in purging that town of all the undesirable class.

JUST ARRIVED—A new line of Ladies' dress goods, also silks and wash silks Ladies' and gents' shoes and hats. Y. A. Cheese and Mess Mackerel at reduced prices at Eibershutz's.

At their meeting last Tuesday night Olive Rebekah Lodge, No 222, of Independence, elected Miss Birdie Levy as a delegate to represent them in the General Assembly, which meets in San Francisco May 15th.

The joint lodge of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, of Independence, will give a Grand Ball at the Pavilion on the evening of the 26th of April. Look out for their advertisement next week.

Plowing and seeding is nearly completed throughout the valley, with a greater acreage than ever before. The season's abundant water supply will prove of lasting advantage to the farming interests.

Dr. Vance & Co., from San Francisco, will be at the Independence Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, April 1st and 2nd. Consultation free. *

George Kinney, of Round Valley, passed through here on Monday last with about 50 head of horses and several wagons en route to Bakersfield. We are informed that Mr. Kinney has a large logging contract there.

The social given at the Georges Creek Hall on Saturday evening last was a success in every particular. Everybody's measure of pleasure was filled to overflowing and the thanks of the entire party is due the ladies having the affair in charge. The music was all that could have been wished. The supper, given by Mrs. Belle Jenkins, was a credit to that lady's culinary art. Dancing was kept up till the "won't go home till morning" hours. Twenty people from Independence were in attendance.

NEW RAILROAD WITH MILLIONS.

Incorporation of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Line.

A press dispatch from Salt Lake, Mar. 20th, says: The incorporation papers of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad were filed here with the Secretary of State to-day. The capital stock of the company is placed at $25,000,000 and the corporate existence is fixed at one hundred years. The officers of the company are: President, Senator W. A. Clark, Butte, Mont.; first vice president, R. C. Kerens, St. Louis, Mo.; second vice president, J. Ross Clark, Butte, Mont.; third vice president, T. E. Gibbon, Los Angeles; secretary, T. F. Miller, Los Angeles, treasurer, F. K. Rule, Los Angeles.

In addition to the above officers, with the exception of treasurer, the following are directors: G. B. Seighton, St Louis; Perry S. Heath, Washington; Senator Thomas Kearns, Salt Lake: W. S. McCornick, Salt Lake; E. W. Clark, Salt Lake; Charles W. Clark, Butte.

Of the capital stock of the company $2 501 600 has been subscribed and fully paid up. The first meeting of the board will be held to-morrow morning to adopt by-laws and appoint a general manager and chief engineer. Active construction will be started at once from the Los Angeles end and a party of surveyors will be at once sent out from Salt Lake to locate this end of the line. The deed transferring the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company to the new corporation bears $5000 in revenue stamps and in addition $2500 in fees was paid to the Secretary of State for filing articles of incorporation. The charter of the new company was issued this afternoon.

Imperils Salt Lake Line.

A dispatch from Los Angeles to the S. F. Call, of March 20, says: Local speculators are unloading their holdings of Burlington stock. One sagacious speculator let go of 1000 shares yesterday at $168. To day he had reason to be glad.

The ups and downs of Burlington stock mean much to Los Angeles, as they are evidently influenced by the prospective fate, not only of the Burlington road, but of the new Salt Lake line known as the Clark enterprise. The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad project depends now solely upon the continuance of the Burlington road in the hands of the present owners and independent of the Union Pacific and Vanderbilt interests. If the Burlington were to pass into the control of the people that have the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific it would "knock" all projects of a new line to Salt Lake that could in any way be considered a competitor.

Construction of the new road will begin within thirty days. Several thousand ties are now at San Pedro and several carloads of seventy-five pound rails are on their way from Chicago. The articles of transfer of the Terminal Railway properties to the new line will be filed immediately upon the return of J. Ross Clark and T. E. Gibbons to this city. These embody the franchises, the terminal properties and rolling stock of the Terminal Railway, the consideration to be paid in stock of the new company. Right of way is being rapidly acquired along the survey of the road, and promise of an early completion to Highlands is given.

It is rumored that the Clark road will go through Wingate Pass, 24 miles south of Ballarat, at the southern end of the Panamint mountains; pass Coleman's borax works up the Amargosa by Resting Springs and Ash Meadows; thence north through a country rich in mineral to the Utah line. If the road is built on the route named, there will be at least fifty miles of it in Inyo county.

Our Mines.

The Reward mine, about 12 miles from Independence, is a regular bullion producer. The ore body at bottom of incline is fully 20 feet wide. The ledge on the several levels is looking well and enough ore is taken out doing development work to keep their 10-stamp mill steadily running. About 30 men are employed.

The sinking of the incline in the Eclipse mine is progressing satisfactorily. The ledge is over 5 feet in width at the bottom and the indications are favorable for the opening up of a large body of ore in the near future. Six men are employed.

Barnes & McIver have done considerable development work on their claim during the past few months, and from present appearance, they have undoubtedly a mine that will soon be listed among the bullion producers.

Anderson & Nibecker have eight men employed at their mine and mill. The ore being run is of excellent quality and the returns are all that could be asked for. Their new concentrator is in place and doing its work to perfection.

The M. & W. Co., have 8 men employed doing development work.

The Montezuma mine is a constant shipper of lead ore.

Bee Keepers' Meeting.

A meeting of the Inyo County Bee Keepers' Association will be held at the Valley View Hotel in Bishop on Friday, April 12th, at 1 p. m. Matters of importance and interest to bee-keepers will be presented and discussed.

WM. MUTH-RASMUSSEN, Secretary.

The Inyo Mercantile Co is arranging to have its entire establishment lighted with the new Welsbach burners, for which they have taken the agency for Independence and vicinity. One of these lights are equal to one hundred candle power as against the 50 candle power of the old style largest coal oil lamps. The light is a steady white light and the cost of lighting is less than one-fourth of the coal oil light lamps.

Don't forget the Grand Ball on the evening on the evening of April 26th.

Substitutes for Coal.

A workman, Mr. Montag, in a dye and soda factory in Mannheim, Germany, has invented a substitute for coal, which it is claimed can be made for 25 cents per 220 pounds. Our Consul, Mr. Frankenthal, at Berne, Switzerland, has been much impressed by the claim and reports to the State Department upon it. He says that peat is the base of the substance which, with the addition of certain chemicals, secret as yet with the inventor, produces a fuel that gives forth great heat, leaves no slag, burns with a bright flame and shows but a small quantity of white ash. The Consul adds:

Certain Mannheim capitalists have tried to obtain the secret from the inventor by offering him a position as director in a company to be established, giving him a salary of $4,000 and 2 per cent of the net profits; but he has refused this offer, because he wants to control the sale of the invention himself. Capitalists now claim that Montag asks too high a price. Mr. Gehrig, the Secretary of the Mannheim Chamber of Commerce, has, it is said, undertaken to procure the necessary means to commence the manufacture of the article in partnership with the inventor. They have bought twenty-five acres of peat land and have bonded 125 more in the vicinity of Hockenheim, where they will erect the necessary buildings, large enough to keep several hundred men at work. It is figured that that the daily output will be sixty tons. It is said that the peat is thoroughly dried, ground by a machine, mixed with chemicals, and pressed into brick shape.

This is, of course, if genuine, an important discovery, and if practical and economic means a revolution in the matter of fuel supply in many parts of the world. For peat is practically inexhaustible, and is to be had in most parts though not profusely distributed in large beds. But it occurs more frequently than do coal fields and it is reproductive. It is partly decomposed vegetable matter, and has many forms, dependent upon climate and character of vegetation. But in the constant discovery of new earth oil fields, which yield fuel oils, there would seem to be an easier solution of the fuel question and one that promises greater economy than the peat basis fuel.—Weekly Union.

From the above report of Consul it would appear that the manufactured fuel must sell at a high figure in order to be remunerative. The employment of several hundred men with an output of only sixty tons per day looks to us to be an extravagant outlay for a small amount of fuel.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon Walter A Lamar, Judge.

PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of John Wittmer, deceased.—Final account of administrator allowed and approved.

In the matter of the estate of James B. Steward, deceased — Annie Steward appointed Administratrix with bond fixed at $200.

In the matter of the estate of J. G. W. Bichim, deceased—Petition to compromise suit against J. G. Bichim wherein the estate is plaintiff, granted. Petition to sell certain personal property belonging to said estate granted.

CIVIL.

W. H. Brockman, plaintiff, vs. Lois A. Brockman, defendant.—Plaintiff granted a divorce and custody of the minor children.

FOR SALE.—Part of four lots—berries and fruit. House of four rooms with kitchen basement. Rooms ceiled and closets. Price, $550 cash, $600 on time. Also upright piano, Standard make, cheap. Furniture, etc.

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Weather Bureau.

Notice.

Bids for the building of a practical wagon road from Independence to Owens Valley will be received up till April 1, 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat treated by the German specialist. Catarrh, Asthma or Lung trouble call on the German specialists at Levy's Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, April 1st and 2nd. *

Mrs. Bertrand Rhine, while in San Francisco, will select the spring stock for the Inyo Mercantile Co. The lady is endowed with excellent good taste and the ladies of Independence may rest assured of having an opportunity to select their Spring dresses from the most stylish as well as the most tasty line of goods ever imported to the county. Watch their ad for notice of the arrival of the new goods.

Mrs. Bertrand Rhine and little daughter, Frieda, and Ruth Mulholland left Wednesday afternoon for the other side of the mountains. Mrs. Rhine and daughter will go to San Francisco, and Ruth will join her parents, who are at present located at Tulare.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best all kinds of meats, including

Beef,

Mutton,

Pork,

Sausage.

j19-tf

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,456 43
Gen. Expense Fund	$2,770 18	
Hospital "	605 61	
Salary "	3,614 94	
Big Pine Bond "	33	
Teachers' Libr'y "	13 45	
Unapportioned "	2 25	
Bridge "	236 04	
General Road "	11 80	
Road District No. 1 Fund	56 50	
" " " 2 "	77 90	
" " " 3 "	162 75	
" " " 4 "	62	
" " " 5 "	57 50	
School "	5,785 18	
	13,456 43	13,456 43
Total County indbtdness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55
Cash in treasury	16 682 05	
Remaining indebtedness	44 308 50	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY, County Auditor.

Filed January 12, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Jan., 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1900 RECEIPTS.

Oct. 1 To cash on hand	$ 7,388 94	
1 cash from A M Given tax col	105 30	
1 W W Yandell, Co assessor	127 09	
5 A V Davidson, fees	14 00	
J E Meroney, recorder, fees	39 90	
J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 00	
A M Given, tax col fees	12 00	
A M Given, sheriff fees	38 85	
13 S W Austin, St. f'nd	2[illegible] 62	
J no Gardiner "	103 00	
15 T B Walker, "	633 25	
" "	633 25	
" "	337 73	
24 S A Frazer, "	24 80	
27 W J Harris, red'mt'n	23 58	
31 Jas Daniels, "	21 31	
	9,554 62	
Nov. 2 Mary C Mulholland, county land	176 44	
5 A M Given, Tax col	27 00	
J E Meroney, clerk, fees	23 00	
J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	44 80	
A M Given, tax col.	3 217 85	
17 " "	4 241 84	
24 " "	5,324 11	
27 " "	8,512 59	
17 Alvin Thompson on State land	55 41	
19 T B Rickey, red'mtn	11 00	
" "	21 11	
21 Geo W Davis, St land	13 40	
Annie Hanson "	6[illegible] 00	
	31 831 27	
Dec 3 A M Given tax col.	8,237 11	
W W Yandell Co. Assessor	92 25	
J E Meroney, Clerk fees	23 00	
J E Meroney, Recorder fees	58 75	
4 A A Cashbaugh, St f'd	22 40	
A M Given, tax col. fees	24 60	
10 J E Meroney, Clk fines	40 00	
C & C R'y tax	725 25	
16 A R Carpenter, St. f'd	13 30	
17 W H Vaughn, red'mtn	36 57	
19 T H Woodworth, fines	72 40	
24 A A Cashbaugh, St. fnd	153 00	
Thos B Walker, "	674 22	
26 Mrs L Schalten, redmt	1[illegible] 56	
27 F A Gardner, St. and	6[illegible] 00	
John F Sanders, "	535 45	
	43,166 02	

DISBURSEMENTS

Oct.—By Bishop School Bond (Old) Fund	1 24	
General Expense	753 41	
General Road	11 80	
Bridge	236 04	
Hospital	105 00	
"	449 61	
Road Dist. No. 5	57 50	
" " " 2	56 50	
" " " 3	77 90	
" " " 4	162 75	
" " " 5	62 00	
Salary Fund	1 024 98	
"	439 00	
Bishop Schools	217 50	
Big Pine	168 50	
Fish Springs	65 00	
Irving	273 00	
Independence	27 75	
Lone Pine	148 50	
Milton	73 00	
Poleta	60 00	
Round Valley	151 00	
Riverside	30 00	
Station	70 00	
Taboose	67 55	
Union	86 50	
Valley	60 00	
Warm Spring	75 00	
Big Pine Library	44 00	
	5 049 53	
Nov.—By Salary Fund	1 134 48	
General Expense	1 461 42	
Hospital	36 00	
Big Pine Sch'l Bond	33	
Road Dist No 5	2 00	
Bishop School	246 00	
Big Pine	90 00	
Panamint	80 00	
Fish Spring	79 40	
Darwin	65 00	
Independence	180 00	
Milton	70 00	
Lone Pine	182 50	
Riverside	30 00	
Taboose	78 00	
Union	17 50	
Warm Spring	37 50	
Fish Spring Library	12 45	
	8 840 11	
Dec.—By General Ex. F'd	561 20	
Property Tax	2 25	
Hospital	30 00	
Salary	1 024 98	
Taboose Schl bond.	165 00	
Station " "	135 00	
County School	18 00	
Teachers' Library	13 45	
Bishop School	504 28	
Big Pine	262 25	
Darwin	130 00	
Fish Springs	80 60	
Irving	389 15	
Independence	135 00	
Keeler	73 00	
Lone Pine	140 00	

OFFICIAL.

Milton	70 00
Poleta	160 35
Riverside	166 96
Round Valley	84 00
Panamint	104 15
Station	94 10
Taboose	120 00
Union	163 50
Valley	96 27
Warm Springs	119 00
Big Pine Schl Lib'ry	16 82
Independence "	11 40
Panamint "	8 10
Station "	6 35
Valley "	3 60
Sundry "	38 25
State General Fund	12 748 45
Cash on hand	16 682 05
	43 166 02 43 166 02

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

January 1, 1901.

Salary Fund	1 4 61	
General Expense	4 278 54	
State General	130 48	
Hospital	1 354 89	
County bond	878 36	
General road	999 15	
Road District No 1	650 20	
" " " 2	771 92	
" " " 3	991 99	
" " " 4	557 99	
" " " 5	322 80	
Unapportioned county	29 14	
Road Poll tax	88 10	
Bridge	667 64	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County Sch'l Fund	346 31	
State School	18 85	
Property tax		1 14
Various school funds:		
Bishop	20 62	36 71
Big Pine	43 27	
Panamint	138 97	
Fish Spring	60 88	
Independence	92 83	
Keeler	133 00	
Lone Pine	355 91	
Milton	148 21	
Poleta	18 26	
Round Valley	114 12	
Riverside	29 14	
Station	59 67	
Taboose	65 87	
Union	22 39	
Valley	187 39	
Warm Spring	2 76	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	94 32	
Big Pine	14 15	
Fish Springs		1 99
Irving	52 50	
Independence	14 87	
Keeler	34 63	
Lone Pine	57 03	
Milton	5 85	
Poleta	21 17	
Round Valley	42 33	
Riverside	8 61	
Station	27 00	
Taboose	10 76	
Union	19 33	
Valley	16 18	
Warm Springs	33 99	
Darwin	8 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	10 22	
Big Pine " " "	750 97	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	70 73	
Poleta " "	39 30	
Valley " "	69 55	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,247 40	
Estates	144 67	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	69 78	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Cash on hand		16 682 05
	16 741 89	16 741 89

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan., 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk. By W. O. Meroney, Depty Clerk.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed Jan., 11, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Auditor.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Mar. 20, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAVID M. ROGERS, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 886, for the S½ N E¼ and N½ S E¼ Sec. 26 T. 13 S. R 35 E. M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Jarius D. Mairs, Lemuel Baxter, James E. Laird, George Wood, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W AUSTIN, Register.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE, At the Postoffice.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday ..... February 2, 1901
" ..... March 2 1901
" ..... March 30, 1901
" ..... April 27 1901
" ..... June 1, 1901
" ..... June 29, 1901
" ..... July 7 1901
" ..... August 24 1901
" ..... September 21, 1901
" ..... October 26, 1901
" ..... November 23, 1901
" ..... December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W M

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,

SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to PETER McGANN, Near Camp Independence, Cal.

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the member of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.

Noes:—

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed;

ORDINANCE No. 71.

Filed Jan. 8, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo. State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 72.

Filed January 10, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk,

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2 Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 73.

Filed January 10, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:55 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:25 p m
Rhodes	141	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:30 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	177	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:48 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:18 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU

CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN.

SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

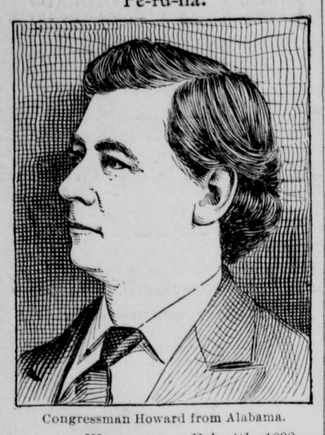
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP

A VERY PROMINENT MAN

Owes Health and Happiness to Pe-ru-na.



Congressman Howard from Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4th, 1899.

Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—I have taken Pe-ru-na now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe, and I take pleasure in recommending Pe-ru-na as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers.

Very Respectfully,
M. W. Howard.

Congressan Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost onipresent. Pe-ru-na is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free catarrh book.

A Dreadful Moment.

A conductor on the Park line had an experience the other day that is quite certain to cause him many uncomfortable minutes in the future. His car stopped at Spruce street to let a middle aged lady on, and as she took her seat the conductor gave the motorman two bells, and the car shot ahead. When the conductor entered the car, the woman in question was looking out of the window and did not see his outstretched hand.

"Fare, please," remarked the conductor.

The woman evidently did not hear him, for she did not turn her head. Neither did she hold out the necessary coin.

"Fare, please," said the conductor in a louder tone.

But the woman paid no heed. Then the conductor touched her on the shoulder and in a tone of voice that rang through the car exclaimed:

"Your fare, please, lady!"

Then the woman turned hastily around and looked at the conductor. The knight of the bellcord gave one gasp and fled to the back platform.

The woman was his mother-in-law.—Omaha World-Herald.

The Great Herb Cure.

The uses of Garfield Tea are manifold; it regulates the digestive organs; cures constipation; purifies the blood; brings good health.

The next time you call for a drink try Gilt Edge Whiskey, because it is pure. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

If every man who deserved it were horsewhipped, the harness factories would do a rushing business.

ADAMS
ADAMS SARSAPARILLA STOMACH LIVER PILLS
CHOCOLATE COATED
VERY SMALL
(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)
Fac-Simile Wrapper GENUINE Must have this Signature J. P. Adams
CURE SICK HEADACHE
CONSTIPATION BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA
PURIFY THE BLOOD.
10¢. 25¢ DRUGGISTS.
ADAMS

A WHOLE GARDEN For 14c.

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	Salzer's Blue Blood Tomato	15c
1 "	The Northern Lemon	15c
1 "	Mama's Favorite Onion	10c
1 "	Emerald Green Cucumber	10c
1 "	City Garden Beet	10c
1 "	12 Day Radish	10c
1 "	LaCrosse Market Lettuce	15c
3 "	Elegant Flower Seeds	15c
	Worth $1.00 for 14 cents.	$1.00

We will mail you this entire $1.00's worth of splendid seed novelties free, together with our large illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue on receipt of this notice and 14c in postage

Choice Onion Seed 60c lb and up.

Potatoes at $1.20 per barrel and up

Catalogue alone, 5 cents. P

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

OIL ◎ OIL ◎ OIL

Fortunes have been made, fortunes are being made by judicious investment in Oil Stocks. We are selling agents for several companies that are sure to strike Oil. Prices are low now. Forward fifty cents for a choice of six, including maps, prospectus and sample certificate. Get yourself posted. MACPHERSON & CO., (member of Exchange) 501 Hearst Building, Third and Market Sts., San Francisco, Cal. Oil Lands wanted and Oil Lands for sale from $10.00 per acre to $10,000 per acre. Agents wanted in every town; guaranteed commissions.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED from 15 to 25 lbs. per month by a harmless treatment. Thousands cured. Mrs. M. A. MacCrone, 431 Hawley St., Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Four years ago I was reduced 48 pounds by your valuable treatment. My experience as Trained Nurse has taught me the dangers of Fatty Degeneration. Have not gained." Patients treated by mail confidentially. For particulars address, with stamp, DR. P. C. SNYDER, 1314 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description and get free opinion. MILO. B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1861. Div. 4, 817 14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

A few second-hand SAFES AND WAGON SCALES for sale at bargains. Address Parcells, Greenwood Co., 216 California St., San Francisco.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ANECDOTE AND INCIDENT

It is said that Ruth Bryan, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, started to school one morning, not long ago, and, after a desperate run for a street-car, finally succeeded in catching it. As she took her seat she gasped: "Well, I'm glad one of the family can run for something and get it."

The late Henry Russell, the veteran English composer of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," and of more than 800 other songs which were popular in their day, had many amusing experiences when he sang his ballads on various occasions. Once, after rendering "Woodman, Spare That Tree," a gentleman rose in the gallery, and asked, "Was the tree spared?" On being answered in the affirmative, he, with a sigh of heartfelt relief, exclaimed: "Thank God for that!" After singing the song of "The Dog Carlo," who jumped off an Atlantic liner and saved a child's life, Russell was gravely waited upon by a couple of Yorkshire miners, who begged him for a pup. One of Russell's songs, of which the words were changed in accordance with the altered conditions, is our national anthem, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, one of the ablest men who has figured in our public life, has always been handicapped by his unresponsive, cold manner. When he was in the Senate, at Washington, D. C., in the early '80s, he always brought his luncheon to the committee-room. He carried it in his coat-pocket, and would eat it while he went on with his work. One day when he got it out as usual from his pocket, he looked it all over ruefully, for it did look rather flat and dubious. He finally remarked to those near by that he guessed he must have sat on it accidentally. One of his colleagues—one who had recently been ignored by Harrison—spoke up impulsively: "Well, by Jove, Harrison, if you've sat on it, I'll bet you a sixpence it is frozen solid;" and of course a shout went up from the whole committee. Harrison took the joke kindly, and joined in the laugh.

"When I was in Springfield, Abraham Lincoln and General Baker, who was killed at Leesburg, Va., during the Civil War, made the race for the Whig nomination for Congress," says Dr. D. B. Hill. "Both were Whigs, and both were keen for the nomination. Both had a strong personal following, and if both ran the Democrat would win in the district. So a primary election was necessary to settle the contest. Baker won. Both men were at Springfield when the news came. Lincoln was depressed. The crowd, to cheer him up, called on him for a speech. Getting up, he said: "Gentlemen, I'd like to comply with your request, but I can't make a speech now. I expected to receive the nomination, but I failed. If I had won I know Baker would have got up here and so charmed you with his eloquence as to make you believe you had done him a favor by nominating me. But I can't do it.'"

After making out a list of its awards of medals and prizes, one of the juries of the Paris exposition decided to celebrate the completion of its labors by giving an informal little dinner at which the members of the jury, representing many nationalities, could meet far more agreeably as private individuals. Hence, it was decidedly unexpected when, after they had reached the stage of coffee and cigars, the British members of the jury rose with great solemnity and said: "Gentlemen, I propose the health of her Majesty the Queen." This staggered everybody for a moment; but, innate courtesy overcoming national prejudice, they quickly pulled themselves together and drank the toast will all the honors. No sooner, however, had this been accomplished than the American member rose and, poising his glass in the air, said simply, "And other ladies." Needless to say this equally unexpected toast was received with enthusiasm by all.

SAD FATE OF A PRINCESS

Daughter of a Famous Russian Dies in Hungary a Beggar.

A few days ago, writes a Vienna correspondent, an old beggar woman, well known to the police for her drunkenness, was buried by the parish in the suburbs of Buda-Pesth. As she had lived for the last ten years entirely upon charity there were few benevolent persons in that city to whom she was unknown. Clothed in rags as she was, and always cowering at the corner of some street, she still retained traces of her former remarkable beauty. Her story, known to some few persons in Pesth, was a lamentable one. Born as a princess of a well-known Russian house, she began life surrounded by every luxury. She was, however, a true daughter of the South Russian steppes, wild and untamable. Her father, Prince Feodor Goroseskow, served as colonel at the siege of Sebastopol and retired from the army after the Crimean war. He bestowed every care upon the education of his motherless daughter, Princess Ludmilla, who was introduced into St. Petersburg society in 1878.

The same winter at a court ball the young princess unfortunately made the acquaintance of an attache of the Austro-Hungarian embassy, with whom she fell violently in love. To the horror and indignation of her father and her other relations, who then, as now, filled prominent positions in Russia, she eloped with the young man, and, though every search was made for her by her friends, she remained undiscovered. Her father, a man of great wealth, died literally of a broken heart through the misconduct of his daughter.

Three years later the pair of lovers arrived at Buda-Pesth, and as long as their funds held out were seen at the theaters, restaurants and every other place of public resort. When the money which Ludmilla had stolen from her father was exhausted they again disappeared. Driven to the verge of extremity, the young man forged several bills and, upon obtaining the money, fled the country. The princess, deserted and alone, shamed her parentage by joining the legion of adventuresses at Buda-Pesth and fell lower and lower as her beauty gradually faded. After being discharged from the hospital as cured after a long and dangerous illness she found herself entirely without resources and took to begging for a livelihood. Until her death she depended solely upon the charity of the benevolent. Exposure and want shortened her days and she was buried in a common grave without a single attendant mourner.

AGREE TO PRESERVE GAME.

Nations Interested in Africa Have a Compact to Protect Animals.

An act of great importance to all those who are interested in preserving from extermination the wild animals of the world was recently taken by representatives of the various European powers that control territory in Africa, by which the larger portion of that continent becomes, to all intents and purposes a vast game preserve. All game, both great and small, is in danger of disappearing before the persistence of sportsmen and of the gatherers of hides and ivory.

Africa is still rich in animals, birds and fishes, and by placing certain restrictions upon their destruction many species that would otherwise be exterminated may be fostered and perpetuated. In London a convention was signed by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Spain, Belgium, France, Italy and Portugal for the protection of the wild animals, birds and fishes of Africa, which convention, after being ratified by the powers, is to remain in force for fifteen years. By thus acting in concert the European nations who are most interested in Africa, through their extensive colonial possessions, have formed themselves into a powerful game protective association, with jurisdiction over the most extensive game preserve in the world.

The area over which the provisions of the convention are to apply includes all that portion of the dark continent extending from the twentieth parallel of north latitude to the southern line of the German possessions in southwestern Africa, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea.

Under the terms of the convention the hunting and destruction of vultures, secretary birds, owls, giraffes, gorillas, chimpanzees, mountain zebras, wild asses, white-tailed gnus, elands and the little Liberian hippopotamus is prohibited. The young of certain animals, including the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebra, antelope, gazelle, ibex and chevrotain, are protected, and also the same species when accompanied by their young.

Particular emphasis is laid on the protection of young elephants, and all elephants' tusks weighing less than twenty pounds are to be confiscated by the Government if the animal was killed after the convention went into effect. A limited number of lions, leopards, hyenas, otters, baboons and other harmless monkeys, large birds of prey, crocodiles, poisonous snakes and pythons may be killed.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

An improved razor has a removable blade which can be taken out for sterilizing, the back having a grooved channel into which the blade slides, with a spring catch entering a depression in the shank to lock it in place.

In an improved massage apparatus a small motor is used to revolve a flexible shaft, carrying a roller at the outer end, by which an electric current is applied to the body as the roller is rapidly turned and drawn over the flesh.

For the protection of banks and other buildings from safe-breakers an electrical alarm matting has been patented, having hollow cells with two contact plates inside, which spring together when stepped on and give an alarm.

To assist in quickly determining the weight of a load on the scales the rod carrying the weights at the end of the scale beam is graduated on its face, to indicate the total value of the weights without the necessity of adding them.

A Canadian has patented a chimney which increases the amount of light diffused by a flame, a number of glass rings of triangular shape in cross-section forming a tube to surround the flame, the inner surface being smooth and the outside corrugated.

In a toy cue for a small billiard table a cylinder is fitted with an internal spring, a sliding rod being placed inside the spring and engaging it at the front end to propel it forward and drive the ball, the rod carrying a tip at one end and a grip at the other.

Wagons can be rapidly loaded with dirt by a Western man's device, a board being placed at the rear of the wagon to form a track, up which the scraper is drawn with its load of dirt, the horses being spread apart far enough to pass on either side of the wagon.

When Wolcott Was Governor.

During the late ex-Governor Wolcott's term of office his youngest son, Oliver, was in one of the primary classes of a school. The teacher was one day asking questions of her little pupils, to give them a chance to show what they knew about one thing and another for the entertainment of a lady who was visiting the school, and she finally inquired: "Can any one tell me who is the Governor of Massachusetts?"

No one could tell, not even little Oliver.

The teacher then told every one of the pupils when he got home to ask his father, so as to be ready to tell her the next day. Accordingly, when the class was assembled the following morning, she gave out the question, calling on Oliver to see what he might have to say about it. Oliver answered:

"Pa says he's the Governor. But I don't believe it, 'cause he's always making fun of everythin' so!"—Boston Herald.

A twentieth century scientist claims that headache is a sort of colic caused by too many green thoughts.

It is easier for a young man to fool his own mother than it is for him to fool any other woman.

AN INTERESTING CASE

PARENTS OF GROWING GIRLS WILL APPRECIATE IT.

The Story Is Told by a Father Who Is Grateful For His Daughter's Recovery.

No. 91 Lincoln Avenue, Cortland, N. Y., was once a house of sorrow and sadness. The daughter of George Loucks, the pride of the household, seemed going into a decline as she reached her early womanhood and her condition caused the greatest anxiety in the family. The happy ending of the matter caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood and, when questioned by a reporter, Mr. Loucks made the following statement:

"About two years ago my daughter, who was then in her sixteenth year, was in bad health. She was pale and thin, without strength or vitality, in fact her condition was that which is generally called all run down. We were, of course, worried about her and employed the best physicians to attend her. They studied her case and although they did everything possible, gave her no relief which was permanent. The late Dr. Angle had first called my attention to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and my wife had heard they were a fine tonic, so we decided to try them for my daughter. We did so and inside of eight weeks the primary cause of her trouble was removed and she showed a decided gain in health, strength and flesh.

"A great many people will buy a medicine and take a few doses. Then if they are not cured they throw it aside as no good, or take it spasmodically. We believe in a fair trial in strict accordance with directions and our faithfulness was rewarded, for she was greatly benefited by them. Her color came to her cheeks and she continued to gain in weight and strength. We have told a great many people about them and have been glad to do so."

Signed, GEORGE LOUCKS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1900.

F. C. PARSONS,
Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Flies are not attracted to a bald head by the owner's magnetic personality.

CANCER

Sufferers from this horrible malady nearly always inherit it—not necessarily from the parents, but may be from some remote ancestor, for Cancer often runs through several generations. This deadly poison may lay dormant in the blood for years, or until you reach middle life, then the first little sore or ulcer makes its appearance—or a swollen gland in the breast, or some other part of the body, gives the first warning.

To cure Cancer thoroughly and permanently all the poisonous virus must be eliminated from the blood—every vestage of it driven out. This S. S. S. does, and is the only medicine that can reach deep-seated, obstinate blood troubles like this. When all the poison has been forced out of the system the Cancer heals, and the disease never returns.

Cancer begins often in a small way, as the following letter from Mrs. Shirer shows:

A small pimple came on my jaw about an inch below the ear on the left side of my face. It gave me no pain or inconvenience, and I should have forgotten about it had it not begun to inflame and itch; it would bleed a little, then scab over, but would not heal. This continued for some time, when my jaw began to swell, becoming very painful. The Cancer began to eat and spread, until it was as large as a half dollar, when I heard of S. S. S. and determined to give it a fair trial, and it was remarkable what a wonderful effect it had from the very beginning; the sore began to heal and after taking a few bottles it disappeared entirely. This was two years ago; there are still no signs of the Cancer, and my general health continues good.—MRS. R. SHIRER, La Plata, Mo.

SSS is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable. Send for our free book on Cancer, containing valuable and interesting information about this disease, and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for medical advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Both Were Surprised.

The third time I changed cars at the Hornellsville Union railroad station and lunched at the little grillroom just up the street the jolly little proprietor recognized me as a regular patron and did his best to entertain me while my special pot of coffee was coming to a boil.

"Notice that fellow who just went out?" he asked, chuckling contentedly to himself.

I hadn't noticed particularly, but I knew it would be disconcerting to admit, so I nodded encouragingly, says a writer in the New York Herald.

"Well," he continued, "that's Jim Smith—Long Jim Smith they call him—conductor of the Erie, and, say, he's laying for me. Greatest practical joker you ever saw. Always getting rigs on me, and I never could get back on him until last week, and then I was about as much surprised as he was.

"I was coming down the street and saw a crowd gathered around some Salvation Army singers. Long Jim was away on the edge of the crowd, standing on his tiptoes so he could see over the heads of the rest. He had his back to me, and, sticking out from under his arm, was a big bag of lemons. I saw my chance, and I sneaked quietly behind him, hauled off and gave that bag of lemons an awful swipe with my cane."

Here the little man went off into an uncontrollable fit of laughter over the remembrance.

He laughed till his sides shook and tears ran down his face. I waited till he had quieted down.

"Well?" I queried. "Scattered the lemons all about, I suppose?"

"Scattered! Ho, ho, ho! He! Hi, hi, hi! He! Hum! Well, I should say so. But they wasn't lemons; they was eggs."

The Pie Eaters.

Pie in New England is served in many queer ways, especially the king of all pies, the royal mince. Not long ago there appeared a sign in the station of staid, crooked and correct Boston—a sign bearing the strange device, "Hot Mince Pie and Ice Cream."

This is a mild combination compared with one that was served in this city at a midnight supper. A Welsh rabbit was being made, and there were some who did not care to eat it on crackers; no toast in the house, for it was the fire's evening out. A mince pie was found lurking in the ice chest and pressed into service. The rabbit was spread over the pie, and both vanished in a short time. Those who ate are still afraid in the dark, for they can imagine that the same things are coming for them again as came during their dreams of that wild, weird night.

A local minister tells a pie story on himself that is a "corker." He is a delicate man, and his wife was down on pie for him and vetoed it for family use. Once he went to a convention in Pittsfield, and a dinner was served at which there were seven kinds of pie. The minister took a "little of each, please," and never enjoyed himself so much in his life.—Baltimore American.

Why Bees Work In Darkness.

Bees go out all day gathering honey and work at night in the hive, building their comb as perfectly as if an electric light shone there all the time. Why do they prefer to work in the dark? is often asked. Every one knows that honey is a liquid with no solid sugar in it. After standing it gradually assumes a crystalline appearance or granulates and ultimately becomes a solid mass.

Honey has been experimentally inclosed in well corked flasks, some of which were kept in perfect darkness, while the others were exposed to the light. The result was that the portion exposed to the light soon crystallized, while that kept in the dark remained unchanged.

Hence we see why the bees are so careful to obscure the glass windows which are placed in their hives. The existence of the young depends on the liquidity of the saccharine food presented to them, and if light were allowed access to this it would in all probability prove fatal to the inmates of the hive.—Weekly Bouquet.

Letting Well Enough Alone.

Mr. Meeke—There's an error in this plumber's bill, but I guess I won't say anything about it.

Mrs. Meeke—Why?

Mr. Meeke—He might charge me for making the correction.—Brooklyn Life.

World to End This Year.

This is the recent decision of one of the prominent societies of the world, but the exact day has not yet been fixed upon, and while there are very few people who believe this prediction, there are thousands of others who not only believe, but know that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best medicine to cure dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness or liver and kidney troubles. A fair trial will certainly convince you of its value.

No woman has any right to disbelieve her husband unless she is morally sure he can prove that he isn't lying.

People who have for years suffered with sick headache have never used Garfield Tea, for this HERB TEA is a positive cure for constipation and sick headache.

Carter's Ink

has the largest sale of any ink in the world, because it is the best ink that can be made.

Caution.

Ask for Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Take always the best when you drink. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, Proprietors.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH'S CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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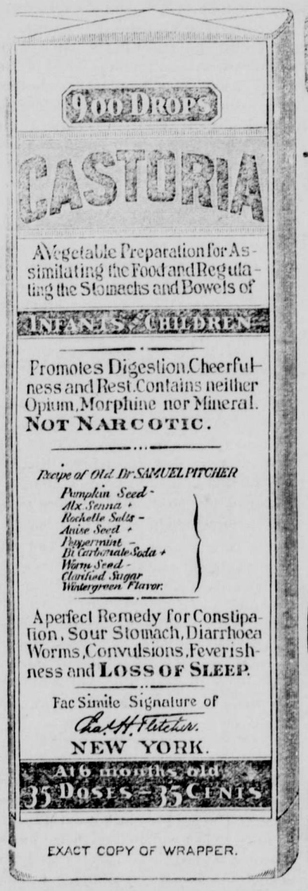

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You're bilious, got a cold, you have a throbbing sensation in your head, a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow with dark rings under your eyes, your lips are parched and you feel ugly and mean, as if you wanted to kick a lame infant or kill a canary bird. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, but send out at once for a box of CASCARETS and work off the cold while you sleep.

Be sure you get CASCARETS! Don't let them sell you a fake substitute.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1901.

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ALL ON ACCOUNT OF THE BABY.

An ache in the back and an ache in the arms
All on account of the baby;
A fear and a fright and a thousand alarms,
All on account of the baby;
And bottles and rattles and whistles and rings,
From cellar to attic a clutter of things.
From morning to night and to morning again
More fuss and more fume than an army of men.
And a head that is stupid for lack of its sleep,
And a heart where a flood of anxieties leap—
All on account of the baby.

A joy in the heart and a light in the eyes.
All on account of the baby;
A growing content and a growing surprise,
All on account of the baby;
And patience that conquers a myriad frets,
And a sunshiny song that another begets,
And pureness of soul as a baby is pure,
And sureness of faith as the children are sure,
And a glory of love between husband and wife,
And a saner and happier outlook on life,
All on account of the baby.
—Christian Endeavor World.

A Winsome Widow

CLARE CARRUTH was nearest the door when the carette stopped to let her in. He saw a woman at the step. He did not notice whether she was old or young—fair or ugly. With the natural and unconsidered courtesy of a gentleman he sprang down to help her in—to give her his seat if necessary, for the carette was well-filled. He observed that she was in mourning—nothing more. Indeed, even as he assisted her his attention was distracted by a disturbance on the street. A horse had fallen. Men were trying to lift it. The carette was moving when he placed his foot on the step—swung into his seat.

He opened his afternoon paper—began to read. For a man on whom many women had looked with admiration he was peculiarly indifferent to femininity in general—absurdly modest. Not that he was timid. His record in the Philippines refuted any such supposition as

BOWING TO A GIRL IN A WHITE GOWN.

that. But as a boy he had placed woman on a pinnacle, and he had never had the courage to place sacrilegious hands upon her and pull her down to what he would have considered his own lower level. This may have accounted for the reserve which his friends had in vain endeavored to make him break. Anyhow, his heart had never beaten the faster for the sight of any face until a sudden lurch at Adams street sent the carette careening, jerked his paper down, and left him looking into the loveliest—the most mystical eyes he had ever beheld!

A young widow—assuredly a young widow! The costume left no doubt of that. The enveloping black gown—the small pointed bonnet of crape—the backward-flung veil! And the face these framed was one of such angelic gentleness—such exquisite spirituality. A mere child! And to be left alone in the world—all the chivalrous soul of the man rose in Quixotic revolt.

But—there was nothing to say. Nothing to do, save to recover the fallen paper, to glance over it furtively—to wonder, and—alas! what else?

Carruth didn't know. He had never been guilty of the vulgarity of a street car flirtation. And even had he been there was something in the absolute if indefinable refinement of the face opposite him which would have awed—withheld him.

Only—when she left the carette at the corner of Canal and Adams street—he left also. It was about time, he told himself, that he should go out to the southern suburb and see the Benners. They had been nice to him. And he was neglecting Besnard shamefully! He did not distinctly recollect when the trains ran—it was so long since he had been out there. He could find out, though. Besnard Benner was a rattling good fellow, and——

And just then he saw Besnard Benner taking off his hat with a reverential obeisance to the lady in mourning ahead of him—noticed their brief and smiling conversation. He hurried—when had easy-going Clare Carruth hurried before? He fairly bumped into Benner. It took the latter weeks to understand why his onslaught was so abrupt—his greeting so effusive.

"Just on my way out to your place, old boy! Haven't seen you for an age! How is Mrs. Benner? And the babies? Well? That's good! Hope I don't intrude!"

"Not a bit. Well met. Pot luck, you know. Come along!"

Carruth went along. But it was not until after Mrs. Benner had received him with a cordiality which she affected and a surprise which she concealed—not indeed until—dinner over—he and Benner were having a quiet smoke that he summoned up pluck to ask about the lady to whom his friend had bowed and spoken on the sidewalk at the Union Depot.

"She—er—she was in black—in deep mourning. She was a—a young widow!"

"A widow!" Benner wiggled with delight. "O, Lord! This is too good to keep! If only the press boys get hold of it. A widow!"

"Well, she was dressed like one!" His tone was a bit sulky.

"She was—bless your innocent soul she was! She is every night in the week—not every day, though. To-day was an exception, as she was explaining when you came tearing along. A widow! O, Lord!"

Then he howled again until his wife came in entreating he should not wake the baby.

During the week that followed Carruth made himself what Benner picturesquely called "a brass-knuckled nuisance." There came a day when this patient suburban friend rose in his wrath and despair.

"Come along!" he cried. "She's at home this afternoon—and if you bother me any more—me, a contented and placid married man—about your fascinating young widows—I'll break your head, I will!"

Then—the interval doesn't matter—Carruth found himself in a room where there was a rosy light, and a lot of flowers, and the tinkle of a distant mandolin, and the smell of Ceylon, and a hum of conversation. And he was bowing to a girl in a white gown—the most demure kind of a white gown—a girl with a lot of forget-me-nots at her bosom and never a ring on her lovely hands.

He looked closely to be sure of the latter fact when he saw that the amused eyes bent on him were those of the young widow of the carette.

"How good you were to me the other day!" said the famous young actress. "I was in such a rush out of town I had no time to change the stage costume I wear in the last act of "A Broken Butterfly." The creaking old carette seemed for once better than waiting for a cab. The Benners are old friends of mine—and Besnard tells me you thought me a widow!" Her happy laugh rang out with joyous spontaneity. "Is it to my supposed bereavement I am to credit your courtesy?"

What Clare Carruth's lips said was one thing. What his eyes said was another—and his heart——

Talking of hearts, they do say that of the stage beauty has been finally captured—and by the soldier-financier from the Philippines.

But then people say so many silly things! Only——

For Bachelor Girls.

Some excellent advice to bachelor girls is given by a writer in the Pittsburg Press.

"Night work does not pay," she says. "I have known many successful women who, at the beginning of their careers, worked eighteen hours a day. This may have seemed necessary, but it was not wise, although the persistence and energy which it revealed were admirable.

"The most profitable indulgence possible is that given to good, wholesome recreation, which not only improves the quality of one's effort but also extends the time in which to win success, the active period of a woman's life. Reading should form a considerable element in a young woman's recreation. On this point I speak with conviction from my own personal experience. I can recall scarcely a day in the course of which I have not spent from one to two hours or more reading something substantial—history, poetry, political economy, or historical romance. Not only have I found this one of the rarest pleasures of my life, but it has, to a very considerable extent made up for the lack of a college education. Study in season and out of season. Never stop half-way along any line. Master it or keep at it until forced to admit it has mastered you. Never forget or overlook an old friend, and make as many new ones as possible without the sacrifice of a whit of self-respect or individuality. Do this from principle, inasmuch as it is through our friends that the best opportunities of life come to us."

Just as Good.

A teacher who looks after a class of small girls in an uptown Sunday school called upon one of her charges last Sunday to read the first half of the seventh chapter of the book of Ezra. This is what she heard: "Now after these things in the reign of Smith, King of Persia, Ezra, the son of Jones, the son of Smith, the son of——"

"Stop," cried the teacher, "where are you reading?"

"The first verse," replied the child.

The teacher, much astonished, looked at the place and there read: "Now after these things in the reign of Artaxerxes, King of Persia, Ezra, the son of Seraiah, the son of Azariah, the son of Hilkiah."

"Why, there is nothing there about Smith or Jones," she said.

"I know there isn't," replied the child. "But when I'm reading to my grandmother and I come to a place like this she says, 'Oh, just say the son of Jones and the son of Smith.'"—New York Evening Sun.

Ridicule is a blow from the fist, wit the prick of a needle, irony the sting of a bee and humor the plaster which heals all these wounds.

DECADENCE OF FALSE PRIDE.

Fashionable to Accept Poverty Frankly and Cheerfully.

Happily nowadays it is no longer the fashion to conceal poverty as if it were a crime. The general keeping up of appearances, which the impoverished aristocracy used to deem necessary to maintain their proper position in the world, is quite out of date in Vanity Fair, and society people with the frankness that is one of their modern characteristics make no attempt whatever to hide their misfortunes from their friends, nor do they deem it necessary to drop out of their world because they are impecunious. Neither does their world "drop" them, as so many people think the rich are apt to do. If there is any "dropping" it is on the side of those who have lost their money and become in consequence morbid and suspicious.

But what is expected of the poorer members of society is a good appearance and cheerful countenance. If they dress well and are happy they can drive in their friends' coaches, eat of their dinners and sail in their yachts as much as ever, but they must make up their minds to put hypersensitiveness aside, and to frankly avow the situation. It is not only in far better taste to make no false pretenses, but it is also better policy. The pride which pretends is not only vulgar, but often has hurtful consequences.

Not long ago the daughter of a man who had experienced considerable financial reverses went on a visit to some friends, and with the silly boastfulness of youth talked largely of the horses and carriages at home which, as it happened, were only kept by her father for a sale which was scheduled for a few weeks later. This, however, she did not mention and the father of her friend, who was a large creditor, naturally supposed that, in spite of the debt, Mr. A—— was still living in the same expensive style as before, and in consequence refused his consent to an arrangement which would have helped the poor harassed man out of his difficulties. These things happen oftener than the members of extravagant families realize, and go to show how foolish it is to have any false pride about one's circumstances.

QUEER FANCIES IN FOOD.

Odd Dishes that Are Placed Before Guests at Fashionable Functions.

Odd food fancies are met at nearly every house. I know a hostess who uses rock candy for sweetening in her afternoon tea and maraschino cherries for flavor, one to each cup. Nobody else brews such delicious tea, her friends declare, and they never seem to understand why. The rock candy comes in neat packages of crystal, which are dipped up by an antique sugar spoon.

Another young hostess made a specialty of cake and beverages in which she could serve whipped cream. She was under salary from the proprietors of flavoring extracts, which they were continually booming, and was supplied with the material, which she demonstrated in her refreshments every afternoon. She was a popular girl and had instituted a tea hour before she became an advertising agent. She was devoted to cooking, and therein lay her value to her employers. She began with vanilla, made cakes flavored with it, and put it in her tea. It adds a most fascinating flavor to the favorite feminine beverage. Then she added chocolate to her tea outfit and used whipped cream.

The next day she changed to lemon flavoring, then to almond and orange, and created such a degree of interest through her afternoons that questions began to be poured over her. There was her chance to speak a good word for the makers of the flavors, and she used it in such a clever way that their popularity was established without anybody suspecting her interest in it. You can readily see how valuable an assistant she was.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

One Doubtful Point.

In France the question of employing swallows instead of pigeons to carry despatches is being seriously considered. The aptitude of the swallow for the work is by many held to be even greater than that of the pigeon. They fly to a greater height, and are therefore less exposed to being shot, and they travel faster, making good nearly eighty miles an hour where a pigeon would only get over fifty. It is also claimed for them that they are more faithful, intelligent and have not on long journeys to stop to feed, as the pigeon has. It is also asserted that the swallow can be more easily and quickly trained. The only doubtful point seems to be whether, on regaining their liberty, they would not yield to their migratory instincts and their desire to seek warmer climes.

Voluminous.

In far Egypt, in the olden days when all writing was upon stone, a young maiden was observed sadly ordering an enormous monolith brought to her home from the quarry.

"Her heart is doubtless broken, and she needs some extra pages for her diary!" the neighbors acutely reasoned, one with another.

For the young person is substantially the young person ever.—Detroit Journal.

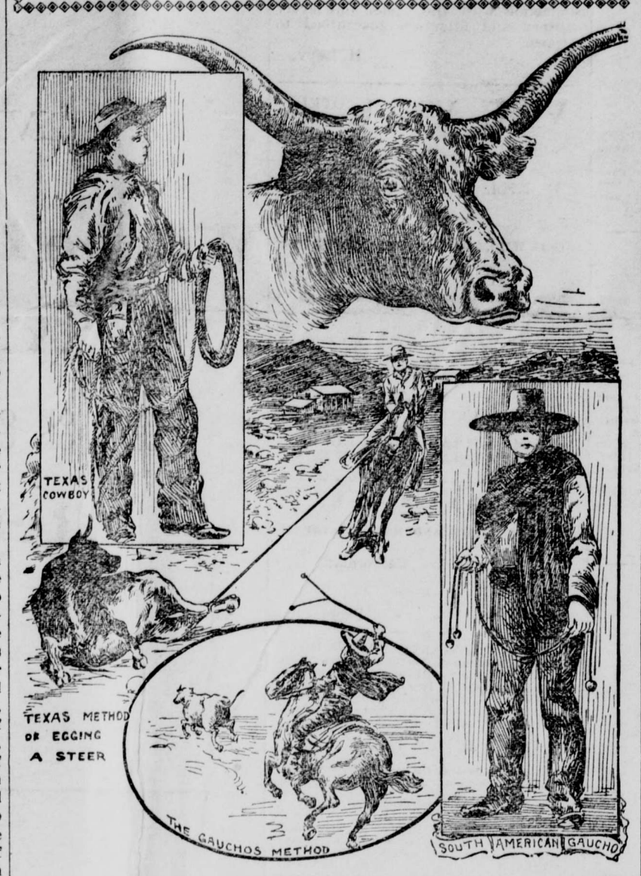
The Microscope.

By means of the microscope we are enabled to open the book of Nature, and read what is therein written; without it, we but study the beautiful forms and colors of its elaborate binding.

You have to give some men a sound thrashing before you can command their respect.

SOUTH AMERICAN CATTLE.

Their Growers Threaten Our Supremacy as Beef Purveyors to the World.



There are those who fear that South America is destined to supersede the United States as the great provider of beef for the world. Each year South America increases in importance as rival to the United States as a producer of beef. There are now in the Argentine, Paraguay and Uruguay fully 30,000,000 cattle; in the United States 44,000,000. While the cattle ranges of the United States are becoming more and more restricted each year, there are in the three South American countries named vast regions suitable for cattle raising which have not as yet been utilized. In Texas now the cattle no longer roam over vast ranges, but are practically kept in pastures, the grazing grounds being inclosed in miles upon miles of wire fences. The old-time cowboy, too, has become largely a "fence rider," patrolling the outside of the inclosures to see that the fences are not broken down and that the cattle are not lost, strayed or stolen. Many cowboys are said to have gone to South America, where they have taken up their old free life alongside of the native gauchos on the windswept pampas.

In Paraguay a large region called the Chaco has just been opened up to stock raising. It lies in the northwest corner of Paraguay, between the Paraguay river, a navigable stream, the Pilcomayo river and the Bolivian boundary. The climate is healthful, and though it is warm there in summer, it is never as hot as it was in New York last summer.

The prairies are clothed with a variety of good grasses, and the Chaco lands are acknowledged to be the best fattening grounds in all Paraguay. Good land can be bought in the Chaco for $1,000 a league, and one league will support 1,000 cattle, and two herds of 1,000 each can be fattened on it in a year. All the expenses of raising cattle there are ridiculously small compared with the expense in the United States. A man can put steers on the range in Paraguay, all expenses paid, at a cost of $8.50 a head, and these he can sell when fattened for $12.50 a head. Experienced cattle men in the Chaco have cleared as much as $8,000 the first year on an expenditure of $10,500. They put in $1,000 for land, $8,500 for cattle, and $1,000 for labor and other expenses. Living and labor in Paraguay cost about one-eighth as much as they do in the United States. The gauchos are paid $3 a month in the Chaco. In the United States the cowboy's wages used to be $30 a month. The gaucho's food, which is supplied to him, costs about $3 a month. Cowboys are furnished with food costing $10 a month.

The cattle of northern Paraguay are similar to the Texas cattle, being of fully as good stock and much tamer and more easily managed. Though there are now in northern Paraguay only enough cattle for a small beef industry, their numbers are rapidly increasing, and in three or four years this region bids fair to be the center of a great beef industry.

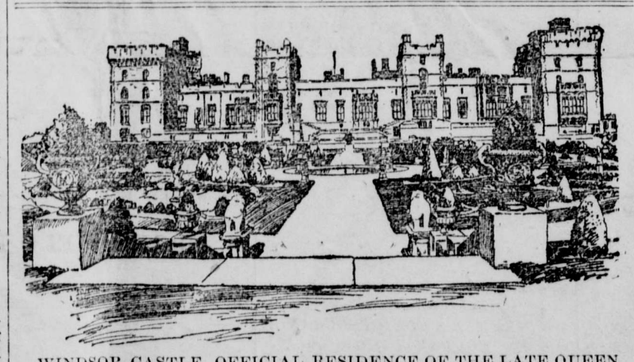
As yet these South American regions have not the facilities for transportation which the cattle districts of the United States possess, but it is only a question of time when they will have them, and then can the United States hold its own in the export of beef?

WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Favorite Seat of the Sovereigns of Great Britain.

Windsor Castle, one of the homes of the late Queen Victoria and which descends to her son and successor, Edward VII., has for many years been the favorite seat of the sovereigns of Great Britain and is one of the largest and most magnificent royal palaces on earth.

The original estate of Windsor belonged to the monks of Westminster and was purchased from them by William the Conqueror, who erected a castle upon it. This castle was later torn down and a new one was erected by King Edward III. Various additions were made to this, the final touches being given under Queen Victoria, who expended $4,500,000 in its embellishment and enlargement. The interior of the castle is richly and profusely decorated and filled with works of painters, sculptors and other artists, whose name is world-wide. The Albert chapel the Queen had fitted up as a memorial to the late Prince Consort. In another chapel—St. George's—rest the remains of seven of England's Kings, among them Henry VIII. and William IV., the uncle and predecessor of Queen Victoria. In early times the Saxon Kings resided on the site of the present castle.



WINDSOR CASTLE, OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE LATE QUEEN.

A true actor never overacts his part.

A Female Electrician.

Mrs. Ayrton, who is well known for her researches in the field of electricity, had the honor the other evening of dining with the 360 members and guests of the Institution of Electrical Engineers at the Hotel Cecil, in London. Her presence brought up the novel question how she should be recognized by the speakers at the dinner. The earlier speakers said, "My lords, lady, and gentlemen," which sounded odd. The Lord Chief Justice improved on this with "My lords, Mrs. Ayrton, and gentlemen," while Sir John Wolfe Barry struck out the formula, "My lords, madam, and gentlemen." Mrs. Ayrton some time ago justified her election to membership by a thoroughly scientific essay, "On the Hissing of the Electric Arc," a subject which she still further investigated, and on which she read a paper, in completion of her inquiry, at the recent meeting of the institution in Paris.

A man who has been earning $200 a month, and who is suddenly reduced to $50, is a dandy if he can decrease the number of delivery wagons that stop at his house.

Old love affairs are so wretched and humiliating that, really, new lovers should not be jealous of them.

A woman's beauty is never considered a good recommendation by another woman.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

School-Days in the Old Times.

Boys and girls of the present day find the road to learning a much smoother and pleasanter pathway than did their forefathers. A hundred years ago the favorite text in almost every family was "Spare the rod and spoil the child."

A rawhide or bunch of birch hung over the mantel-shelf in many houses, to be used upon the boys of the family, the usual rule being that a whipping at school must be followed by one at home. Those given at school were usually the more severe. In many old schools in England the "birch horse" is preserved as a curiosity; a high wooden frame shaped like a saddle, on which the delinquent was strapped to receive his lashes.

Watson, in his "Annals of Philadelphia," tells us that girls as well as boys were whipped in the "academies for the children of the gentry" a hundred years ago.

Other punishments than whipping were common. Talking in school was sometimes punished by fastening a frame over the mouth, from which lolled a huge red flannel tongue. Almost every school had its dunce's cap, and some of them had a "clog," which was a block of wood that was strapped to the leg of a truant and worn outside of school.

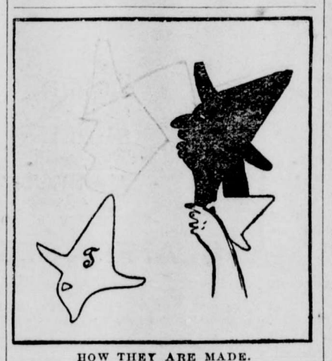
Dull scholars were often made to stand open-mouthed under the clock, to be pointed at by their comrades as they marched past. In certain English schools a large wicker cage is preserved in which the delinquent was fastened, the cage being then drawn by a pulley to the ceiling, where it remained until the ill-doer was supposed to be sufficiently punished.

The tardy scholar was sometimes forced to march through the streets preceded by an usher who carried a lighted lantern, to the amusement of the jeering crowd.

These punishments seem barbarous, and were barbarous when applied to most school delinquents, but there are some natures, almost or quite devoid of moral sensibility—gross mentally and physically—that can only be made to see their wrong-doing by severe corporal punishment. They are like animals. Their comprehension of guilt is only vitalized and measured by the acuteness of the pain inflicted as a penalty.—Youth's Companion.

Some Funny Witches.

Cut from a piece of pasteboard the outlines of a hat, such as the accompanying figure (T) shows. By placing this between the thumb and the forefinger



HOW THEY ARE MADE.

there may be produced different shadows, smiling or cross-looking, with noses, chin and lips short or long, as the performer may choose.

Grandpa's Glasses.

My grandpa has to wear glasses,
'Cause his eyesight is not very strong,
And he calls them his "specs," and he's worn them
For ever and ever so long.
And when he gets through with his reading
He carefully puts them away,
And that's why I have to help find them
'Bout seventy-five times a day.
But at night when we sit round the table,
And papa and mamma are there,
He reads just as long as he's able,
And then falls asleep in his chair.
And he sits there and sleeps in his glasses
And you don't know how funny it seems;
But he says he just has to wear them
To see things well in his dreams.
—Ladies' Home Journal.

Big Palace of a Little King.

The boy King of Spain, Alfonso XIII., who is the smallest King in the world, lives in one of the biggest palaces ever built. It takes visitors two days to go through it. In its vast courtyard there is room for a considerable army to maneuver. The youthful monarch is said to have no affection for his enormous and somewhat gloomy residence, and to have expressed decided intentions of making radical alterations when he grows up. However, there is plenty of time for him to change his mind before he will have attained the authority to reconstruct anything more extensive than the quarters for his toy soldiers.

What Birds Say.

The call of the yellow hammer is "Pee!" and his answer, "Zee-zee!" The field lark calls, "Pippee!" and replies, "Preeoo, preeoo, pee, preeoo!" The wood lark says, "Badoo-lay, badoo-lay!" and replies, "Lu-lu-lu-lu!" The tomtit says, "Titigu, titigu!" and replies, "Steetee, steetee!" The redbreast says, "Weep, weep!" and replies, "Teeree, teereetee, teereeteeree!" The wren, "Zool, zool!" and answers "Zalp!" Th black capped warbler says "Toc!" The white-throated warbler says "Bshee, bshee!" They both reply "Clap!" Many birds have only one cry for calling and answering. The wagtail says, "Teetroo, teetroo!" the white tail, "Farfar!" the sparrow, "Twhee, twhee!" like the bullfinch. The cuckoo repeats its own name, "Cuckoo, cuckoo!" The quail, a bird of good council, says "Pay thy debts, pay thy debts!" The own, when evening comes, saddens the woods with his dismal cry, in regular time, like the ticking of a clock: "Hoot-toot, hoot-toot!" The nightingale says "Teeo-teeo, teeo-teeo!" and the thrush, Zeep-zeep!"

Facts About Cows.

It was a class of 8-year-olds, and the subject for composition was "The Cow." One of the girls wrote, among other things, "The cow is a very useful animal, for she supplies us with beefsteaks, veal, pork and other meats." Another, looking at the subject from a wholly different standpoint, thought the cow very useful because "She keeps the garden clean by eating the weeds."

The Tiger's Danger.

Bobby—I wonder why the tiger does not lie down and go to sleep once in a while?

Nurse—I am sure I don't know, Bobby.

Bobby—Do you suppose he's afraid he will turn into a rug if he does?

IS DANCING A PAST FANCY?

A Chicago Master Who Thinks the Amusement Is Reaching Its End.

One of the well-known ballet trainers of the city, in discussing the subject one day last week, said: "People will not dance at all within a very few years. You see, dancing is not meant to be distorted as it now is. To dance once must be graceful, but to dance after the prevailing ballroom fashion one must be very angular. In the first place, there is nothing to dance. People no longer waltz, and when they do waltz they do not waltz well; it is a kind of awkward whirling around, with no opportunity or design for a graceful movement. All that was graceful about the waltz of the past has been taken from it to please the hopper, who would prefer to whirl around on one toe, with no thought of dancing. How can one expect that it would be any different with this two-step turning every one's head? No one can think to dance well when all he dances from one month's end to another is the two-step. There is nothing graceful about that. You can't get any kind of training out of it. It is no dance. Did you ever analyze it?"

The master began to dance, turning from the evolutions of the old-fashioned dances to the waltz and the two-step. With his hands on his hips he glided back and forth, all the while smiling cynically.

"Can't you see how very foolish it is?" he said. "Can't you see there is nothing to this wonderful two-step? One doesn't have to dance—just take so many glides, turn, glide again and again turn. Where is your opportunity for grace? Where is your opportunity for skill? Every man, woman and child in the country could do this if he wanted. Our only good fortune is that they do not want to."

"But what difference does it make that the two-step is, as you say, a dance any one can do? Does a thing need to be difficult in order to be popular?" some one asked him.

"That is the secret of the whole thing—it does have to be just that. No one wants to dance something every living creature can dance, and if they do they ought not to, for it is a bad thing for our profession. I can't see what the society masters live on with this kind of thing going on, and you know they do protest. They tried to find some way out of the difficulty last summer."—Chicago Chronicle.

Knew All About Clipping.

M. J. Keefe and Rud Dietrich, who operate a newspaper bureau in the Johnston Building, recently conceived the idea of advertising for help, and Keefe sat down and wrote the following ad, which he exhibited with great pride to his partner:

Young Men—Six expert at clipping.

The ad was inserted in the papers, and the next morning when Keefe came to his office door he met about thirty young men who were odorous with hair oil and pomade. They entered with a rush as he opened the door, and a half hour later his partner, Dietrich, forced his way through the crowd to the inner office, where he found Keefe sitting in a chair dismayed.

"We're in bad on the ad!" moaned Keefe.

"How's that?" asked Dietrich.

"They're not newspaper clippers," said Keefe, pointing at the outer office with a groan. "They're barbers!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Disproportionate.

Short Stories prints an anecdote of a Western judge who, although he is wise, does not mind being witty.

While he was trying a case recently he was disturbed by a young man who kept moving about in the rear of the court-room, lifting chairs and looking under things.

"Young man," the Judge said, at length, "you are making a great deal of noise."

"Your honor," replied the young man, "I have lost my overcoat and I am trying to find it."

"Well," said the venerable jurist, "people often lose whole suits in here without making all that disturbance."

Love and philosophy are sworn enemies.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.....1901

FARM AND GARDEN

FINE CAULIFLOWER.

Extra Fine Heads—Hints For Growing First Class Specimens.

A correspondent who has made something of a specialty in growing cauliflower sends to American Gardening a photograph of some heads grown last season when the weather was unfavorable, hot and dry, at the particular time in the growth of the

FINE HEADS OF CAULIFLOWER.

plants when moisture and a cool atmosphere are necessary for producing a nice, solid head. The growth of the plants was rank and leafy, and, although they did not head up early, they did so rapidly and uniformly as soon as they began. There was scarcely a variation in the whole patch. They were solid, heavy, snow white.

In this connection some points on the growing of fine cauliflower for exhibition are quoted from the journal mentioned:

When the heads begin to form, some quick acting manure, such as nitrate of soda in a liquid form, will be of material assistance. When they attain some size, shading from sunshine is necessary to prevent the heads from getting yellowish in color. This is easiest done by bending a few of the outer leaves inward over the head; just crack the midrib and the leaf will stay in position without flagging or withering.

Should they mature a day or two ahead of time, it is better to pull them up and store in a cool, dark cellar, inserting the roots in moist soil to prevent wilting, as if left to grow out of doors they soon get past their best. In any case, if cut the night before they are needed and the cut ends inserted in water, the heads will keep fresh for a much longer period. Don't cut too short or take off many of the leaves, though it is often necessary to dress a few of the inner ones to show the head to its best advantage.

A Neat Nesting Arrangement.

The cut from The Farm Journal shows a very convenient nesting arrangement for a poultry house. The long box with sloping top is built against one side of the pen, about 18 inches from the floor. The hen enters by the dark alley at the rear and enters one of the darkened nests, the darkness hindering egg eating. The long cover can be raised for securing the eggs. The front can be hinged to let down, thus making it easy to sweep out the nests to keep them clean.

NEST BOXES.

Will Camphor Pay In Florida?

The camphor laurel or camphor tree of commerce is one of the best trees to grow in Florida, according to an Orlando grower, who writes to The Farm, Field and Fireside that it has never been seriously injured by cold weather. He says:

I have several trees 12 years old now 40 feet high and 14 to 18 inches in diameter one foot above the ground. The growing of camphor trees in groves is now becoming a good business. Thousands of trees are being planted every year. The present process of cutting off part of the top of the trees at a time and distilling the leaves and twigs does not in the least injure the tree. When the trees are 3 years old, the grower takes off about one-third of the leaves and twigs. This is done three or four times a year. New growth soon appears and fills the space taken off.

Three-year-old trees will produce about one pound of camphor per year and when 15 or 20 years old will produce three to four pounds. The usual custom is to plant about 300 trees per acre, and as land is cheap and trees are worth about $35 per 1,000 (1 year old) it costs but little to make a paying camphor plantation. The cost of labor cuts but a small figure in the production of camphor, and when the question of manufacture and duty of custom house is added to the imported article it can readily be seen that camphor can be made to pay in Florida.

Blighted Celery Not Worthless.

It is a mistake to suppose that blighted celery is not worth putting in for winter use, judging by the following experience with badly blighted crops related in American Agriculturist: About the 1st of October I trim up the plants, leaving only the heart leaves. A shallow trench in the cellar is well watered, and the roots, with as much soil as can be conveniently left on, are placed in the trench; more water is given and sand or other light and dry soil is worked carefully in and about the plants, leaving only the tips exposed. Finer celery I have never had than such roots furnished in January or February. If the long white brittle stalks are cut off squarely—not too close—a second crop has been ready by April. This is lighter, of course, than the other, but a dainty luxury for the season.

It is recommended that there should be a regular hour for feeding poultry. It is wonderful how quickly the fowls will know when the time arrives. This is especially so with ducks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je20 tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W., F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freights and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Uleda Mining Claim, situated in Cbehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th, 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

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TRANSACTS a General Banking Business Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

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A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

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GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

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Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

— -X- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Pro prie

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

AT THE OLD STAND

OF

NATHAN RHINE

Will be found, as usual, a Full

AND COMPLETE

LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST
LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST

Reasonable Prices.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF

General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR.

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. VANDELL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie W. P. Yaney, James Jones.
Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed)
ORDINANCE No. 71
Filed Jan. 8, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, on the assessment roll of said district in the County of Inyo State of California between the first day of March 1901 and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April in the year A. D. 1861 and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the assessor of the said County of Inyo in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO 72.
Filed January 10 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed and who have not served the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict therewith, are hereby repealed

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the Inyo Independent a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 5 1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Apr. 4, 1901:

Highest barometer	30 072	4
Lowest "	29 680	3
Highest temperature	66 0	1
Lowest "	28.0	4
Mean "	45 1	
Average dew point	18 0	
Average humidity	28.8	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	36 W	2 3

No. clear days 4
No part cloudy days 3
No. cloudy days 0
No rainy days 0
Precipitation for week .05
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete 4 43
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3 40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0 85
" 1899 1900 2 74
" 1900-1901 4 98

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer

*Record beginning March 6th 1898

Real Estate Transfers.

Ramon Canas to Mrs. J. G. Kichline—An undivided ½ interest in San Lonardo mine and Centennial spring—$500

Ramon Canas to C. H. Cram—An undivided ½ interest in above property—$500.

W. H. Adams to H H. Moore—40 acres oil land near Olancha—$40

J. P Bourland to Peter Rozel—20 acres of oil land near Olancha—$1.

H. W McMullin to W. H. Adams—20 acres of oil land near Olancha—$1.

R. L. Jones to W. H. Adams—40 acres of oil land near Olancha—$1.

C. L. and Sarah House to W H Adams—40 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

W. W Kretzer to H H. Moore—80 acres of oil land near Olancha—$10.

W. H. Adams to B. K. Stone—40 acres of oil land near Olancha—$1.

J. R. McKell to H. H Moore—60 acres of oil lands near Olancha—$60.

S. Gruber to Geo. Davis—20 acres of oil land near Olancha—$15.

John Black to John I. McBride—160 acres of land near Bishop—$10.

Inyo Academic Ass'n to Mabel E Giger—Lot 3 in Block S of Academy Addition to Bishop—$10.

Surveyor Dixon came down from Big Pine Wednesday.

Assessor Yandell came down from Bishop last Sunday.

M. Adkins, of Los Angeles, was in Independence yesterday.

Mrs. Allingham, of Big Pine, was in Independence Tuesday.

Miss Maud Cook went to Bishop Tuesday on a visit to friends.

S. E. Vermilyea, Esq., of Bishop, was a visitor in Independence Tuesday.

Mrs A. Burton and children came down from Bishop last Monday evening.

J. White Smith, Esq., came down from Bishop last Sunday and remained here until Tuesday.

H. C. Steele, Superintendent of the Reward mine, was reported quite ill on Monday last.

Dr. I. J. Woodin was called to Los Angeles on Monday last by the critical illness of his son, Irving.

A. M. Squire, Superintendent of the Mazourka M. & W. Co., returned from Los Angeles last Tuesday morning.

R. Hession, Chris. Fogle and H. Hankhammer came down from Big Pine last Monday on business at the Land Office.

The Sunday School and the Choir of the M. E Church will give an Easter program Sunday evening at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

Marshal Naylor received the contract for building the wagon road to Onion Valley. He commenced operations on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Smith, the popular Superintendent of the Montezuma mine, and his charming sister, Miss Smith, made a flying visit to Independence the early part of the week.

Don't forget the dance on the evening of April 26th. The Cruz band of Lone Pine has been engaged for the occasion, and all can rest assured that the music will be of the best.

Mrs. Wm. Morrison, who has been visiting her father, J. D. Mairs, and other relatives here for the past few months, left for a short visit to Los Angeles Wednesday evening, before returning to her home in British Columbia. Mrs. Morrison made many friends while here and all regret her departure.

Work on the California terminal of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad is progressing. The widening of the roadbed between Los Angeles and San Pedro, which began about ten days ago, will require from thirty to forty days, so the laying of the new heavy rails will not be begun for nearly a month. The rails are now on the way. The present rails are only of fifty-six pounds weight. The ties are on the ground and everything is being moved forward as fast as possible. The surveying of the route has been completed from Los Angeles to San Bernardino, and the officials of the company intend to begin the surveying of the route from Salt Lake City westward immediately. A party of engineers is said to be preparing for the actual commencement of their duties in a few days.—Call.

Board of Supervisors.

REGULAR MEETING.

MONDAY, April 1st, 1901.
10 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie and Chairman, Jas. Jones, presiding.

Board adjourned to meet at 1:30 p. m. Board reconvened at 1:30 p. m. with all members present.

Minutes of Jan 14th, 1901, were read and approved on various funds, as follows:

GENERAL EXPENSE FUND.

T H Woodworth	$ 2 50
T H Woodworth	9 50
W A Chalfant	102 40
A W Eibeshutz	27 28
Ed Schober	11 15
I. Wood	34 35
J E Meroney	20 30
W D Dehy	8 25
Will L Smith & Co	10 25
Clay Hampton	75 00

HOSPITAL FUND.

Geo L Drake	$57 00
Geo W Cowser	91 50
O I Mairs	33 75

Board adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock a. m., April 2nd, 1901.

JAS JONES,
Chairman.
Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

TUESDAY, April 2nd, 1901,
9 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors W. P. Yaney, N J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, Jas. A. McKenzie and Chairman Jas. Jones presiding.

Minutes of previous day's meeting read and approved.

Bills were examined and allowed on the various funds as follows:

J D Blair, Hospital Fund	$ 10 00
A M Given, Gen. Exp Fund	10 80
F K Andrews	4 00
H Levy, Gen. Exp. Fund $6 00; Hospital Fd $2 00	8 50
Inyo Independent	131 45
T J Harness, Gen. Exp Fd $2 40; Hospital $11 40	13 80
Jasper Williams	3 50
I P Yaney	13 50
A Carlisle & Co	4 80
F E Densmore	6 30
Armstrong & De Guerre	68 00
Independence Water Co	13 00
Mrs M Lewis, Hospital Fd	162 50
W W Yandell	10 00
P M Ruiz Hospital Fd	5 00
I J Woodin	135 00
W P Yaney	6 20
A W Eibeshutz	20 15
N Rhine, Gen Exp Fd	3 87
L Wood, Hospital Fd	4 75
John Keegan, $14 10 allowed, 10 90	
N Rhine, Hospital Fd	18 00

In accordance with application presented by the Independence Water Co., its rates were fixed for the ensuing year as follows:

Each hotel for 10 rooms or under, per week	$1 00
Each Hotel for over 10 rooms and under 50 rooms	$2 50
Each Livery Stable	1 00
Each corral	50
Washbowl	1 50
Brewery	2 00
Family, domestic uses	50
Each lot, irrigating purposes	25
Court House and grounds	1 00
Each store	50
Each saloon	50
Blacksmith shop	25
Butcher shop	25
Meter for 1,000 gallons, owner to pay for meter	50

N. J. Cooley and W. P. Yaney were appointed a committee to investigate the matter of proposition for County poor farm.

Board adjourned at 10 o'clock m. to meet at 1 o'clock p. m.

At 1 o'clock p. m. Board reconvened with all members present as before.

Jas. A. McKenzie, N. J. Cooley and W. P. Yaney were appointed to visit County Hospital.

Board adjourned until 3:30 p. m. at which time reconvened with all members present as before.

Following is report of Committee appointed to visit County Hospital.

"We, the Committee appointed by the Chairman to visit the County Hospital beg leave to report as follows:

We found seventeen male and two female patients. The wards are in a satisfactory condition and the patients well cared for.

Respectfully,
JAS. A. MCKENZIE
N. J. COOLEY,
W. P. YANEY."

Board adjourned to meet Wednesday, April 3, at 9 o'clock a. m

JAS JONES,
Chairman.
Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, April 3 1901,
9 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors W. P. Yaney, N J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, Jas. A. McKenzie and Chairman James Jones presiding.

Minutes of previous days' meeting were read and approved.

The matter of appointing members of the Board of Education was brought up and Miss L. Shirley, Mrs. Leora B Rhine, A. E. Janvier and J. H. Shannon were placed in nomination, and on ballot the vote was as follows:

Miss Shirley two, Mrs. Rhine five and J H Shannon three. Mrs. Rhine and J H. Shannon were declared elected.

The following resolution was passed by the Board;

WHEREAS, it has been called to our attention that there are a number of children within school age in the County, who, although they have graduated from the public schools, are desirous of still attending the said public schools, and pursuing therein branches of study other and higher than those prescribed for graduation; and we, believing that by reason of the small attendance in many of the schools of the County, instructions could and can be given by the teachers of the several schools in such other and higher studies, without incurring the neglect or exclusion of any study now in the prescribed course; Therefore, we, the Board of Supervisors, earnestly recommend that the Board of Education of this County allow, and authorize instructions to be given in advance studies to such graduates and any other children of school age who may be found ready and prepared to take the same.

Board adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m., at which time reconvened with all members present as before.

On motion it was ordered that Mrs. Knox be allowed a pension of $10 per month, and the Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the Hospital Fund for the same each month until further orders from the Board.

Bills were examined and allowed on various funds as follows:

Jesus Carrasco, Hospital Fund	$ 7 00
W P Yaney, Gen. Exp. 25 cents; Bridge Fd. $1	1 25
Ben H Yandell, Gen. Exp. Fund	75
Will Gothard	2 00
D A Bradshaw	2 50
T C Boland, Hospital Fund	48 96

On motion of Supervisor Cooley it was ordered that the following road be and the same is hereby declared a public road as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at section corner common to sections 17 18, 19 and 20, in tp. 6. S. R. 33 E, M. D. M., and running thence easterly along the section line a distance of two miles over lands owned by W. G. Allen et als, M. E. Lewis, E. A. Morton, heirs of Wm. McCarty, Jean Blanc, Caroline B. Peck, E. Franklin, L. C. Ehlen and J. H. Stontenborough to the corner common to sections 15, 16, 21 and 22 in tp. 6. S. R. 33 E, M. D. M., there to intersect the county road running north to the county line.

Board adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, April 4th, 1901.

JAS. JONES,
Chairman.
Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

U. S. AMENDMENT TO MINING LAWS.

The Senate committee on mines and mining, to whom was referred the bill to amend the mining laws of the United States, have reported it back with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. They argue that the intent and meaning of the mining laws have been wholly disregarded in locating placer mining claims in Alaska and in the attempted location of oil lands in California. In Alaska single individuals, by means of powers of attorney and other devices, monopolize vast tracts of mineral lands upon which no labor is performed, thus greatly retarding development of the country and depriving bona fide miners of the opportunity to explore and develop mines and obtain title. The bill reported by the committee repeals all laws allowing one person to locate for another, and requires $100 worth of development work upon each location within a year from the date thereof, and on all claims heretofore located it requires the development work to be done before the 1st day of October, 1901, and in every year thereafter.

In California a few persons have attempted to locate hundreds of thousands of acres of petroleum or oil lands under the placer mining laws; and petroleum discoveries have only been made or attempted on a very small percentage of these claims. The existing placer mining laws, which the courts and general land office hold to require an actual discovery of mineral or petroleum as the very basis of a placer mining location, are not adapted to the acquisition of petroleum lands, owing to the fact that petroleum, unlike placer gold, is rarely found upon or near the surface, and can only be discovered by expensive drilling operations. Hence these laws do not apply or give rights to the prospector prior to an actual discovery of mineral or oil, his claim is subject to exploration by any rival claimant, and the first to discover mineral or oil will acquire the better title, regardless of the priority of attempted locations. It is therefore clear that lands supposed to be valuable for oil, but upon which no oil has been discovered, are open to acquisition under the agricultural land laws; but these laws are not adequate to meet the situation, as such scrip, land warrants, and forest-reserve lands, with which the supposed oil lands may be acquired, are limited in quantity and held by private parties, and therefore not readily obtainable. In view of these considerations, the committee believes that the placer mining laws are not applicable to lands supposed or believed to contain petroleum, but upon which no discoveries have been made. The practice using those laws to monopolize large areas of land, without title and without assurance of protection to those exploring and investing therein, does not operate to retard rather than to advance the development of the oil resources of the country, and leads to strife and contention. The committee believes that an opportunity should be given to purchase from the Government such lands, in limited quantities, to those who make affidavit that the same is believed to be valuable for petroleum. The bill which the committee presented is intended to permit this without interfering with the right to acquire under the placer mining laws lands upon which oil discoveries have actually been made, as it is only to such lands that the existing law is applicable. The committee's bill gives the privilege of purchasing lands which are believed to be not known to contain oil, in tracts of from 10 to 160 acres, at $2 50 per acre.—Min. and Sci. Press.

Shooting at Ballarat

A dispatch to S. F. Chronicle on March 31, from San Bernardino says: News has been received here of a probably fatal quarrel between two employes of the Consolidated Gold Mining Company of Ballarat. Albert Phelps and Jack McCauley were playing a game of poker in company with eight other miners when a dispute arose as to which of them should deal the cards. The players decided in favor of McCauley. This provoked Phelps and he challenged McCauley to fight. Upon his refusal, Phelps took from his pocket a pistol and shot McCauley in the left side. The bullet carried a piece of cloth into his body and blood poisoning will develop.

Phelps has not been arrested. The wounded man says he does not wish to prosecute. Both Phelps and McCauley have been intimate friends for years and were members of the Oklahoma contingent of Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Cuban campaign.

PIANO. — Standard make—for sale—cash $150. JOHN J. MCLEAN.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

PROBATE.

In re Estate of Christine Fehrman, deceased—Will admitted to probate and Henry Fehrman appointed Executor.

Bee Keepers' Meeting.

A meeting of the Inyo County Bee Keepers' Association will be held at the Valley View Hotel in Bishop on Friday, April 12th, at 1 p. m. Matters of importance and interest to bee-keepers will be presented and discussed.

WM. MUTH-RASMUSSEN,
Secretary.

Petaluma, California's chicken center, has produced a great many fine specimens of the freak variety in chicken life, but it remained for William Brady of Wilson district to produce the prize winners. Brady found among the eggs he gathered several weeks ago one of extraordinary size. He put this in with a "setting" in an incubator, and yesterday it hatched. Brady was surprised to see emerging from the broken shell two lusty chicks. The big egg had sheltered a fine specimen of twins. The only difference in the process of incubation of the twin egg and the others of the "setting" was that the freak took a longer period to hatch. Of the twin chickens one is black and the other white. They are healthy and well formed and among the best of the hatch.—Call.

FOR SALE.—Part of four lots—berries and fruit. House of four rooms with kitchen basement. Rooms ceiled and closets. Price, $550 cash, $600 on time. Also upright piano, Standard make, cheap. Furniture, etc.

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Weather Bureau.

For Sale or Rent.

House of six large rooms on the Main street, Independence, furnished or unfurnished. Three lots, fruits and berries of all kinds. Hot and cold water in house. Bath room, pantry and closet.

Will rent for a long period or sell on the installment plan. Terms, reasonable.

Apply to
CHAS. WALTER,
Independent Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND BALL.

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF—

ODD FELLOWS

—AND—

REBEKAHS

FRIDAY EVENING,

April 26th, 1901.

INVITATION COMMITTEE:

BISHOP—Dr Doyle, Dr McQueen.

BIG PINE—J. R. Eldred.

INDEPENDENCE—W. D. Dehy and W. T. Bunney

GOERGES CREEK—George Winkle.

LONE PINE—J. J. Stewart.

KEELER—S. Levy.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

Bert Rhine, - - F. E. Densmore

FLOOR DIRECTOR:

Harry Cook.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Forbes, Mrs Densmore, Miss A. Schabbel.

MUSIC—Cruz Band of Lone Pine.

TICKETS - - - - $1 00

Grand March at 8:30

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage

j19-tf

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

SUBSCRIBE
SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
INDEPENDENT
INDEPENDENT.

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900:

Total Warrants drawn			$13,456 43
Gen. Expense Fund	$2,770 18		
Hospital "	605 61		
Salary "	3,614 94		
Big Pine Board "	33		
Teachers' Libr'y "	13 45		
Unapportioned "	2 25		
Bridge "	236 64		
General Road "	11 80		
Road District No. 1 Fund	56 50		
" " " 2 "	77 90		
" " " 3 "	162 75		
" " " 4 "	62		
" " " 5 "	57 50		
School "	5,785 18		
		13,456 43	13,456 43
Total County indebtedness		60 990 55	
County bonds			60 000 00
Old General Fund			990 55
		60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness			60 990 55
Cash in treasury		16 682 05	
Remaining indebtedness		44 308 50	
		60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.

Filed January 12, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Jan., 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1900 RECEIPTS.

Oct. 1	To cash on hand	$ 7,388 94	
1	cash from A M Given tax col	105 30	
1	W W Yandell, Co assessor	127 09	
5	A V Davidson, fines	14 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees	39 00	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 00	
	A M Given, tax col fees	12 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	38 85	
13	S W Austin, St. l'nd	24 62	
	Jos Gardner "	103 00	
15	T B Walker, "	633 25	
	" "	633 25	
	" "	337 75	
24	S A Frazer, "	24 80	
27	W J Harris, red'nt'n	23 58	
31	Jas Daniels, "	21 31	
		9,554 62	
Nov. 2	Mary C Mulholland, on State land	176 44	
5	A M Given, Tax col	27 00	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	44 80	
	A M Given, Tax col.	3 217 15	
17	" "	4 246 84	
24	" "	5,324 11	
27	" "	8,512 59	
17	Alvin Thompson, on State land	55 41	
19	T B Rickey, red'mtn	11 00	
	" "	21 11	
21	Geo W Davis, St. land	13 40	
	Annie Hanson "	605 00	
		31 831 27	
Dec 3	A M Given tax col.	8,237 11	
	W W Yandell Co. Assessor	92 25	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees	23 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees	58 75	
4	A A Cashbaugh, St. l'd	22 40	
	A M Given, tax col. fees	24 00	
10	J E Meroney, Cl'k fines	40 00	
	C & C R'y tax	725 25	
16	W R Carpenter, St. l'nd	13 30	
17	W H Vaughn, red'mtn	36 57	
19	T H Woodworth, fines	72 40	
24	A A Cashbaugh, St. lnd	153 00	
	Thos B Walker, "	674 22	
26	Mrs L Schaiten, redmt	1 76	
27	F A Gardner, St. and	616 00	
	John F Sanders, "	535 15	
		43,166 02	

DISBURSEMENTS

Oct.—By Bishop School Bond (Old) Fund	1 24	
General Expense	753 41	
General Road	236 04	
Bridge	105 00	
Hospital	44 80	
"	57 50	
Road Dist, No. 5	56 50	
" " " 1	77 90	
" " " 2	162 75	
" " " 3	62 0	
" " " 4	1 624 98	
Salary Fund	430 00	
"	217 50	
Bishop School	168 50	
Big Pine	65 00	
Fish Springs	273 00	
Irving	27 75	
Independence	148 50	
Lone Pine	73 00	
Milton	60 0	
Poleta	151 00	
Round Valley	30 00	
Riverside	70 0	
Station	67 55	
Taboose	86 5	
Union	60 00	
Valley	75 00	
Warm Springs	44 00	
Big Pine Library		
	5 049 53	
Nov.—By Salary Fund	1 134 48	
General Expense	1 461 42	
Hospital	36 00	
Big Pine Sch'l Bond	33	
Road Dist No 5	2 00	
Bishop School	240 00	
Big Pine	90 00	
Panamint	80 00	
Fish Spring	79 40	
Darwin	65 00	
Independence	180 00	
Milton	70 00	
Lone Pine	182 50	
Riverside	30 00	
Taboose	78 00	
Union	17 50	
Warm Spring	37 50	
Fish Spring Library	12 45	
	8 840 11	
Dec—By General Ex. F'd	561 20	
Property Tax	2 25	
Hospital	30 00	
Salary	1 024 98	
Taboose Schl bond.	165 00	
Station " "	105 00	
County School	18 00	
Teachers' Library	13 45	
Bishop School	504 28	
Big Pine	262 25	
Darwin	130 00	
Fish Springs	80 00	
Irving	389 15	
Independence	135 00	
Keeler	73 00	
Lone Pine	140 00	

OFFICIAL.

Milton	70 00
Poleta	160 35
Riverside	166 96
Round Valley	84 60
Panamint	104 15
Station	94 10
Taboose	120 00
Union	163 50
Valley	96 27
Warm Springs	119 00
Big Pine Schl Lib'ry	16 82
Independence "	11 40
Panamint "	8 10
Station "	6 35
Valley "	3 60
Sundry "	38 25
State General Fund	12 748 45
Cash on hand	16 682 05
	43 166 02 43 166 02

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

January 1, 1901.

Salary Fund	1 4 61	
General Expense	4 278 54	
State General	130 48	
Hospital	1 354 89	
County bond	878 36	
General road	999 15	
Road District No 1	650 20	
" " " 2	771 92	
" " " 3	991 99	
" " " 4	757 99	
" " " 5	322 80	
Unapportioned county	29 14	
Road Poll tax	83 10	
Bridge	607 64	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County Sch'l Fund	346 31	
State School	18 85	
Property tax		1 14
Various school funds:		
Bishop		36 71
Big Pine	20 62	
Panamint	43 27	
Fish Spring	138 97	
Irving	60 88	
Independence	92 83	
Keeler	133 00	
Lone Pine	375 91	
Milton	148 21	
Poleta	18 26	
Round Valley	114 12	
Riverside	29 14	
Station	59 67	
Taboose	63 87	
Union	22 39	
Valley	187 39	
Warm Spring	2 76	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	94 32	
Big Pine	14 15	
Fish Springs		1 99
Irving	52 50	
Independence	14 87	
Keeler	34 63	
Lone Pine	57 03	
Milton	5 85	
Poleta	21 17	
Round Valley	42 33	
Riverside	8 61	
Station	27 60	
Taboose	10 76	
Union	19 33	
Valley	10 18	
Warm Springs	33 99	
Darwin	8 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	11 22	
Big Pine " "	750 97	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	70 73	
Poleta " "	39 30	
Valley " "	69 55	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,241 40	
Estates	144 67	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	69 78	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Cash on hand		16 682 05
	16 721 89	16 721 89

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan., 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Clerk
By W. O. Meroney, Depty Clerk.

Examined and approved Jan. 12, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed Jan., 11, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Auditor.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Mar. 20, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAVID M. ROGERS, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 886, for the S ½ N E ¼ and N ½ S E ¼ Sec. 26 T. 13 S. R 35 E, M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Jarius D. Mairs, Lemuel Baxter, James E. Laird, George Wood, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,
SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to PETER McGANN,
Near Camp Independence, Cal.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	2:50 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:25 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	185	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:50 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	252	4:55 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	3:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening, where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at

WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Regard Peruna as Their Shield Against Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrhal Diseases.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, Late Candidate for the Presidency.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the eminent barrister, of Washington, D. C., is the only woman who has ever been a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. She is the best known woman in America. As the pioneer of her sex in the legal profession she has gathered fame and fortune. In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., she says:

"I have used your Peruna both for myself and my mother, Mrs. Hanna J. Bennett, now in her 88th year, and I find it an invaluable remedy for cold, catarrh, hay fever and kindred diseases; also a good tonic for feeble and old people, or those run down, and with nerves unstrung."

Yours truly,
Belva A. Lockwood.

Peruna cures catarrh by removing the cause, inflamed mucous membranes.

Dr. Hartman, the compounder of Peruna, once said, in a lecture to women: "A great number of women consult me every year. I often have occasion to say to these patients: 'I fear you have catarrh, madam.' They will generally reply, 'Oh, no, I never had catarrh. My nose is perfectly clear, and my breath is not bad. I am not troubled with coughing or spitting, or any other disagreeable symptoms of catarrh.' 'But, my dear madam, you may have catarrh all the same. Catarrh is not always located in the head. You may have catarrh of the lungs, or stomach, or liver, or kidneys, and especially you may have catarrh of the pelvic organs.'"

Mrs. T. J. Ballard, Eureka Springs, Ark., cured of a severe case of catarrh by Peruna.

The Doctor went on to say: "I have been preaching this doctrine for the last forty years, but there are a vast multitude of women who have never heard it yet. Catarrh may attack any organ of the body. Women are especially liable to catarrh of the pelvic organs. There are one hundred cases of catarrh of the pelvic organs to one of catarrh of the head. Most people think, because they have not catarrh of the head, they have not catarrh at all. This is a great mistake, and is the cause of many cases of sickness and death."

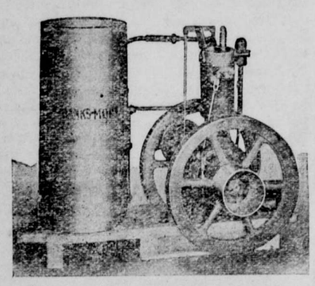
Mrs. T. Pelton, 562 St. Anthony avenue, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "Peruna has done wonders for me. It has cured my headache and palpitation of the heart; has built up my whole system. I cheerfully recommend Peruna to all sufferers afflicted with catarrh. My mother is never without Peruna. When one is tired and generally out of sorts, if Peruna is taken it immediately removes that tired feeling."

Mrs. T. Pelton.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co's



1½ H. P.

GASOLINE ENGINE

Pumps Water, Saws Wood, Grinds Feed, and costs two cents an hour to run.

Get full particulars from 310 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.; First and Stark Streets, Portland, Or.; Los Angeles, Cal.

The Abused Mule.

The wickedness of mules is a standing joke, and you are always hearing them abused. Ever see a team of mules run away? Almost every day you see a family horse running away, usually with screaming women and children in the buggy, but did you ever see a mule run away? Did you ever personally know a mule to kick any one? The fact is, the mule works hard on light feed and gets nothing but abuse.—Atchison Globe.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Good Man's Joke.

Two gentlemen of the cloth were standing on a corner the other day. Evidently they were talking about extra services to be held during the week.

"I anticipate a great awakening in my church," said the first speaker.

"My people never go to sleep," said the second.

"Ah, there comes my car," replied the first, and they parted company.—Albany Journal.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The purest purification is the purification which purifies the purity of purificasionists.

All first-class dealers sell Gilt Edge Whiskey. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

The actors' green room is so called because its floor in the time of Shakespeare was always covered with green rushes.

Mediæval knights often took a voluntary oath that they would never spare the life of an enemy.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family." WILHELMINA NAGEL, 1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Competent, but Uncanny.

A. A. Gallagher, district passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad, while en route south was taken quite ill and was compelled to stop at Montgomery, Ala. He went to a hotel and sent for a physician.

The medical man said:

"You have a case of pneumonia and must have a nurse."

"All right," said Gallagher. "Do you know a good nurse you can send to look after me?"

The doctor said he did and would have the nurse at the hotel within an hour. In about an hour a colored woman who measured about nine feet in girth put in an appearance, and Gallagher asked her if she had ever nursed sick people.

"Yes, indeed," she replied. "I'ze had considerable sperience with ailing pussons. I nussed Marster John, and he died; then I nussed Mistress Lucy, and she died; then I nussed Mistress Lucy's sister. The doctor didn't think she was so very poorly, but she done died."

"Have you had any other experience in nursing?" asked Gallagher.

"Yes, indeed. Only last week I left Colonel Carter's house, where I nussed the colonel for five days."

"Well, did the colonel get well?" asked Gallagher.

"No. The colonel he died, too, but Dr. Jones, who 'tended him, run a big knife into the colonel and opened him up. The doctor had been out late the night before and was a little nervous. The knife sort of slipped and just about cut the colonel's heart out. Then the doctor said all h— couldn't save him."

"You seem to be a good nurse," said Gallagher, "and you're engaged."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not So Far Gone.

The last letter he received from wifey conveyed the intelligence that she was quite sick, and of course he was considerably worried. But he was comforted by the fact that she was with her mother. He wrote her an affectionate letter and told her to be sure and let him know if she grew worse. The next letter conveyed the intelligence that she was a little worse, though the doctor said it was nothing serious. But he worried a great deal.

The next afternoon a telegraph boy sauntered into his office with the usual nonchalance of a messenger boy conveying a "rush" message and shoved the book under hubby's nose.

"Is dis Mr. Blank?" asked the boy.

"Yes," gasped hubby, cold chills chasing up and down his spine.

"Message f'r you. Sign here. De charges is 60 cents."

Hubby grabbed the fateful manila envelope and hastily tore it open. What he suffered while tremblingly unfolding the bit of yellow paper can be imagined, but not described. He was almost afraid to read it, but finally he nerved himself for the worst. This is what he read:

"Turn off the water and don't forget to give the bird plenty of seed."—Omaha World-Herald.

PHOTOGRAPHING HORSES.

Little Tricks of the Camera to Get the Best Effects.

"It is no easy matter to make a good horse picture," said Alfred J. Meyer, of Pach Brothers, "although every amateur thinks himself equal to the task. A horse must be taken from the proper point or his owner will not recognize the picture. If the camera is too near the subject certain points will be exaggerated in the photograph. The best results are obtained by placing the horse on a slight incline, so that the fore feet are a trifle higher than the hind feet. This position throws the head up. Then snapping the fingers or making any slight noise will cause the animal to prick up his ears, and at the moment when he is in this position of attention the photographer makes the picture.

"When horses in harness are to be photographed they must be posed on level ground or on a slight incline. To make them look alive a hat or a card is sometimes scaled in front of them, and at the moment when they look up the snap shot is made. When pictures of horses in action are made we usually place the camera near the ground, and by that means we get the best hoof positions, which cannot be secured when the camera is held or placed at the ordinary height. To make pictures of jumping horses the same method is employed, and the height of the jump is sometimes exaggerated by placed the camera below the track level. An excavation is made in the ground for that purpose, and pictures made from there increase the apparent height of hurdles and make a small jump look like something remarkable."—New York Tribune.

BITS FOR BOOKWORMS

Mrs. Humphry Ward is one of the few women who have deliberately prepared themselves for a literary life. She spent eight years in study in the Bodleian Library in Oxford.

Miss Mary Johnston has almost completed her third novel, which, under the title of "Audrey," will begin as a serial. Her second novel, "To Have and To Hold," is in its two hundred and eighteleth thousand.

An authoritative and sympathetic "Life of the Emperor Frederick," father of the present Kaiser, edited from the German of "Margaretha von Poschinger," with an introduction by Sidney Whitman, is to be brought out soon.

James Lane Allen's "The Mettle of Your Pastures," which was announced a year ago and was generally thought to have been finally published under the title of "The Reign of Law," is a distinct novel, which will probably see light some time soon. It has been so far withheld, as, for certain reasons Mr. Allen wished to bring out "The Reign of Law" first.

It is rather strange that the author of "With Hoops of Steel" should be a woman, who, according to the title page, is Florence Finch Kelly. The story itself is thoroughly masculine in its theme and in its treatment. It tells of the plains of the far West, of cattlemen and ranchmen, and of man's friendship for man. In fact, it is just the sort of a story that usually comes from a man. Nevertheless, a woman has written it and written it well.

The books that publishers issue especially for the holiday trade nowadays are usually illustrated editions of new or standard books that are always in demand and that may be expected to sell nearly as well at other times of the year. But people of good taste and culture, according to the testimony of many publishers, are getting more and more to give for Christmas presents fine editions of good books that have no special characteristics to mark them as holiday books.

Unsatisfied.

He mourned his lot
Because he had to win his way,
Because he had to vie with men,
Because no kindly fairies brought
Unearned, unfought-for gifts to lay
In heaps down at his feet, and when
His efforts were rewarded, still
He mourned that those rewards were not
Such as to ever quite fulfill
The glad anticipations he had known!
He marked the blessings that his rival sought
And won—and then thought of his own
And mourned his lot!

He mourned his lot
Because, when Fortune came, at last,
And, smiling sweetly on him, brought
The honor he had craved and men
Perceived his worth, sweet Youth had passed
And left him bent and pale! And when
They went among the monuments and sought
A place for him, and laid him there
Upon a noble knoll—a favored spot
Begirt with flowers, beautiful and rare—
Perchance he looked back at them—I know not—
From some ethereal realm somewhere
And mourned his lot!
—Chicago Times-Herald.

Rough on the Old Man.

Senator Lucien Baker tells a good story on himself. When his son had completed his education at Ann Arbor he announced his intention of going into the newspaper business. "Why don't you come into my office and read law?" the Senator asked. "Because, father," the young man replied, "I don't believe an honest man can be a lawyer."

Field of Waterloo Public Park.

The battlefield of Waterloo is now a public park and tourists are taken there daily on a coach from Brussels. In the center of the field is an artificial mound 200 feet high. At the summit is a bronze lion weighing twenty-eight tons, cast of captured French cannon.

How unfortunate that everything a man loses around a house does not tick like a clock so that he could find it easily.

"The ideal woman," says a noted man, "has given way to the ordeal woman."

HARD TO BEAR.

Story of a Druggist Who Was Always Compounding Remedies for Others Yet Suffered Agonies Himself.

From the Republican, Eldorado, Ill.

Perhaps in no case where stomach trouble has the ailment has the efficiency of a popular remedy been so thoroughly demonstrated as in the case of W. E. Mathis, a prominent druggist of Eldorado, Ill. The story, as told by Mathis, is as follows:

"In the spring of 1894 I had a very serious case of indigestion. My stomach commenced to give me great trouble, and, while I knew the nature of the pain, I did not at first use the proper precaution. For some time I did not pay any attention, but it gradually grew worse, when I consulted a physician, who prescribed for me. I used his medicine according to instructions. I began to experience nervous spells, became subject to congestion of the stomach, and considered myself in a precarious condition. The physician's medicine and other remedies I tried failed to benefit me.

"One day a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I considered it a useless experiment, but as I had tried everything else, I agreed to take them. That was three and a half years ago. When I had used three boxes I could note very plainly the change for the better. When I had used the seventh box I was cured.

"The pills have not only cured the indigestion, but they have also cured my nervousness, my blood is in perfect condition, and they have brought my weight from 140 pounds at the commencement of the stomach trouble to 180 at present.

"If any one who reads this desires to know more of my experience I will gladly answer letters which enclose stamp for reply.

Signed,
W. E. MATHIS,

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 27th day of June, 1900.

THOS. D. MORRIS, Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold at all druggists or will be sent direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Price 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2.50.

Sword of a Thousand Pieces.

What do you think of a sword blade that contains a thousand sheets of metal? Yet they are not uncommon and, as you will readily imagine, are of oriental workmanship. Our painstaking, patient Japanese friends are the makers of them, and a few days ago I had the pleasure of seeing one in a Fourth avenue curiosity shop and had its method of manufacture explained.

The blades of these sabers are made from magnetic iron ores. The steel is produced in small, very thin sheets, and the workman begins by fixing one of them to the end of an iron rod which serves as a handle. To this are soldered other small sheets until the mass has a length of about eight inches, a width of about two inches and a thickness of a little more than a quarter of an inch.

This bar is brought to a white heat, doubled on itself and hammered until it is down to its original dimensions. This process is repeated 15 times. Four similar bars are then soldered together, doubled upon themselves, resoldered and heated, the operation being repeated five times. This process makes the superposed layers so thin that a saber contains at least a thousand sheets of metal.

If you find one of these swords that has a veined appearance, you may know it is caused by alternate layers of iron and steel being soldered together.—New York Herald.

Great Drawing to a Bobtail Pair.

"The most remarkable draw I ever saw made at poker was in a Chicago club one night," said a Chicago man. "There were five of us in a little social game, with a limit of $25 and all jack pots. A friend of mine whom I will call Jones was dealing. I was first under the guns and passed, as did also the two men sitting next. The fifth man—we will say his name was Brown—opened the pot for $5. Jones didn't have the shadow of a thing in his hands, but he raised Brown $10, intending to stand pat and bluff it out. Brown had three aces, and he came back at Jones with $10 better.

"Now, instead of laying down, as a wise man should in a case like that, Jones determined to see it through. He knew, of course, that it would be useless to try to bluff, so he drew three cards to a king and queen of spades. Brown had drawn two cards to his aces and had got a small pair. As a bait he led off the betting with $5. Jones hadn't looked at his hand until Brown bet, and when he picked up his cards he almost fell dead. He had drawn an ace, jack and ten of spades, making a royal flush. They raised each other back and forth until one or the other had all his money in, and when the hands were shown the game broke up right there."—Washington Post.

The Time to Break the Rule.

There is an anecdote in some volume of French theatrical memoirs narrating an experience of Mlle. Clairon, the great tragic actress, with a pupil of hers, a girl of strong natural gifts for the histrionic art, but far too frequent and too exuberant in her gesticulation. So when the pupil was once to appear before the public in a recitation Mlle. Clairon bound the girl's arms to her side by a stiff thread and sent her thus upon the stage.

With the first strong feeling she had to express the pupil tried to raise her arms, only to be restrained by the thread. A dozen times in the course of her recitation she was prevented from making the gestures she desired until at the very end she could stand it no longer, and in the climax of her emotion she broke her bonds and swung her hands to her head.

When she came off the stage, she went humbly to where Mlle. Clairon was standing in the wings and apologized for having snapped the thread.

"But you did quite right!" said the teacher. "That was the time to make the gesture, not before!"—Brander Matthews in Harper's Magazine.

The Coroner's Two Verdicts.

"Inquests are sometimes very funny affairs," remarked a western man. "I remember one in the early days of my county in Kansas. A man was found dead by the side of a small stream out on the prairie. No mark was found on his well dressed body. His gun was fully loaded in his hip pocket, and $25 was found in his pocketbook. Of course the coroner took charge of the money. A jury was impaneled and after finishing its deliberations found that the man clearly died of heart failure.

The coroner promptly paid from the dead man's pile the $12 due for expenses and discharged the jury. The $13 remaining bothered him. He argued that to turn that $13 over to the county, to be held in trust for the man's possible relatives, would be the same as throwing it away. The man was a stranger in those parts. Possibly he had no friends.

The coroner was equal to the occasion, however. He declared himself dissatisfied with the verdict and called the jury together again. They sat on the body a second time and found exactly the same verdict, but the coroner's mind was at ease. The $25 was exhausted."—Washington Star.

Less Hopeful For Himself.

George, the colored janitor, needed some money and went to the church treasurer for it.

"There isn't a cent in my hands just now, George," said that officer, "and won't be till next Sunday's collections are handed over. Can't you wait till then?"

"Don't see how I kin, Mistah Gubney," persisted George. "K'yarn't run de house widout money."

"The best I can do for you," returned the treasurer, "will be to advance you $3 out of my own pocket and run my risk of getting it back from the church."

"Well, suh," solemnly rejoined the janitor, "ef you don't git it back 'm de chu'ch, Mistah Gubney, you'll git yo' reward in de good world, but it's diffn't wid me. Ef I cain't git dat free dollahs f'm you, I'd like t' know whah I kin!"—Chicago Tribune.

Suspicious.

Benevolent Old Gentleman (to fellow passenger)—How fast we travel! But, ah, young man, have you ever thought of the flight of time? Think of the fleeting hours of youth, the golden days that swiftly pass away. Have you ever counted the minutes—

Battersby (unregenerate and suspicious)—What are you trying to do? Sell me a watch?—London Nuggets.

The Trust Problem.

To a thoughtful mind, the trust problem is one of serious import. It must be firmly grappled with, for it creeps into society before you are aware of its existence, in this respect much resembling the various disorders which attack the stomach, such as constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia and biliousness. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure all such ailments, and prevent la grippe, malarial fever and ague. Be sure to give it a trial.

Some men would walk a mile to boycott a tramway monopoly and turn their earnings over to the leather trust.

There is no remedy that can equal Garfield Tea for the cure of all derangements of the liver; it has for years been the standard by which other remedies are judged.

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LUCAS COUNTY,

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL. } A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
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Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

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Complete Life of Queen Victoria. Best book, best terms. Outfit Mailed free. Address S. C. Miller & Co., Portland, Or.

Happiness.

Some folks tries so hard ter be happy in dis worl' dey gits miserable tryin. Happiness is allus whar you ain't lookin fer it.—Atlanta Constitution.

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Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The true secret of its wonderful popularity is explained entirely and only, by its unapproachable *Merit.*

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable, which accomplished wonders astonishing to the medical profession,

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Includes the concentrated values of the best-known vegetable remedies, united by such an original and peculiar combination, proportion and process as to secure curative power peculiar to itself.

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the best blood purifier ever produced.

Its cures of dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic, nerve-builder and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

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Two Cylinder Press Bargains.

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The other is a 6-column quarto, specially built, Campbell drum cylinder, wire springs, table distribution, and carrying *four form rollers.*

These presses are both exceptionally fitted for country work and we will offer them at lower figures than such presses were ever offered before in this market.

Reasonable time payments can be given if desired. Now is your chance if you want a good cylinder cheap. American Type Founders' Company, 405 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Exactly What You Want.

A handy little box (just right for a lady's purse or a gentleman's vest pocket) of Cascarets Candy Cathartic, prevents illness. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

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When you need whiskey, always ask for the best quality, Kentucky Favorite, of Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

The Best Herb Tea.

Garfield Tea is made from HERBS; there are no harmful drugs in its composition. It is the best blood purifier known to medical science.

The Best Preparation for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

When to Select Diamonds.

"It may appear strange to you," said a diamond expert, "but damp, murky weather practically kills the diamond business. No dealer dare buy for fear of cheating himself. The purest white diamond will on one of these dark, foggy days take on a straw shade and to all appearances is off color. Always pick out a diamond on a clear day, but see to it that you have a good light on the gem, for many dealers tint their ceilings and walls a delicate hue, 'which gives the stone a bluish tint which it does not or should not possess in a clear light.'"—Washington Star.

Just the Opposite.

"When I first met you," cried the woman who had been married for her money, "you occupied a low, menial position, but now, thanks to me, your position"—

"Is a hymeneal one," her husband interrupted.—Exchange.

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"Mars can boast a much older civilization than ours."

"Say, how their first families will look down on ours when we begin to get chummy!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Energy will do anything that can be done in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two legged animal a man without it.

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Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

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Nervous Prostration and the Liquor, Morphine, and Tobacco Habits Cured at the

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It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that really cures and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands, it will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid, $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis.

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FOR 10c. STAMPS and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples including above, also Spelta (60 bu. per A.) Oats, (250 bushel per A.) Rape, Barley, (173 bu. per A.) Peaoat, etc. Worth $10, to get a start.

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in the night Croup comes, choking and strangling your little one—attempting to take away the life so dear to you.

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at this time is the friend in need. It will relieve the sufferer at once, and by healing membrane of throat and lungs prevent a further attack. Don't delay one day, mothers. If you haven't ACKER'S get it. ACKER'S will cure Coughs and colds in a day.

"Two of my children owe their lives to ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY. It relieves at once. I am never without it."
MRS. F. G. WEBER, Buffalo.

Write to us for testimonials and free illustrated book on Consumption.

Sold at 25c, 50c and $1.00 a bottle. If you are not satisfied return the bottle to your druggist, and get your money back. W. H. Hooker & Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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THE FOUR GUESTS.

A knock at the door—but he
Was dreaming a dream of fame;
And the one who knocked drew softly back,
And never again he came.
A knock at the door—as soft—
As soft—as shy—as a dove.
But the dreamer dreamed till the guest was gone—
And the guest was Love.

A knock at the door—again
The dreamer dreamed away
Unheeding—deaf to the gentle call
Of the one who came that day.
A knock at the door—no more
The guest to that door came.
Yet the dreamer dreamed of the one who called—
For the guest was Fame.

A knock at the door—but still
He gave it no reply;
And the waiting guest gave a cheery hail
Ere he slowly wandered by.
A knock at the door—in dreams
The dreamer fain would grope,
Till the guest stole on, with a humbled sigh—
And the guest was Hope.

A knock at the door—'twas loud,
With might in every stroke;
And the dreamer stopped in his dreaming thought,
And suddenly awoke.
A knock at the door—he ran
With the swiftness of a breath;
And the door swung wide, and the guest came in—
And the guest was Death.
—Baltimore American.

AFTER 12 MIDNIGHT

I.

THE man who speaks loudly in public places of the valuables of his sideboard and the insecurity of his front door may safely be put down as an amiable idiot. Yet Thomas Nedham of the firm of Nedham & Wilkins was no fool. He was reputed to be a cute man of business, who knew how to keep his counsel when his money was at stake, and yet here he was to-night, on the front seat of a crowded omnibus, boasting to his neighbor that his silver-plate was the heaviest in all Hampstead.

"Burglars?" he laughed, in answer to a question. "I have been thirty years a householder, and never one of the gentry has deigned to visit me. I often think that the man who takes no precaution comes off best in this matter. I have known some men spent a fortune in locks and bolts, and have a housebreaker in as regularly as the chimney sweep. You did not know my partner, Wilkins? He's been dead these dozen years, and before things went wrong with him, and I bought him out, he had a collection of coins worth £1,000. Well, he kept the treasure in a room whose windows were sheathed nightly in heavy shutters, bolted and bolted again. But, of course, he rose one fine morning to find the lot gone. That broke the old fellow's heart, and from then till they placed him in Norwood cemetery he was never off the rocks."

As the old gentleman proceeded in a lower voice to tell stories of the burglaries that he had known befall his friends, the tall young fellow immediately behind him showed evident signs of nervousness. He shifted uneasily in his seat, and, as ever and anon, the gaslights were passed, his pinched face showed white, and his big eyes seemed riveted on the jovial Nedham. When the merchant left the 'bus with a hearty "good night!" to all and sundry, the stripling rose and slipped off, too.

Twelve midnight had long since boomed from the church steeple opposite, and still Thomas Nedham, city merchant and importer, lay wide awake. Usually he was a heavy sleeper, but to-night slumber had deserted him.

His active brain insisted on scrutinizing and dissecting the stock and share list of the previous day, and gamboling through his now silent city warehouse. The old gentleman chuckled as he held his eyes tight, and conjured before him the thousands of great bales that lumbered every inch of his stores.

"Wonderful!" he said audibly. "What a great thing may sometimes grow from a small one, to be sure! Only thirty years ago and I was wondering how I could meet a bill for £2 15s. Now, new blocks added, six and fifty warehouses, piles of paying work and still growing, growing, growing. Wonder what Wilkins would think of it all if he were looking up now? Poor Wilkins! They tell me he died declaring that I had robbed him. That was a hard thing to say. No robbery, say I, but a business transaction. Besides, in any case, it was a question of tit-for-tat. But for Wilkins I should not have been a bachelor."

Nedham moved uneasily in bed, and, through a doorway arched with troubled memory, he stole to the land of forgetfulness.

How long he slept he hardly knew, but he woke with a start. He had the distinct impression that he felt warm breath on his face, and, springing out of bed, he switched on the electric light. No trace of an intruder was in the room, but the door, which Nedham felt sure he had shut, stood partly ajar.

Hastily pulling on his dressing gown and shoving his bare feet into slippers, he reached a heavy riding crop from the wall and stumbled downstairs. As he opened the drawing room door there was the shuffle of hasty feet, and when the light went up a tall young fellow, shabbily dressed, stood revealed. The two men faced each other across the table, Nedham gripping tight the whip handle.

"Now," he said, in a wonderfully composed voice, "I've caught you clean. What in all the world may you want here?"

The youngster removed his battered hat, and his eyes fell as a tinge of color rose to his cheek.

"A straight question demands a straight answer," he replied. "I am in quest of some of the silver plate you boasted about on the top of the Hampstead 'bus last night. I overheard that conversation."

Nedham laughed, and laid the crop on the table.

"You young fool!" he said. "You do not know Tom Nedham, or you would not have tried this mug's game on." He rubbed his hands. "Tom Nedham has never been known to be caught napping—never!"

"I have heard said," replied the burglar nervously, "that you are a smart man of business—a very smart man of business," he added, raising his eyes and looking Nedham squarely in the face,

"You flatter me, young man," chuckled the portly merchant. "And who, may I ask, reported so favorably of me?"

"My name," replied the stripling, leaning over the table—"my name is Wilkins; my father was your partner." And having fired that shot he awaited results.

II.

Nedham shivered slightly and his face changed color. In a moment, however, he had mastered himself.

"Ah," he said, lightly, "are you the boy I've heard him speak so often about? How strangely people meet sometimes! Who could have dreamed that I should have had the pleasure of seeing you at such an unlikely hour and place? Sit down, sir—sit down!"

The stripling sat in silence; for a minute no words passed.

"I suppose," Wilkins muttered at last, "you will now send for the police?"

The merchant laughed loudly as he lay back in his chair.

"Why police?" he said. "You have not robbed me."

"I had that intention," was the reply. "But, like most of my other schemes in life, it did not come off. But, remember, if I had cleared your sideboard I should not have called myself a robber—not even a law-breaker. My father has told me that you robbed him, and were the cause of his ruin at the end."

Nedham drew himself up, fidgeting on his seat.

"I do assure you," he said soothingly, "there is no vestige of truth in the accusation. You may not know that your father was subject to hallucination long before we parted company."

"I disagree with you, sir," put in the other, with a trembling lip. "But that is all past now, and need not be mourned over. My father is far beyond business trickery at this moment. But, candidly, I bear you a bitter grudge, and ever will do so. So does another—my mother."

"Your mother?" queried the old man, in a whisper. "She is still alive, then? Ah, the mention of her brings back to me the days of youth. I presume your father never told you how he came between us, and made the only woman I ever loved his wife? I——"

"I am in no mood for sentiment," the young man interrupted. "And, besides, that, too, is a bygone. What I do know is that the terrible crash came unexpectedly, and brought down to the earth like a card-castle all that made for happiness with us. I had to leave college, and, though I have tried, I never have been able to mend the broken thread of my life. But all this does not interest you." And he moved toward the door.

As the gentleman-burglar passed into the hall he turned with a forced smile and said:

"I came by the back door and will go by it, I presume?"

"Not at all!" cried Nedham effusively. "No visitor at Woodlands has ever been allowed to do that. Let me show you out by the front door, and, when next you come to see me, perhaps you will give me fairer warning than you did this morning."

He opened the door and held out his hand. The youngster took it coldly.

"By the way," said the merchant, "is your mother in need of money?"

"Money?" said Wilkins, drawing himself up proudly on the doorstep. "Charity? And from such as you? Thank God, we are not yet reduced to that level!"

And so saying, he passed out into the night.

Nedham listened to the retreating footsteps for some moments, and then quietly shut the door.

"Queer fellow, certainly!" he chuckled. "But a boy of spirit—ay, a boy of spirit!" he added emphatically, as he pulled on the bolts.

The Australian branch of Mr. Nedham's business, which he opened at Melbourne some four years ago, is thriving beyond all expectations. But when business friends congratulate Mr. Nedham, he laughs and says:

"I mustn't take the credit. It's young Wilkins' concern. I'm taking him into partnership with the New Year."

Odd Effect of the Sun.

The effect of strong and continual sunshine on the features is, it seems, most damaging. A writer in a Sydney paper points out that the women in some parts of Queensland are contracting a lifted upper lip. This he attributes to the fierce Queensland sunlight, which causes one to contract the facial muscles near the eyes in order to avoid the glare. The rest of the face is, of course, affected by these muscles.

Every girl of sixteen has so many important secrets with her girl friends that she longs for a cipher when she talks to them over the telephone.

BASE-BURNER THE THING.

The Old Man Says It Beats Other Heaters and that Steam and Hot Air Won't Do for the Family Use

"Well you can talk about your steam heat and your hot water pipes and your furnaces and your natural gas all you want to, but as for me give me the good old-fashioned base-burner," said the old man as he stretched out his hands toward a glowing pattern of his favorite heater of the style of about 1885. "There's something kind of artificial about these other things, even natural gas," he continued. "Some way or another they don't go to the spot—not with me. They make me feel just like I had on a new pair of boots, and mighty bad fitting ones at that. They go against the grain and don't make me feel at home. And, besides, they don't always deliver the goods. Now, just look at this one. You bet it delivers the goods all the time."

The old gentleman was right, at the moment, at least, for in the lamplight you could fairly see the heat shooting away from the base-burner. The thermometer registered 87 degrees and the furniture near by was beginning to smell "scorchy" and little warts in the paint had raised up on the side next the stove.

"Yes, sir," went on the base-burner advocate, "you can't find anything that'll touch the base-burner." (Certainly his proposition would not have been disputed just then.) "There's a lot of poetry to be found looking into a base-burner that is in good working order. Now, where are you going to find any poetry in looking down into a register that is spouting up nothing but a big stream of hot air, and how are you going to find it putting your feet up against a steam radiator? Shucks! There's nothing in the world like a base-burner for the family to gather around. I tell you the base-burner is the heart of the home. Here the children and the old folks can get together in the right kind of style. Imagine a family gathering around a steam coil or snuggling up to the hot air shooting up from the furnace. That would promote a family feeling in fine style, wouldn't it?"

"You see, the old base-burner, with its ruddy glow and radiating heat, just sends out good feeling that can't be resisted. When the winter blasts are howling outside, fairly shaking the chimney, and shrieking around the corners and banking up the snow against the side of the house, then's the time you realize what home would be without a base-burner. That's the time that all of us hustle up to the stove in a kind of semi-circle. Nobody gets clear behind the stove, where the chimney is, but that's the only place they leave clear. Then we just have a good old family talk. Me and the boys yank off our boots so's to get real comfortable and the women folks peel the apples an' we crack nuts, eat popcorn an' drink cider an' have the all-firedest good time you ever did see.

"Then if any of the boys has got bruises on their ankles where their boots rubbed while they were tryin' to skate, this is the time that mother gets out her home-made salve and fixes 'em up. You can't do tricks like that in front of a hot water radiator. I s'pose if the boys broke through the ice and come in with their feet wet they could, maybe, dry with furnace er steam heat, but they couldn't do it quick and do it good and right, like they could with the old base-burner.

"An' you say all you please about these new-fangled heats, but you can't make me believe that you er me could look at 'em hard enough er long enough to see things in 'em. They wouldn't help you none to solve yer problems er lighten yer burdens. But you can git all that kind of help out of the base-burner. Ye can see figures and things in the red-hot coals you couldn't find in no radiators er registers. I've looked into them coals many and many a time and found out how to do just the right thing. All I had to do was to keep lookin' there long enough and the way was made clear. Why, I want to tell you a good base burner just beats a crack fortune teller all to pieces every day in the week. And all this is the reason why I maintain that a base-burner is the only thing to have in the house fer heatin' purposes and fer gettin' the family together and makin' 'em feel right."

AROUND THE OLD BASEBURNER.

VEILS AND THE EYESIGHT.

Women Often Ruin Their Vision by Wearing Such Gauze.

One would naturally suppose the eyesight is of such inestimable value that rational human beings would scrupulously shun all risk of impairing it, and that above all things fashion should not be permitted to decree modes whose effect is to weaken that most sensitive of the organs, the eye. Yet it is a deplorable fact that many of the fashions are blindly followed by the fair sex at the behest of some "leader" in the gay world of society.

The veil is one of the fashions of the present, as it has been of past times. The sex is divided in opinion as to the effects of the veil upon the vision, but where you will find one to maintain that such an adornment fades the complexion you will find ten to aver that no penalties would prevent them from wearing it.

Go and ask an oculist his opinion, and what he has to say on the topic is to plump condemnation upon every veil that is worn. Yet he will admit that, while some nets are extremely dangerous and deleterious to the eyes, others are almost uninjurious. There are fashions in nets and gauzes, and many are the variations with which the veil is worn, but in England it always covers the eyes, and it is here that the danger arises.

Of all the veils ever tried, the ideal one is yet to be discovered. Some women can trace step by step its evolution throughout the century. They have heard their grandmothers talk about the white lace "fall" that used to be liked, and themselves can recollect the thick green, blue, gray, white and green gauze horrors worn to protect the complexion from tan. Those veils were followed by thinner silk ones, which in their turn were deposed in favor of those of thread lace, after which came the many abominations still exploited, to wit, mesh nets dotted and patterned in various ways.

Just now they are wearing most curtailed ones again, and a feeling has also come in there for the utter banishment of the veil. A more uncomfortable and imbecile affair for afternoon teas than the mask and the chin veil is cannot be imagined.

It is a sign of grace, perhaps, that the question which is being much debated now among smart people is whether the veil does not accomplish so much harm to the visual organ as to outweigh all other considerations in its favor. They wonder whether a veil could not be contrived that would leave the eyes uncovered, while it beautified and protected the rest of the face. As a pattern, nothing could be better than the Turkish woman's yashmak, which is justly held to be the most modest face covering in existence.

The very best is a veil as fine as gossamer, which can also be most becoming, too. It has no spots at all upon it, and so does not worry the poor tortured eyes that have to dodge spots or vainly and unconsciously try to focus them, one of the worst possible exercises to which weak or imperfect sight can be put. The retrograde step is taken by Russian net veiling, which need not, however, be very trying if the mesh be fine, for it is unspotted.

Then come the quite condemned veils, which have chenille spots all over them; they are bad in proportion, as their dots are close and large or scanty and small, but they are less sight-wearing than a veil that is patterned as well as spotted, a veritable agony to sensitive sight. White veils are often much more evil in their effects than black, for the material, be it tulle or net, possesses a faculty for dazzling the vision and making everything seen through it wavering and ill-defined. Finally, has not the case been proven that those who are conscious of strain, a lack of clarity of sight or weariness after wearing a veil, should give up the task of looking smart at the expense of vision. Even the strong argument in favor of veils of a sensible and clear mesh, which the oculists do not attempt to deny, namely, that such nets do keep the eyes from the assaults of grit, especially during a drive or while cycling and motoring, should not appeal to the weak-sighted.

SIGHT TRAPS—FIVE SPECIMENS OF THE INJURIOUS VEIL.

COLOR OF GOLD COINS.

Reasons for Differences in Tint of Coins of French Mintage.

Some time ago a Frenchman placed together a numbers of gold coins of French mintage of the beginning, middle and end of the last century. He was much surprised to see that they differed in color. He set about finding out the reasons for this difference, and the results of his investigations have been published in La Nature.

There is a paleness about the yellow of the ten and twenty-franc pieces which bear the effigies of Napoleon I. and Louis XVIII. that is not observed in the gold of later mintage. One admirer of these coins speaks of their color as a "beautiful paleness" and expresses regret that it is lacking in later coins. The explanation of it is very simple. The alloy that entered into the French gold coins of those days contained as much silver as copper, and it was the silver that gave the coins their interesting paleness.

The coins of the era of Napoleon III. were more golden in hue. The silver had been taken out of the alloy.

The gold coins of to-day have a still warmer and deeper tinge of yellow. This is because the Paris mint, as well as that in London, melts the gold and the copper alloy in hermetically sealed boxes, which prevents the copper from being somewhat bleached, as it always is when it is attacked by hot air; so the present coins have the full warmness of tint that a copper alloy can give.

If the coins of to-day are not so handsome in the opinion of amateur collectors as those issued by the first Napoleon, they are superior to those of either of the Napoleons in the fact that it costs less to make them. The double operation of the oxidation of the copper and cleaning it off the surface of the coin with acids is no longer employed; and the large elimination of copper from the surface of the coins, formerly practiced, made them less resistant under wear and tear than are the coins now in circulation.

PARIS IS BEST FORTIFIED.

Twenty-one Miles of Defenses Now Guard the French Capital.

The best fortified city in the world is Paris. It is defended by seven great forts about the city, eight miles away from its walls; nineteen smaller forts four miles out, each containing three acres and mounting two ninety-five-ton guns. Great stacks of 100-pound melinite shells are ready for these guns to hurl. There are twenty-one miles of continuous fortifications about the town—earth-work walls 150 feet thick at the base and fronted by forty-five-foot moats. So cleverly are the forts masked by long slopes of green turf and the walls by trees and bushes that one can pass in and out of Paris a dozen times and see scarcely a trace of its fortifications.

The range of the ninety-five-ton guns is fourteen miles. To work these guns Paris has 50,000 trained artillerymen among her reservists. She could man every gun twice over, garrison all her forts with infantry reservists and put a dozen cavalry regiments into the field for scouting purposes. Such a performance no other city on earth could rival.

At every 1,000 yards along the inner slope of the fortifications is a three-story guardhouse. Some 20,000 troops could thus be sheltered within call of all attackable points. Every horse over 4 years old is registered. The general staff could choose from some 120,000 horses. There are in Paris 1,600 cabs, with three horses to a cab—48,000 mounts fairly suitable for cavalry. Add 20,000 tram and bus horses and 50,000 draught horses—the balance may be taken as in private hands. The military stores of Paris are boundless. In a day she could arm and clothe 450,000 fighting men with 70,000,000 rounds of melinite cartridges, and at the army bakeries she reserves large stores of grain.

A Spider's Thread.

What we call a spider's thread consists of more than 4,000 threads united.

The girl who used mucilage to keep her hair in curl has been much stuck-up ever since.

Fools are apt to discern the faults of others and overlook their own.

Finding His Hat.

Robbie's hat was lost. He could not find it anywhere, and his mother was waiting for him to go out and do an errand for her.

"Hurry up, Robbie!" she said, coming into the sitting room. "I must have that yeast cake right away."

"I can't find my hat!" said Robbie, beginning to search in every nook and corner. "I guess, mamma, you will have to get somebody else to do that errand for you. I can't go downtown bareheaded."

Just then a wagon drove into the yard, and Uncle Will's voice cried out:

"Where's Robbie? I want to take him out to the farm."

"Here I am, Uncle Will—I'm coming!" cried Robbie.

And what do you suppose?—in less than two seconds Robbie's hat was on his head, and he was bounding out into the yard!

His mother could hardly help smiling at the suddenness with which the little lad had found his hat after he really wanted to; but she knew that it would not do to let his deceit go unpunished, so she hurried out into the yard. Robbie was just scrambling up into the farm wagon.

"Uncle Will," said his mother, "Robbie was going to do an errand for me, but it took him so very long to find his hat—until he heard you call—that I am afraid he will not be back in time to go out to the farm with you to-day."

"Ah!" said Uncle Will; "I see. No, Robbie, do not think I can wait for you to-day. But some other day, when your hat doesn't keep you from getting mamma's errands done first, we will have a fine ride out to the farm."

Robbie felt his disappointment, you may be sure. But he was an honest-minded chap, and by the time he had returned with his mother's yeast-cake he was quite ready to admit in his own heart that his punishment was just what he deserved.

"And, mamma," he said, as he kissed her lovingly, "I don't think I shall ever lose my hat that way again."—Young People's Weekly.

Korean Children.

As a little lass the Korean girl is taught all about domestic work, and begins early to assist her mother in making the family clothes. If too young to paste she can at least hold over the stove the long iron rod to be used in pressing seams. The heating of this rod is the first thing taught a little girl. Later she learns how to paste clothes together, then to wash and iron them.

Now, this use of paste instead of thread is a custom, so far as I know, practiced only by the Koreans. It is done on account of their mode of ironing. To accomplish this difficult feat they rip their garments to pieces before putting them in water. After the washing, garments are laid on a smooth block of wood or stone and are beaten with ironing sticks. These sticks resemble a policeman's club, and each ironer uses two.

Girls and boys wear their hair hanging in two plaits until engaged to be married, after which the boy fastens his on top of his head and the girl twists hers at the nape of her neck. Koreans hold marriage in high regard, and show a married man profound respect, while a bachelor is treated by them with marked contempt. I have seen men greet a slip of a boy wearing a topknot with ceremonious deference, saying to each other: "He is a man; he is about to be married," while of a much older man, and possibly a richer, who wears his two plaits, they remark that "He is a pig. He cannot get a wife. He will always be a boy."

In the choice of his first bride the Korean leaves everything to the "go-between." But all other wives, and a Korean may have ten, the man makes his own selection. Women are well treated, and, as a rule, live happy, contented lives. They are gentle, attractive bodies and devoted to their homes.

Verses of Childhood.

At evening, when the lamp is lit,
Around the fire my parents sit;
They sit at home and talk and sing,
And do not play at anything.

Now, with my little gun, I crawl,
All in the dark along the wall,
And follow round the forest track,
Away behind the sofa back.

There, in the night, when none can spy,
All in my hunter's camp I lie,
And play at books that I have read
Till it is time to go to bed.

When I am grown to man's estate
I shall be very proud and great,
And tell the other girls and boys
Not to meddle with my toys.

Every night my prayers I say,
And get my dinner every day;
And every day that I've been good
I get an orange after food.

The child that is not clean and neat,
With lots of toys and things to eat,
He is a naughty child, I'm sure—
Or else his dear papa is poor.
—R. L. Stevenson, in "A Child's Garden of Verse."

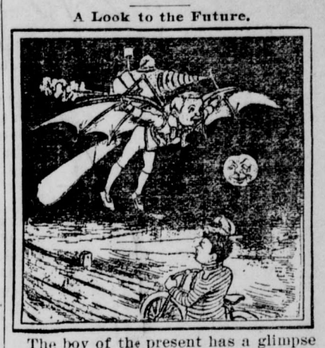
Playthings of Royal Folks.

The Prince of Wales as a boy was very fond of a toy fortress and the toys he and the other little royal folks played with years ago are now brought from their hiding place, so that the present young ones of the reigning family may play with them at Osborne house. The children of the Duke of York take great delight in the former toy fortress of the Prince of Wales, with its mounted brass cannon placed in position as they were more than fifty years ago. Then there is a woolly dog that runs across the floor clumsily, an elephant moving its trunk up and down and with mouth open, and a bagatelle board—all are enjoyed to-day as they were over a half century ago by the then little folks of the family.

Many children who are not of royal birth play with costlier toys than these. The children of Queen Victoria's daughter, Princess Beatrice of Battenberg, have playthings that are very plain, such as gardening tools, scrap books, common story books and cheap dolls.

When the present Czar of Russia was a child his playthings were toy forts and cannon and tin soldiers, picture books with colored battle scenes. His chief reading was short stories about them, and he knew by heart the great war history of his own country. After this boy became a Czar and ruled the whole country he realized how his people were suffering on account of taxation necessary to pay the expenses of this vast military machine, and he proposed a conference of all the powers of Europe with a view of persuading them to disband their armies.

A Look to the Future.



The boy of the present has a glimpse of the twentieth century boy.

OLD-FASHIONED GRANDMOTHER

It Is to Be Regretted that She Is Rapidly Becoming a Thing of the Past.

Persons who still cling with some love to old ways and old fashions will read with approval Temple Bailey's dainty little lament over the "Passing of the Grandmother" in the Woman's Home Companion. He says, in part:

"The status of the grandmother of the past was fixed and immovable. Having once acquired the title she was allowed no other. Her individuality as woman, wife and mother was lost, and she was ever afterward recognized as one who should set aside all personal ambition and dedicate herself to the care of her children's children.

"To-day we have few grandmothers of that type. Secure in the doctrine of individual rights, the grandmother of modern times declines to sacrifice her life to the demands of others. Her life is her own, she argues; she has raised her own children, and now is her time for rest; her daughter must attend to the rising generation.

"But from the children's standpoint the passing of the grandmother is a calamity. They will read the stories of the past, and will long for the tender hearts and willing hands that gave themselves in service. Perhaps the hearts are just as tender to-day, but the hands are engaged in other work, and childish minds have a strange way of looking for actions rather than motives. The children want the grandmother whose kitchen is a fairy-land of spicy odors and forbidden sweets, not the grandmother who drives them to the fine candy-shop and treats them to chocolates and Scotch kisses. In their small minds, better is the corn in the popper with molasses-taffy made at home than ice cream and marrons glace from the confectioner. The modern child may have many advantages, but he will still envy his ancestors who in childhood sat and watched the molasses bubbling, bubbling, as it boiled in a cauldron, the fire-light making flickering shadows as their grandmother told them tales of primitive days, of bears and Indians and wars."

"How Soon We Are Forgot."

A writer in a Washington newspaper, in a column devoted to instructive and entertaining chat about the capitol, expresses surprise because in the basement of the building are portraits of "worthy old gentleman" forgotten by "nine-tenths" of the visitors to the building, who wonders somewhat why Richard Montgomery, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Thomson, and Francis Hopkinson should find a place in the memory of the painter and on the wall of the Senate basement. The writer had looked in Fiske's "History of the United States" and could not find either Thomson or Hopkinson. When he goes to Quebec he may find the mark to indicate where Montgomery fell while trying to capture the citadel and the house in which he died. At St. Paul's church, New York, he can find his tomb. Mifflin he can find as the president of the congress that received Washington's resignation, and Thomson he will discover to have been regarded as one of the brightest men of the revolutionary time; while he has but to look at the original Declaration of Independence to see "Fras." Hopkinson's name, one of the best known of all signers because of the brilliancy and variety of his accomplishments. — New York Times.

Kitchen Necessities.

"Cook, do we need any necessities for the kitchen?"

"Yes'm. I'd like a Roman chair, one of them Venishun lanterns an' some more pillars fer th' cozy corner."—Indianapolis Journal.

When a man tells a widow that he is not worthy of her love she mildly denies it—but doesn't argue the point.

The larger a man's salary is the larger the increase he thinks he is entitled to.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 12.....1901

She Was Too Mad to Speak.

The Washington woman came across some excellent tea in England—tea the like of which she had never known before. She knew there was none of it to be had in America, so she bought pounds and pounds of it to bring home with her. She didn't mean to pay duty on it, for she felt that no really patriotic American can consistently pay a tea tax after what our ancestors did in Boston harbor, so she made herself a petticoat, and into the lining thereof she quilted the tea. When the steamer drew into port, she put on the garment. To wear it was martyrdom. It seemed to weigh a ton. She could scarcely walk in it, and the hang of her new going ashore gown was utterly ruined by it, but the custom house officials let her pass without suspicion. She went directly to the railway station and started for Washington. The journey will live long in her memory for its discomfort. Her husband met her at the station. He marked her pale, worn look. As they stepped into the carriage she told him the story.

"I wasn't going to let them get ahead of me," she said proudly. "Wasn't it a lovely idea?"

Her husband fell back in the carriage and roared.

"Lovely!" he said. "Lovely! I should say it was. Why, my dear, there isn't any duty on tea."

And let me remark in passing that the child's sob in the silence isn't by any means the only thing that curseth deeper than the strong man in his wrath.—Washington Post.

The President In Public.

It is a point of etiquette, universally observed at the national capital, never to obtrude attentions upon the president when he appears in public. On the street or in any place of amusement in Washington the president has the undisputed privilege of appearing as any private citizen. He is never stared at unless it is by strangers, and his appearance in a theater is not greeted with any sort of demonstration. The president may walk where he pleases in the streets of Washington, meeting with no further notice than the tipping of a hat, unless of his own motion he stops to speak with some one. Office seekers and petitioners never venture to approach him on the street. His surest riddance of the importunities of the throng is to go out among them.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, speaking of the American customs that had impressed him, remarked that, while a foreigner's first impression might be that the seeming indifference of the public toward the president when he appeared on the street or at the theater was the result of an exaggerated idea of democracy, it must become apparent on closer observation that it was the highest possible tribute of respect and consideration.—San Francisco Argonaut.

She Could Bargain.

Mr. Smithers—Martha, I don't know how we can afford to give this dinner you're plannin. Things hain't been comin my way very swift lately. We've got to save money. You better call it off.

Mrs. Smithers—Josiah, you make me weary. If you're gittin pinched, that's only the more reason why we've got to keep up appearances. Let folks git the suspicion that we're hard up and everybody that we owe money to will git after us at once. No; I'm goin to give this blowout, and it's goin to be great. I'll astonish the natives. I've got three poets, an artist and a crack fiddler engaged to—

Mr. Smithers—Goodness gracious! But where are we goin to git the cash for all these things?

Mrs. Smithers—Sh-h! I've got a standoff at the grocery for the eatables. The fiddler is to take a suit of your old clothes for his pay, and, of course, the artists and poets'll come free. They even agree not to send their plates back for second helpin's. If you ain't got a wife who can bargain, I'd like to have you tell me why.—Chicago News.

His Burglar.

A Philadelphia real estate man, when going through a vacant house one evening to see that all was well, heard a slight noise behind him. Turning slightly, he saw the form of a man. As the broker was not armed, he did not like the idea of meeting a burglar in combat, and, besides, he is very timid, so he rushed to the door and fumbled with the lock, all the time yelling at the top of his lungs. When he had got the door opened, he looked back, and then saw that the "burglar" was really his own reflection in the large drawing room mirror. He had no sooner made this discovery than he was seized by two policemen, who were attracted by his screams, and it took nearly a half hour for him to explain that he was not a housebreaker himself.

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TO FRED ZOLLER:

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W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec. 12th, 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

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Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

— -x- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Prop'r.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

ADVERTISE
IN THE
INDEPENDENT.

AT THE OLD STAND

OF

NATHAN RHINE

Will be found, as usual, a Full

AND COMPLETE

LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST
LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST

Reasonable Prices.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,-Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF
General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE
GUARANTEE THE
QUALITY
OF OUR GOODS

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the member of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A D. 1901, by the following vote:

Aves: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.
Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E MERONEY.
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed:)
ORDINANCE No. 71.

Filed Jan. 8, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 72.

Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk,

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.

Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Apr. 11, 1901:

Highest barometer	30.106	11
Lowest "	29.643	6
Highest temperature	73.9	11
Lowest "	29.9	8
Mean "	46.7	
Average dew point	14.0	
Average humidity	27.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	37 N W	6
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	

Precipitation for week ..00

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.43
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 04 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0.85
" 1899-1900 2 74
" 1900-1901 4.98

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Real Estate Transfers.

Ben H. Yandell to Elizabeth Bodle—80 acres of land near Bishop—$500.

W. B. Hutchings to Wm. H. Hutchings—Property in Bishop known as Drake hotel property—$10.

Chas. T. Brant to C. A. Burcham—12 mining claims in Argus district—$50.

C. Weidenbeck to H. Martin—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

D. M. Adams to T. F. Eaton—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

J. E. Sisson to F. J. Syertson—20 acres oil land necr Olancha—$1.

D. M. Adams to J. M. Pockman—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

O. W. Potts to W. H. Adams—60 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

C. F. Wiedenbeck to R. L. Kent—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

D. M. Adams to A C. Morehouse—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

D. M. Adams to O. Ross—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

J. G. Edwards to C. H. York—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

C. J. Emery to E. O. Donnell—40 acres oil land near Olancha—$1

W H. Adams to F. J. Syertson—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

James E. Reynolds to Silas H. Reynolds—160 acres of land on Georges Creek--$10.

DIED.

WOODIN.—In Los Angeles, April 10, 1901, Irving Oakley Woodin, a native of New York, aged about 23 years.

DIAZ.—In Lone Pine, April 10, 1901, Dona, beloved wife of Eleuterio Diaz, aged about 26 years.

Wm. Matlack went to Big Pine yesterday morning.

Ben. H. Yandell, Esq., went to Bishop Thursday morning.

Charles Collins came down from Black Canyon Wednesday evening.

Edwin Cox and Mr Lewis arrived from Reno last Monday evening.

Mrs Avah Bell left for Los Angeles last Monday afternoon to join her husband.

John Calloway came in from Ballarat Wednesday after a load of grain and other produce.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schabbell left Wednesday afternoon for Los Angeles by private conveyance.

R. P. Hession of Big Pine was a visitor in Independence for a couple of days in the early part of the week.

Lee Bell, who has been attending school in Los Angeles for the past few months, returned home last Friday evening.

Arthur Smith came in from the Minnietta mine yesterday morning, and is now laid up with a severe attack of erysipelas.

Tom Ferguson returned from the oil fields near Heiwei on Monday last, and started for the new mining camp of Tonapah, Nevada, on Thursday morning.

Supt. A M. Squire came down from Mazourka canyon yesterday. He reports the mine as looking fine and the future prospects as more than encouraging.

LOST OR STOLEN.—An ice-cream freezer, with cream, from the Rebekahs. Finder please return the ice-cream and no questions asked about the freezer. INO.

A. F. Mairs, Geo. McConnell and Thomas Kehoe started for the Coso springs yesterday afternoon. They expect to return in a couple of weeks free from all the ills that flesh is heir to.

It is reported that a contract has been let for the sinking of two wells in the oil belt near Heiwei Meadows. The machinery has been ordered and active operations will commence by June 1st.

Last evening Mrs. F. F. Densmore had a gathering of Rebekahs at her home and for the occasion had made up a freezer of ice-cream. After removing the cream she placed the freezer on the porch outside, covering it with a sack. Some of our young men passing by noticed the freezer, and knowing the delicious solid contents it contained, determined to steal it for a joke. Mr. Densmore noticing some peculiar movements of some persons on the outside determined to help them carry out the joke by placing rocks and water in the freezer to give it the proper weight. As expected the freezer and contents were taken, and at this writing the freezer had not been returned. Mr. Densmore is in a quandary to know who the joke is on?

Board of Supervisors.

REGULAR MEETING.

THURSDAY, April 4, 1901,
9 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors W. P. Yaney, N. J Cooley, T. C. Boland, Jas. A. McKenzie and Chairman James Jones presiding.

Minutes of previous days' meeting were read and approved.

On motion of T. C. Boland, the boundaries of Darwin school district were changed and established as follows:

Commencing at a point on the township line between townships 19 and 20 E, M. D. M, where said township line is intersected by the range line between ranges 38 and 39; thence east on said line to S. B. meridian; thence north to a point on said meridian where the 5th standard parallel N. S. B. B. & M. intersects said meridian; thence east on said 5th parallel to the east boundary line of Inyo county; thence northwesterly on said east boundary line to a point where the township line between townships 27 and 28 N. S. B. B. & M. intersects said county line; thence west on said township line to S. B meridian; thence south on said meridian to a point where the township line between townships 17 and 18 E. M. D. M., intersects said meridian; thence west on said township line to the range line between ranges 38 and 39 E. M. D. M.; thence south on said range line to the place of beginning.

On motion of T. C. Boland the boundary lines of Keeler school district were changed and established as follows:

Commencing on the west boundary line of Inyo county, at a point where the township line between townships 19 and 20 E. M. D. M. intersects said county line; thence east on said township line to the range line between ranges 38 and 39 E. M. D. M.; thence north on said range line to the township line between townships 17 and 18 E. M. D. M.; thence east on said township line to S B. meridian; thence north on said meridian to the township line between townships 27 and 28 N. S. B. B. & M.; thence east on said township line to the eastern boundary line of Inyo county: thence northwesterly on said boundary line to a point directly east of the point where the township line between townships 14 and 15 E. M. D. M., intersects S. B. meridian; thence west on said township to the range line between ranges 42 and 43 E. M; thence south on said range line to the township line between townships 15 and 16 E. M. D. M.; thence west on said township line to the range line between ranges 37 and 38 E. M. D. M.; thence south on said range line to the S. E. corner of section 12, township 16 S. R. 37 E. M. D. M.; thence west on said section line to the range line between ranges 36 and 37 E. M. D. M.; thence south on said range line to the township line between townships 16 and 17 E. M. D. M.; thence west on said township line to the western boundary line of Inyo county; thence southeasterly on said boundary line to the place of beginning.

Board adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m., at which time reconvened with all members present as before.

The Township plats of the County, made by the County Surveyor, were exhibited to the Board, and the Auditor was instructed to draw a warrant on the General Expense Fund for $350, in favor of W. G. Dixon, as a partial payment on his contract price for same.

The following bids were thereupon opened and read:

Bids for indigent sick and dependent poor, Mrs. Lewis, $650 per year for four persons and 37½ cents each per day for all in excess thereof.

Bid of J. W. Hanby, $640 per year for four persons and 38 cents each per day for all in excess thereof.

Bid of C. A. Walter, $600 per year for four persons and 39 cents each per day for all in excess thereof.

On motion of T. C. Boland, the bid of Mrs. Lewis was accepted.

Bids for services as County Physician:

C. E. Dorrance $249 per year,

J. D. Blair $400 per year.

G. P. Doyle $300 per year.

On motion of W. P. Yaney the bid of J. D. Blair was accepted.

Bids for boarding prisoners in the County Jail:

O. Mairs 40 cents per day.

H. Levy 35 cents per day.

On motion of T. C. Boland the bid of H. Levy was accepted.

Bids for boarding prisoners at Bishop branch jail. T. C. Harness 60 cents per day.

On motion of J. A. McKenzie, bid of T. C. Harness was accepted.

All bids to furnish stationery and blank books to County Officers were rejected.

The following rates were fixed for publishing Delinquent Tax List.

Per legal square for first insertion 75 cents, for each subsequent insertion 35 cents.

Rates for job printing, fixed as follows;

Lettter heads per 1000	$5 50
" " " 500	3 25
Envelopes 10s, per 1000.	5 50
" " " 500.	3 50
" 6s, " 1000.	3 50

On motion of N. J. Cooley, the Inyo Register was designated as the County Official paper for ensuing year.

Petition of Ben. H. Yandell, asking that the Board instruct the Auditor to cancel the tax deed to the State for W ½ of N W ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 7 S. R. 33 E. M. D. M., was read, and on motion of Supervisor Cooley the Auditor was directed to cancel said deed.

Board adjourned to meet Friday, April 5th, 4901, at 9 o'clock a. m.

JAS. JONES, Chairman.

Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

FRIDAY, April 5th, 1901,
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie and Chairman, Jas. Jones, presiding.

Minutes of previous day's meeting were read and approved.

The Quarterly and Monthly reports of the Treasurer and Quarterly report of the Auditor were examined and approved.

On motion of Supervisor Cooley, the Clerk was directed to procure a Road Register book and register therein the County roads as required by law, from the organization of the County to the present time.

Bills were examined and allowed on the various funds, as follows:

Schober & Clark, Gen Exp Fund $12.00 allowed	$ 7 00
J E Randle, Hos. Fd	8 00
Inyo Mer. Co.	12 50
Collett & Bedford, Gen Exp Fd	1 50

The following resolution was adopted by the Board:

"We, the Board of Supervisors, condemn the practice of using and driving animals loaded with wood, especially over and upon the public highways of the County, endangering as it does, life and property, through runaway teams; and, furthermore, for the reason that such practice savors of cruelty to animals. In this connection we recommend that the Peace Officers of the County be diligent in the enforcement of the law which provides that:

Whoever overdrives, overloads, drives when overloaded, overworks, tortures, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance, cruelly beats, mutilates, or cruelly kills any animal, shall upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m., at which time reconvened with all members present, as before.

The bonds of Mrs Lewis, Hospital Contractor, and J. D. Blair, County Physician, were examined, approved and accepted.

The sum of $900 was apportioned from the General Road Fund to the several Road District Funds, as follows:

To District No. 1 Fund	$200 50
To District No. 2 Fund	215 98
To District No. 3 Fund	257 10
To District No. 4 Fund	159 44
To District No. 5 Fund	66 92

The Reports of the Road Commissioners were read and approved and bills allowed on various funds, as follows:

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1 FUND.

Stanton Powers	$62 00
Wm Rowan	67 25
Chas Dugan	30 00
J N Yandell	6 12
W M Smith	22 00
J G White	25 25
W G Allen	4 75
Albert Smith	29 75
Jacob Frager	7 50
S C Miller	2 00
J M Lewis	15 25
L L McAfee	8 75
Allie Shelly	6 49
J N Kelly	9 00
W H Wells, Bridge Fund	18 80
C F Wildasinn " "	8 00
Leece & Watterson, Bridge Fund $9.40, Dist No. 1 Fund $27.25, Gen. Road Fund $1.12	38 77
F K Andrews, Bridge Fund $8.00, Dist No. 1 Fd. $32.00	40 00
Geo Watterson, Bridge Fund $1.75 Dist No 1 Fund $21	22 75
Frank Shaw, Bridge Fund	6 00
N J Cooley, Hospital Fund $1.20, Dist No 1 Fund $15.75	16 95
N J Cooley, Salary Fund	102 00

T. C. Boland was authorized to have any needed repairs made in the Keeler and Lone Pine branch jail and have the jail building painted.

Board adjourned to meet Saturday, April 6, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m.

SATURDAY, April 6th, 1901,
9 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, Jas. A. McKenzie and Chairman Jas. Jones presiding.

Minutes of previous day's meeting read and approved.

Bills were examined and allowed on the various funds as follows:

Geo Watterson, Gen. Ex. Fund $1 50, Bridge Fund $7 15 Dist. No. 2 Fund $73 48	$82 13
Collett & Bedford, Gen Rd Fd	8 70
Leece & Watterson, Gen. Rd Fd	1 20

BRIDGE FUND.

G L Albright	10 80
C W Geiger	9 60
C F Wildasinn	6 65
C F Wildasinn	38 95

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2 FUND.

W G Dixon	10 00
R Rossi	13 25
S F Smith	3 00
Geo A Clarke	6 25
L E Girard	1 50
Ira Hume	14 88
H H McDonald	18 37
Joe Valverde	8 63
Mrs C McLeod	24 00
C W Geiger	3 00
P H Elliott	7 00
Johnny McGee	2 00
J C Camel	7 50
Elmer Bodle	1 75
Jacob Frager	9 00
E R Yaney	48 00
Harry Meads	20 25
Frank Wines	14 87
H M Gibson	5 25
J B Usher	1 75
Will L Smith & Co	88
do	10 50
do	6 13
M Merten	9 50
Will L Smith & Co	12 07
T J Elliott	75 00
Will L Smith & Co	3 50
do	4 00
do	4 38
do	6 62
do	4 00
do	10 25
do	31 00
A Matlick	3 00
A F Randle, Road Dist. No. 3 Fd	17 50
Jas Jones, Bridge Fd	3 50
Sam'l Meredith, Rd. Dist No. 3 Fd	7 00
Geo Reinhakel	22 00
H H McMurry	24 00
Louis Schalten	6 00
W P McMurry	24 00
C J Schalten	7 00
Will Gothard	20 25
J W McMurry, Bridge Fund	7 00
V G Smith, Rd Dist No. 3 Fd	100 00
V G Smith, Bridge Fund	12 75
C W Stewart, Bridge Fund	190 00
John H Kispert	8 00
Louis Joseph	10 00
A W Eibeshutz	16 50
J D Mairs, Rd Dist No. 3 Fund	56 00
Jas Jones, Salary Fund	75 00
H R Schabbell, Rd Dist No 3 Fd	8 75
W P Yaney, Salary Fund	84 00
H Glade, Rd Dist No 4 Fund	15 00
T C Boland, Salary Fund	15 00

ROAD DISTRICT NO. 5 FUND.

J S Stotler	27 50
J S Stotler	30 00
E Barnett	10 00
H D & L D Porter	3 40
J S Stotler	9 00
Jas A McKenzie	32 00
John Strohmeyer	16 00
Ira Hume, Gen Exp Fd	9 50
Leece & Watterson, Roadd District No. 3 Fund	8 75

SALARY FUND.

N J Cooley	$50 40
W P Yaney	49 80
Jas Jones	42 30
T C Boland	45 60
J A McKenzie	52 80

The Committee having in charge the straightening of the road running north from Leece & Watterson's corner in Bishop, was allowed further time or until the July meeting to report.

The following resolution was passed by the Board:

"It having been brought to our attention that the building of certain encroachments in the nature of water cisterns upon some of the public highways of the County is contemplated; it is the sense of this Board that permission will not be granted by the Board nor by any member thereof to any person or persons to build water cisterns or ditches in or upon the public highways, and that each member as Road Commissioner, will take active measures to prevent attempted encroachments of this kind, as well as any others, believing as we do, that our public highways should be used and kept for road purposes only, as provided by law."

It was ordered that a safe be purchased from H. P. Cartier for the joint use of the Assessor and Clerk, and that the Auditor draw a warrant on the General Expense Fund for $80 to pay for the same.

T. C. Boland was authorized to purchase bridge plank for his District and the Auditor was ordered to draw a warrant on the Bridge Fund to pay for same, upon Mr. Boland's presenting the bill to him.

There being no further business before the Board at this meeting, the Board adjourned to meet Monday, July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JAS. JONES, Chairman.

Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Tonopah Mines Sold.

J. A. Brent and W. C. Price, well-known mining capitalists of this coast, have purchased the eight principal mines of Tonapah district. The price is $350,000.

Mr. Brent visited the camp last week, when the sale was made. Part of the money was paid on the spot and the balance will be paid as soon as the titles are found satisfactory. Mr. Brent departed for San Francisco Monday, but will return this week, when all details will be arranged and the transfer made.

It is the intention of the new owners to erect reduction works in the near future as close to the mines as fuel and water can be procured. The exact location of the mills is not yet determined, and a thorough examination of the surrounding country will be made to find the most practicable point.

This sale will prove of great benefit to the State generally and to this section particularly, as it will be the means of attracting more capital and give our county the benefit of up-to-date legitimate methods.—Walker Lake Bulletin.

Death of Irving O. Woodin.

The sad news of the death of Irving Oakley Woodin, who died in Los Angeles was received here Wednesday morning. A week ago last Monday Dr. I. J. Woodin received a dispatch apprising him of the critical illness of his son, who was suffering from cerebral meningitis. The Doctor started immediately for Los Angeles and remained with his son until the end. An operation was performed from which he never rallied. Irving was a young man of unusual promise and his untimely taking off will be a source of deep regret to his many warm friends in this vicinity who have known him since childhood. The Doctor has the sincere sympathy of the entire community in his bereavement. Irving Oakley Woodin was the only child of Dr. I. J. Woodin. He was a native of New York and aged about 23 years.

Talk about sprinting! Why, you ought to have seen two of our young ladies yesterday morning getting out of the way of an enraged cow. They were walking on one of our back streets, when the cow evidently took exceptions to their apparel and started in pursuit. One of the young ladies said she hastily got inside of a friendly and near-by gate, but an onlooker said she vaulted over the four-foot picket fence with the greatest ease. The other scorned such tactics and took the straight-away course for a safety goal, about seventy-five yards away. My, but how she did run, for when she reached a place of safety the enraged animal was outside the distance flag and gave up the chase in disgust. Both the ladies were badly scared and do not wish a recurrence of the adventure.

David O. Anderson of the Title Insurance & Trust Co., of Los Angeles, arrived in Independence Wednesday evening. Before returning home Mr. Anderson will make a tour of the valley, with a view of gaining a more thorough knowledge of its wonderful resources and capabilities. We understand that Mr. Anderson, in company with others, thinks of investing quite an amount of money in real estate in this county.

TO OUR PATRONS.—On the night of April 26, 1901, our Ladies parlor will be fitted up for the convenience and comfort of our lady friends from out of town who intend attending the Rebekah and Odd Fellows' Ball. A cordial invitation is extended to all to make use of same.

Respectfully,
INYO MERCANTILE CO.

A teacher at Ballarat said to the primary class the other day: "If your father gave your mother $7 to-day and $8 to-morrow what would she have?" And the small boy over in the corner replied. "She would have a fit."

One of our exchanges announces the marriage of William Williams and Willie Wills. The editor missed the announcement and said. "For futher particulars see small bills."

Dr. I. J. Woodin is expected home next Tuesday morning.

FOR SALE.—Part of four lots—berries and fruit. House of four rooms with kitchen basement. Rooms ceiled and closets. Price, $550 cash, $600 on time. Also upright piano, Standard make, cheap. Furniture, etc.

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Weather Bureau.

For Sale or Rent.

House of six large rooms on the Main street, Independence, furnished or unfurnished, Three lots, fruits and berries of all kinds. Hot and cold water in house. Bath room, pantry and closet.

Will rent for a long period or sell on the installment plan. Terms, reasonable.

Apply to
CHAS. WALTER,
Independent Office.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

Following is an outline of school legislation enacted at the last legislature. The bill goes into effect on the first day of July, and the important changes which it makes in the present law regulating the granting of teachers' certificates are as follows:

1. No more primary certificates will be issued.

2. County boards will hold no more examinations for high school certificates, such certificates being issued on credentials designated by the state board of education.

3. County boards may grant on examination only two classes of certificates—special and grammar grade. Under the present law, each county board selects the subjects on which applicants must be examined for grammar grade certificates, the result being almost as many standards as there are counties in the state. Under the new law the subjects for grammar grade certificates are made uniform throughout the state. These subjects are: Reading, English grammar and advanced composition, English and American literature, orthography and defining, penmanship, drawing, vocal music, bookkeeping, algebra to quadratics, plane geometry, geography (physical, political and industrial) elementary physics, physiology and hygiene, history of the United States and civil government, history (ancient, medieval and modern), school law, methods of teaching.

4. No more educational diplomas will be issued.

5. Under the present law seventy months' experience in teaching, extending through ten calendar years, is required for a life diploma. Under the new law, but forty-two months' experience is required, and there is no requirement concerning calendar years.

6. On five years' experience in teaching county boards may issue life certificates valid within the county.

7. Examination for granting certificates will be held but once each year.

8. All the special privileges now belonging to teachers who are graduates of of the University of California, or of the State Normal schools are extended to the graduates of similar institutions of equal rank in all parts of the world. The special course now existing in the University of California for normal school graduates is also abolished. These changes abolish the special privileges now enjoyed by the graduates of the State University and of the State Normal schools, over the graduates of similar institutions of equal rank in other parts of the world.

All the rights conferred by certificates now in existence are carefully safeguarded, and provision is made for the renewal of these certificates.

The certification bill is most cosmopolitan and sane, and on the question of the certification of teachers, California now leads the states of the union.

Laborers Consider This.

A carpenter working for $2 50 a day in 1896 should get $4.43 now to keep up with demands of the sugar trusts.

A section hand working for $1.25 a day in 1896 should get $2.12½ to-day to keep up with the price of beans.

A street car driver working for $1.50 per day in 1896 should get $2.70 per day now to keep up with the advance in salt pork.

A steer weighing 1000 would buy nearly four times more barbed wire in 1896 than in 1900.

A hog weighing 200 pounds would buy 105 pounds more nails in 1896 then it would now.

A Studebaker wagon could be bought for seventy-one bushels of wheat in 1896; in 1900 a wagon could not be bought for less than 103 bushels of wheat.

A bushel of wheat would buy three times more twine in 1896 than it would buy in 1900 (See United States Treasury bulletin).

A dozen chickens would buy twenty gallons of oil in 1896; in 1900 only 13½ gallons.

Thirty-four pounds of wheat would buy as much tinware in 1898 as a bushel will buy to-day.

A bushel of wheat buys 119 pounds less of salt than it would in 1898.

A bale of cotton would buy two-fifths more feet of lumber in 1896 than it would buy in 1899.

And so on down the line. Why is this difference? is asked. Look at the trust record—the number of big concerns, with heavy capitalization, that have been formed, forcing the small tradesman and storekeeper to the wall, and the answer is plain enough.—City Argus.

The New Game Law.

Several changes have been made in the game laws by the present legislature, of which the following are the most important:

That any person who between Febuary 1st and October 1st hunts or kill quail, partridge, grouse or sagehen, or any kind of wild duck, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

That any person who between Febuary 1st and August 1st hunts or kills a dove is guilty of a misdemeanor.

That it is a misdemeanor to hunt or kill Mongolian or English pheasants or Bob White quail or English partridge.

That it is a misdemeanor to kill more than 25 quail, partridge or snipe, or more than 50 ducks or more than 25 rails in one day.

That it is a misdemeanor to hunt or kill a female deer, spotted fawn, antelope, elk or mountain sheep.

That any person who hunts or kills a a male deer between October 1st and August 1st is guilty of misdemeanor.

That it is a misdemeanor for any one person to kill more than three deer in a single open season.

That the purchase or sale of quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, sage-hen, plover or deer meat is a misdemeanor.

A violation of any of the above provisions will be punishable by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $500.

PIANO. — Standard make—for sale—cash $150. JOHN J. MCLEAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND BALL.

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF—

ODD FELLOWS

—AND—

REBEKAHS

FRIDAY EVENING,

April 26th, 1901.

INVITATION COMMIMTEE:
BISHOP—Dr. Doyle, Dr. McQueeen.
BIG PINE—J. R. Eldred.
INDEPENDENCE—W. D. Dehy and W. T. Bunney
GOERGES CREEK—George Wrinkle.
LONE PINE—J. J. Stewart,
KEELER—S. Levy.

FLOOR MANAGERS:
Bert Rhine, - - F. E. Densmore

FLOOR DIRECTOR:
Harry Cook.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:
Mrs. Forbes, Mrs Densmore, Miss A. Schabbell

MUSIC—Cruz Band of Lone Pine.

TICKETS - - - - - $1 00

Grand March at 8:30

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Mar. 20, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAVID M. ROGERS, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 886, for the S½ N E¼ and N ½ S E¼ Sec. 26 T. 13 S. R 35 E, M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Jarius D. Mairs, Lemeul Baxter, James E. Laird, George Wood, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE, At the Postoffice.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24, 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,
SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pails and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to PETER MCGANN, Near Camp Independence, Cal.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

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TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	229	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	296	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. P.M. RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:48 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav- promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug-tf

Facts for Women

Any article, whatever its merit, must be made known to the public by means of advertising. Advertising, however, though it can do much for a thing, cannot do everything. It may create a sale for a time, but in order to insure a lasting demand the thing advertised must have solid worth.

This is the case with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has solid worth.

Women everywhere have learned this fact, and the result is that there is a lasting and absolutely unequaled demand for it. It has the largest sale of any remedy for female ills in the world, and this has been the case for years.

The reason for this is that Mrs. Pinkham claims nothing that she is not entitled to claim. She can do all that she says she can do, and her twenty years of experience make her advice invaluable. Her experience has been not only long but world-wide, and she has helped more women back to health than any one else in the world. These facts should, and do, have immense weight with all sensible women. Remember these are not wild statements but solid facts.

Facts About the Good Being Done by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in Cases of Change of Life, Bearing-Down Pains, Etc.

"I had falling, inflammation and ulceration of the womb; backache, bearing-down pains; was so weak and nervous that I could not do my own work; had sick headache, no appetite, numb spells, hands and feet cold all the time. I had good doctors, but none of them did me any good. Through the advice of a lady friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking one bottle I felt greatly relieved, and by the time I had used several bottles was completely cured, so that I could do my work again. I am now passing through the change of life and using your Compound. It helps me wonderfully. I want every suffering woman to know what your medicine has done for me."—MRS. W. M. BULL, New Palestine, Mo.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved my life and gave back a loving mother to eleven children, which was more than any doctor could have done or any other medicine in the wide world. My trouble was childbed fever. The third day after my babe was born I took a chill, which was followed by a high fever. I would perspire until my clothes were as wet as though dipped in a tub of water. The chills and fever kept up for three days. My daughter got me a bottle of your Compound. The fourth dose stopped the chills, and the fever also disappeared. My life was saved. My age at this critical time was forty-nine."—LYDIA E. BOUGHER, Etna, Pa.

Facts About Two Cases of Falling of the Uterus Recovered by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I suffered for fifteen years without finding any relief. I tried doctors, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I had falling of the womb, leucorrhœa, pain in the back and head, and those bearing-down pains. One bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did me so much good that I sent for four more, also two boxes of Liver Pills and one package of Sanative Wash. After using these I felt like a new woman."—MRS. G. A. WINTER Glidden, Ia., Box 220.

"I was suffering with falling of the womb, painful menstruation, headache, backache, pain in groins, extending into the limbs; also a terrible pain at left of womb. The pain in my back was dreadful during menstruation, and my head would ache until I would be nearly crazy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given me great relief. I suffer no pain now, and I give your medicine all the praise."—MRS. J. P. MCSPADDEN, Rosenberg, Tex.

A Grateful Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Every Wife and Mother.

"I have taken eight bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with most gratifying results. I had been married four years and had two children. I was all run down, had falling of womb with all its distressing symptoms. I had doctored with a good physician, but I derived very little good from his treatment. After taking a few bottles of your medicine, I was able to do my work and nurse my seven-months'-old babe. I recommend your medicine to every wife and mother. Had I time, I could write much more in its praise. I bid you Godspeed in your good work."—MRS. L. A. MORRIS, Welaka, Putnam Co., Fla.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—When I commenced the use of your remedies I was very badly off. Every two weeks I was troubled with flowing spells which made me very weak. I had two of the best doctors, but they did not seem to help me. They said my trouble was caused from weakness and was nothing to worry about. I felt tired all the time; had no ambition. I was growing worse all the time until I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am now able to help about the house, and am much improved in health."—MRS. A. WALKER, Callicoon Depot, N. Y.

Easy Going Japs.

Japanese business methods are in the less important places of a very go as you please description. At Nagasaki the other day a foreigner calling at the branch of one of the chief shipping companies found the whole place deserted. It appeared that, the day being fine, the manager and staff had gone out on a mushroom hunting expedition. Mushroom hunting is a pursuit that appeals to every true Japanese.

Missed the Name.

Guest of the Doctor's (late home from the theater)—Hurry up, old chap, and let me in.

Absentminded Doctor (who has forgotten all about his visitor)—Who are you?

Guest—Mr. Trane.

Doctor—Missed a train, have you? Well, catch the next.—London Fun.

LITERARY LITTLE BITS

The girl readers of "Pretty Polly Perkins," by Gabrielle E. Jackson, write enthusiastically regarding it, and the book is having a wide sale.

Wm. Dean Howells, the foremost figure in American letters to-day, is to be one of the literary advisers to the reorganized house of Harper & Bros.

"The Biography of a Baby" is the title of an unusual volume by Miss Millicent W. Shinn. Miss Shinn is a Californian and still lives there. She has always been interested in babies, and has made a careful study of them both as teacher and friend.

Miss Martha Bockee Flint, whose volume of essays called "A Garden of Samples" was recently published, died not long ago at the home of her brother in Dutchess County, New York. She was the daughter of the late Augustus Flint and Catherine Bockee, who was a daughter of Judge Bockee of revolutionary fame. Miss Bockee had of late divided her time between history, genealogy, and certain aspects of gardening.

Una L. Silberrad, whose "The Lady of Dreams" has recently been published by Doubleday, Page & Co., is quite a heroine herself in a humble way. She was born in Essex, England, thirty years ago. The oldest daughter of a large family, she has been the head of the household, and it was in the leisure of Sunday afternoon that she wrote the "Enchanter." This book is the fruit of five years' labor, and was at once welcomed as displaying great creative gifts.

Hallie Erminie Rives, whose novel, "A Furnace of Earth," has created such a sensation, is a Kentuckian by birth. Her father owned a thousand slaves before the war. Her mother was a celebrated beauty known as "the beautiful Mary Ragsdale," and from her Miss Rives got her love of horseflesh which shows so clearly in her novels. Amelia Rives, who wrote "The Quick or the Dead," is her cousin. When Hallie Erminie was 15 she wrote a sketch of Adlai Stevenson, which a Chicago publisher at once accepted. "A Furnace of Earth" is said to be the most sensational sex story written since "The Quick or the Dead."

NEW THING IN HYPNOTISM.

Counter-Suggestion Offered as a Preventive of Certain Crimes.

To check the spread of crime through hypnotic suggestion a means has been discovered by Jules Liegeois, a French psychologist of the well-known "Nancy school," who declares that in "counter suggestion" the most perfect protection is found. Liegeois has carried on experiments for many years in company with other scientists at the clinic, where are treated all forms of nervous disease. He discovered in the course of his investigations that even the best sort of hypnotic subject could be prevented from taking criminal suggestions by forbidding it while the person was in a hypnotic state. In spite of every effort, persons ordinarily hypnotized with the greatest ease could not be hypnotized at all while under the first influence, and nothing could be done with them until they had been released from the first hypnotic state by the same person who put them into it.

This discovery is of great importance. Many crimes and offenses have been traced to hypnotic influences. It has been known for years that weak and nervous persons who are easily affected by the magnetic power of others will do whatever they have been told to do while in a hypnotic sleep, even though it was to commit a crime. Liegeois refers to several cases of which he knew personally. One subject, a woman, was compelled to poison her husband and then commit suicide. Four other persons killed themselves and a woman was driven into an unhappy marriage by the hypnotic command of wicked persons. Liegeois says that all persons should know exactly to what extent they are subject to hypnotism, and that if they are easily influenced by this dangerous power they should without hesitation be put in safety by a counter-suggestion so that nobody can hypnotize them or compel them to obey any hynotic suggestions. This treatment should be gene through with at least once or twice a year in order that the effect may not wear off.

Of course there is danger here that the nervous system of the person living in this state of hypnotism might be seriously affected by the restraint under which they would be held. The magnetic nerve force of hypnotism is too tremendous to be lightly used, even to prevent the evil power of the will over weak persons.

Diseases of the will, greatly weakening the power of resistance in the afflicted, make them easy victims of all sorts of scoundrels, and if these sufferers can be strengthened, as Liegeois says is possible, by hypnotic suggestion, a discovery of incalculable benefit has been made. Crime, disease, suffering and death are so largely the result of defective nerve force and will power that any light on the treatment of nerve weakness is a great blessing. Prevention through hypnotic suggestion might lead to actual lengthening of life and renewal of youth.

To Khartoum Direct by Mail.

According to a Cairo correspondent, a Khedival decree has been issued sanctioning the extension of the railway to Wady Halfa. Thus two years hence travelers can reach Khartoum direct from Alexandria in sixty hours. At present there is railway communication from Cairo to Assouan, a distance of 547 miles. The distance from Assouan to Wady Halfa—the intervening country to be covered by railway—is about 230 miles. Wady Halfa and Khartoum are already joined by rail.

Wives usually stand by husbands who are in trouble, but down in the bottom of their hearts they believe them to be guilty.

A good many women carry amiability too far.

Wanted to Broaden Him.

Charles B. Hanford while playing in a Texas town was approached by a young man in typical cowboy fashion, who said:

"Are you the manager of this play that comes tonight?"

Mr. Hanford said he was.

"Do you want to hire a man to help act?"

"No. My company is complete."

"Want to hire a man to help count money?"

"No."

"Want to hire a man to get out in the back of the theater and holler and applaud?"

"Not this tour. The audiences are attending to that very satisfactorily."

"Want anybody for anything on earth?"

"Not that I think of at present."

"Well, that's just our luck. We've got a man here who recites pieces in consideration of being treated. If he doesn't get treated, he'll hang around and make the barroom unpleasant for hours. We don't want to hurt him, for he's a good sort in the main. But he only knows three pieces—Mark Antony's oration, Hamlet's soliloquy and Rienzi's address to the Romans. We thought that if you could flatter his mind into the belief that he's a great genius and haul him around the country two or three trips, so that he can learn a few new pieces from you, we'd be willing to make up a purse that would come mighty near making it worth while."—New York Telegram.

Too Much For the Cab.

One of the wealthiest wine merchants in Paris and also one of its stoutest citizens was the hero of an episode which caused much laughter in the Rue Princesse.

M. R., the corpulent man, hailed a cab, which came along side the curb. He opened the door and getting a purchase on the railing of "cabby's" seat, tried to hoist himself in.

But his weight was too much for the vehicle, which careered over and, as the sidewalk is very narrow, crashed into a window of a printing office. M. R. had meanwhile collapsed on the ground, and "cabby" by a miracle clung to his uncertain perch.

Then followed a stormy period. The printer came out and wanted to have the price of his broken window, the fat man tried to get the cabby to drive him away, and cabby refused to take any such load on board.

Finally all parties adjourned to the police station, where the difficulty was straightened out, and M. R. set to work looking for another cab.—Paris Temps.

The Oldest and Best.

S. S. S. is a combination of roots and herbs of great curative powers, and when taken into the circulation searches out and removes all manner of poisons from the blood, without the least shock or harm to the system. On the contrary, the general health begins to improve from the first dose, for S. S. S. is not only a blood purifier, but an excellent tonic, and strengthens and builds up the constitution while purging the blood of impurities. S. S. S. cures all diseases of a blood poison origin, Cancer, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Chronic Sores and Ulcers, Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Herpes and similar troubles, and is an infallible cure and the only antidote for that most horrible disease, Contagious Blood Poison.

A record of nearly fifty years of successful cures is a record to be proud of. S. S. S. is more popular today than ever. It numbers its friends by the thousands. Our medical correspondence is larger than ever in the history of the medicine. Many write to thank us for the great good S. S. S has done them, while others are seeking advice about their cases. All letters receive prompt and careful attention. Our physicians have made a life-long study of Blood and Skin Diseases, and better understand such cases than the ordinary practitioner who makes a specialty of no one disease.

SSS We are doing great good to suffering humanity through our consulting department, and invite you to write us if you have any blood or skin trouble. We make no charge whatever for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

It Came Off.

Mother—Willie, your face is very clean, but how did you get such dirty hands?

Willie—Washin me face.—Tit-Bits.

The first photographic portrait taken was of a Mrs. Dorothy Draper in 1839 by her brother, Dr. John Draper.

Ireland sends annually 11,000 tons of eggs, some 640,000,000 in round numbers, to England alone.

Fine

The skin and flesh feel like the fit of a new soft glove when

St. Jacobs Oil

has driven out

Soreness and **Stiffness**

from cold.

TRADE MARK

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

MRS. PARCE'S STORY

HER TROUBLE MADE HER AFRAID TO RETIRE AT NIGHT.

Nervousness, the Disease that Wrecks the Happiness of so Many Women, Conquered at Last.

No incident of the many that are daily brought to public attention is of greater human interest than that which enters about Ellen Parce, the wife of Mr. David F. Parce, of No. 4 Spruce St., Binghamton, N. Y. The story is told by Mrs. Parce as follows:

"It was two years ago this summer that I was in a miserable condition as the result of hard work. I was completely run down, pale and losing flesh, and so nervous that I could not sleep or even get rest. It was dreadful to go to bed at night all worn out and lie awake for hours with nervousness. If I did fall asleep it was to wake up in the morning as tired as when I went to bed.

"My head troubled me a great deal, too, both with pain and dizziness. If I stooped over at any time I would be so dizzy I could hardly see or keep from falling down. I was troubled somewhat with indigestion at this time, but the nervousness was the greater trouble. If I became a little excited my hands would shake so I could hardly hold anything in them. I felt that something must be done so I employed our best physicians. They did all they could for me and although I obtained some benefit from their treatment, not one of them did me any permanent good.

"I had, of course, read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People but had never taken any of them till a friend recommended them to me so strongly that I got some and before the first box was used up I began to feel that they were doing me good. I kept on taking them according to directions and get from them the only real, permanent benefit I have had from any remedy. It did seem so good to get a night's sleep and to be refreshed by it.

I am a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and recommend them to all my friends. I generally keep a box in the house to take in case I feel a little run down."

ELLEN PARCE.

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price, 50 cents per box; 6 boxes $2.50.

Emerson's Last Lecture.

In his "Eccentricities of Genius" Major Pond tells the pathetic story of Ralph Waldo Emerson's last lecture, delivered in the Old South church in Boston for the fund to save that building from demolition:

"As he began reading his lecture the audience was very attentive. After a few moments he lost his place, and his granddaughter, sitting in the front row of seats, gently stepped toward him and reminded him that he was lecturing. He saw at once that he was wandering, and, with the most charming, characteristic, apologetic bow, he resumed his place, an incident that seemed to affect the audience more than anything else that could possibly have occurred. A few moments later he took a piece of manuscript in his hand and, turning around with it, laid it on a side table. Just then one of the audience said to me (I think it was Mrs. Livermore or Mr. Howe), 'Please have the audience pass right out,' and, rushing up to Mr. Emerson, said, 'Thank you so much for that delightful lecture;' then, turning around, waved the audience to go out.

"He probably had been speaking about 15 minutes. The audience passed out, many of them in tears. It was one of the most pathetic sights I ever witnessed."

His Exact Words.

Interviewer—Alderman Swelhed, I have come to get your views on the proposed change in the curriculum of the grammar school.

Alderman Swelhed—Curriculum! What's that? I'm ag'in it, whatever it is.

Alderman Swelhed, reading the report of the interviewer next morning: "Our distinguished townsman, Mr. M. T. Swelhed, was found at his charming home, surrounded by abundant indication of ripe scholarship and sturdy common sense. In reply to our reporter's question he said:

"'I do not desire to force my opinions upon the public, but this I will say, that I have given to this question long and studious attention, incidentally examining into the curricula of institutions of learning both at home and abroad, and, although I find in the existing course of study not a few matters for condemnation, still, upon the whole, I cannot say that I should advise any radical change until I have further time to examine into the subject.'"

"By George, that feller's got my exact language, word for word! And he didn't take no notes neither! By George, what a memory that feller must have!"—Tit-Bits.

Small Change.

"You know, I feel just like a counterfeit bill," observed a young man to a friend with whom he was walking, stopping in front of a barroom.

"Why?" queried his partner.

"I cannot pass," the other explained, waving his hand toward the entrance of the place.

"Oh," remarked his friend, "don't let that feeling worry you. You know, I'm somewhat accustomed to shoving the queer." And he took the man with a thirst by the arm and carried him on down the street.—Memphis Scimitar.

She Knew.

A clergyman while catechising his Sunday school had occasion to ask the children the meaning of the word "epistle." A little girl in the youngest class was so certain that she knew that she did not hesitate a minute, but, with the greatest of confidence, answered, "An epistle is the wife of an apostle."—New York Sun.

The Star.

"Now," we asked him, "who should be considered the star of your company?"

"The bloodhound, me boy, the bloodhound," said the gentleman that played Legree. "He has something to eat every day, whether the rest do or not."

Fear of the Dead.

Fear of the dead is instinctive in man. There is no doubt about that. I do not profess to be able to enter into the exact reasons for that fear; whether it be that man instinctively recoils from contemplation of the fallen temple alone or what not, it is sufficient that the fear exists.

Neither is this instinctive fear of the dead confined to man. I owned a horse once that could never be driven past a dead horse. The animal exhibited all the signs of true fear.

Fear coupled with shock can produce insanity. I do not think that the reason of a normal man would be unseated if he were locked up alone with a corpse for many hours, though a person with weak nerves certainly might be so affected. If a man discovered that his sweetheart had died suddenly while alone with him, the shock might render him insane.

Even to those most familiar with death and dead bodies there is something awe inspiring about a corpse, and no man's nerves are proof against a fright. I remember once, when I was alone in the dissecting room at night, the hand of the subject upon which I was engaged became loosened. I did not notice what had happened. Suddenly the arm of the subject swung around, and the hand struck the side of my face. Years of training in immunity from superstition vanished in the jump that I gave.—Dr. John D. Quackenbos in New York World.

Watches That They Lend.

"They are all alike," remarked a man coming out of a Woodward avenue watchmaker's, accompanied by a lady.

"Who?" inquired his wife.

"Watchmakers."

"How?"

"I thought other cities maybe weren't quite like our small town in the wild and wicked west, but they are and more so. I take my watch, which, as you know, is a fine gold one, full jeweled, costing $300, in to have a few repairs, much or little, as may be, and the boss timekeeper gives me an old battered tin watch to carry in its place that makes me ashamed to look into the face of a reputable watch for weeks. In addition it excites suspicion in the minds of my nearest friends when they see me take it out, and if I should die with that watch on my person in a strange country the newspapers would say, 'Judging from the watch found on the deceased, he must have come from New Jersey.' Now, what I want to know is why don't jewelers have 'substitute watches' to match their customers'? That is to say, let the customer's watch left for repairs determine the kind of watch he is to carry until he gets his own again."

But his wife couldn't tell him to save her life.—Detroit Free Press.

Proposed Alliance With England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old time remedy enriches the blood, steadies the nerves, and increases the appetite. Try it for dyspepsia and indigestion.

Many an agreeable dose of whiskey has been swallowed with a disagreeable dose of glycerine.

The prominence achieved by Garfield Tea as a blood purifier has not been equaled by another remedy; an improvement in the complexion can be seen after a few days' use.

Corkscrews have sunk more people than cork jackets ever saved.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

"Kentucky Favorite" Whiskey always gives perfect satisfaction. It is pure, uniform and mellow—just like velvet. Sprunance, Stanley & Co., proprietors, San Francisco.

Learn Shorthand at Home.

To all persons commencing within two months a six-months' course by mail in practical shorthand will be given by Robt. F. Gallagher, the expert court reporter, for $2. Text book furnished free. This offer is bona fide. Correspondence solicited. Better results accomplished by this means that by attending any so-called Business College for same length of time. Don't let this opportunity slip. Mail classes now forming. Address: Gallagher-Marsh College, Parrott Bldg, San Francisco, Cal.

The great public schools of the large cities use Carter's Ink exclusively. It is the best and costs no more than the poorest. Get it.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Surface Indications.

From "A Book on Dartmoor," written by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, comes a story which might have come from a less trustworthy source:

The wild and romantic country of Dartmoor consists of a tableland with rugged peaks or tors and all but impassable marshes. After a dry summer it is easy to pick one's way across parts of it which at other times are full of pitfalls. At one of the latter periods a man was cautiously treading his way across one of the treacherous marshes when he saw a hat lying brim downward on the sedge. He gave it a gentle, good humored kick in passing and almost jumped out of his skin when a choked voice called out from beneath:

"What be you a-doin to my 'at?"

"Be there now a chap under'n?" exclaimed the traveler.

"Ees, I reckon, and a hoss under me likewise."

Cleanse Your Blood

The cause of all spring humors, pimples and eruptions, as well as of that tired feeling and poor appetite, is found in impure, depleted blood.

The perfect blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla, as multitudes know by experience.

It cures all blood diseases, from the smallest pimple to the stubborn scrofula sore—from morning tiredness to extreme nervous prostration.

Begin taking it TODAY.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Spring Medicine. Be sure to get Hood's.

UNITED STATES SENATOR ROACH

(Says: Peruna has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite.)

Hon. W. N. Roach, U. S. Senator from North Dakota, in a letter written from Larimore, North Dakota, says:

U. S. Senator Roach, of North Dakota.

"Persuaded by a friend I have used Peruna as a tonic, and am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."

Never before in the history of medicine has any remedy received so many endorsements from people of national importance, as Peruna.

The explanation of this remarkable circumstance can only be found by a glance at the history of Peruna.

In the first place, it should be noted that catarrh is one of the most prevalent and universal maladies known to medical science. Nearly everybody has catarrh in some degree or phase.

In the second place, it should be noted that Peruna is the only scientific, internal catarrh remedy yet devised.

This explains the almost universal use of Peruna. Everybody uses Peruna, high and low, rich and poor, great and small. Peruna has fought its way out from among the host of catarrh remedies, and stands unique and alone today as the catarrh remedy par excellence. By its well-earned merits it has attracted the attention of the greatest, and the busiest, and the wisest people. It is equally applicable to all ages, to both sexes, and to every climate.

Nothing in the history of medicine has ever equaled the growth of this remarkable remedy. Catarrh has become a national disease. Peruna has become a national remedy. Dr. Hartman, the inventor of Peruna, has become the best-known physician in the United States.

All this is explained by the fact that Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Catarrh is liable to attack any organ of the human body. Catarrh is not a local disease but a systemic disease. Peruna is not a local remedy, but a systemic remedy. Peruna cures catarrh by eradicating it from the system.

Such cures are not temporary but permanent.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

A Difficult Wife.

An Englishman thus describes the wife of his bosom in his will:

"Heaven seems to have sent her into the world solely to drive me out of it. The strength of Samson, the genius of Homer, the prudence of Augustine, the skill of Pyrrhus, the patience of Job, the philosophy of Socrates, the subtlety of Hannibal, the vigilance of Hermogenes, would not suffice to subdue the perversity of her character."—Exchange.

A Popular Host.

Traveler—Eh? Has this hotel changed hands?

Clerk—Yes; the old landlord busted up; owed thousands of dollars to all the provision dealers in the neighborhood. For every $10 he took in he spent $20.

Traveler—Too bad, too bad! He's the only landlord I ever met who knew how to keep a hotel.—New York Weekly.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Merit often turns up in unexpected places.

An Inactive Liver, Stomach Disorders, Sick Headache and other ills arising from an imperfect digestion are cured by Garfield Tea which is made from HERBS.

A man without a country is one who lives in town.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets** the remedy that cures a cold in one day

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Taken before bed time Gilt Edge Whiskey will break up any cold. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

The Best Preparation for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Wise is he who has a cage ready for the bird in hand.

ADAMS SARSAPARILLA STOMACH & LIVER PILLS. CHOCOLATE COATED. VERY SMALL. (TRADE MARK REGISTERED) Fac-Simile Wrapper GENUINE Must have this Signature E. R. Adams. CURE SICK HEADACHE CONSTIPATION BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA PURIFY THE BLOOD. 10¢. 25¢ DRUGGISTS. ADAMS

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS ONE FOR A DOSE. Cure Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, Remove Pimples, Purify the Blood, Aid Digestion, Prevent Biliousness. Do not Gripe or Sicken. To convince you, will mail sample free: full box, 25c. DR. BOSANKO CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

Nervous Prostration and the Liquor, Morphine, and Tobacco Habits Cured at the **KEELEY INSTITUTES** No. 1170 Market St., San Francisco, and Carson City, Nevada. Adopted by the U. S. Government.

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No? Then you had better get ready to irrigate your land right now. You've lost several crops by not doing it—do you want to lose another? Our pumping plants are fully guaranteed. Send full particulars.

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A WHOLE GARDEN For 14c. We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	Salzer's Blue Blood Tomato	15c
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1 "	Mama's Favorite Onion	10c
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1 "	City Garden Beet	10c
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Worth $1.00 for 14 cents. $1.00

We will mail you this entire $1.00's worth of splendid seed novelties free, together with our large illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue on receipt of this notice and 14c in postage. Choice Onion Seed 60c lb and up. Potatoes at $1.20 per barrel and up. Catalogue alone, 5 cents. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

DROPSY 10 DAYS' TREATMENT FREE. Have made Dropsy and its complications a specialty for twenty years with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousands of cases. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box N, Atlanta, Ga.

Consumption Cured. For the treatment of Consumption and diseases of the throat, call on or write for literature and report of cases. KOCH INSTITUTE, 431½ So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

A few second-hand **SAFES AND WAGON SCALES** for sale at bargains. Address Parcells, Greenwood Co., 216 California St., San Francisco.

CUTLER'S CARBOLATE of IODINE A guaranteed Cure for Catarrh and Consumption. $1.00. D Lock Box 145. W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Prop's.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
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WHEN LOVE WENT BY.

When Love went by I scarcely bent
My eyes to see which way he went.
Life had so many joys to show,
What time had I to watch him go,
Or bid him in, whom folly sent?

But when the day was well nigh spent,
From out the casement long I leant.
Ah, would I had been watching so
When Love went by!

Gray days with dismal nights are blent,
Lonely and sad and discontent;
I would his feet had been more slow.
Oh, heart of mine, how could we know
Or realize what passing meant
When Love went by?
—Woman's Home Companion.

THE YELLOW KITTEN

"IT was the yellow kitten who did it," Miss Priscilla Price said at the church social in her most positive manner, and no one, not even Mrs. 'Lias Miller, pretended to contradict her.

"It's the truth, indeed," Mrs. Sarah Crump agreed, with her fat, comfortable chuckle, and the society in a body responded, "That's so."

Yes, the yellow kitten was responsible for the wedding that was to come off to-morrow and that would thus unite forever not only two very attractive young people, but also the well-known families of Price and Campbell.

But we have begun at the wrong end of the story, for Miss Priscilla ought to have made, and in fact did make the remark about the yellow kitten at the end of the narrative, and not at the beginning. And thus, to get things straight, we will start over again in the old-fashioned orthodox way.

Once upon a time (not so very long ago, either) the little village of Pineville flourished like a green bay tree. It is true it had not arrived at trolley cars or electric lights, but it was a very charming place to visit nevertheless. Bicycling was not entirely unheard of, though those who rode were scarce—a few visitors at the summer boarding house in the little hills just outside the village had introduced the wheel, but the most conservative Pinevillians, Miss Priscilla Price at the head, quite frowned down upon the sport, and Miss Rebecca Slow has said, in season and out of season, that "if any niece of hers so demeaned herself as to be guilty of such an unladylike, worldly amusement, she would be sorry, that's all," and then an expression of having already made a will would pass over her austere countenance.

But to the story! There were two prominent families in the village who had lived there since the very existence of the settlement, and with whom all the best people craved to be connected in some way. They were the Campbells and the Prices, and Miss Priscilla, who insists upon getting into print just as if she were a heroine, was one of the most respected members of the latter tribe. As it has been hinted before, this is an old-fashioned story, and has a genuine heroine, to wit, Mabel Campbell. Of course, there is a hero, too, whom the girls said "was just too sweet to live," and their mothers declared that he was a perfectly safe young man, while the fathers and brothers, though not going quite so far, had only good words to say of Charlie Price, at your service.

Now the "gentle reader" or, as some writers prefer to say, the "fair reader," has doubtless guessed the sequel. Charlie was in love with Mabel, and the wedding, though properly opposed by the powers that were, was a natural consequence. But where or when did the yellow kitten come in? All in good time, my friends.

The Campbells and the Prices had a feud of long standing, originating in the years gone by over the fence boundary, each head of the family claiming twelve feet more of ground than the other considered his due. Fortunately this feud was conducted in a quiet and perfectly lawful manner, and poison, bowie knives and pistols did not figure in it. But the feud was a positive one, notwithstanding. No Campbell or Price had ever been known to shake hands, not even at a church social, which Mrs. 'Lias Miller and Miss Rebecca Slow denounced far and wide as "onChristianlike." But in spite of the disapproval of many of their common friends, there was apparently no chance of any of the members making up until—well, just before this story was written.

The places adjoined, as the disputed boundary line suggested; in fact the whole village had grown up around them, and what was once an old country lane where their gates stood, was now a smart village street.

As children, our hero and heroine had several times displayed much contempt for the family fuss, and had been seen playing together, though often forcibly separated by indignant parents with threats of being sent supperless to bed if the offense was repeated. Evidently they had inherited none of the ill feeling of their ancestors, which was mighty unnatural, Miss Priscilla thought, though, as she always said, she blamed the mothers on both sides who certainly had not inculcated the proper spirit of righteous resentment and unappeased wrath in their offspring.

But when childhood was over, Mabel Campbell was estranged by circumstance from Charlie Price as completely as if an ocean had been between them instead of a paling fence. When she was 18 she came back from boarding school and was pronounced old enough for picnics and socials, and was, indeed, the acknowledged belle of the Young People's Pleasure Club, and the favorite even of matrons and spinsters at sewing bees and Dorcas societies, and a perfect idol at home. She was an only child, and the love that seemed to overflow from father and mother was expended upon innumerable pets. She had two fat Yorkshire puppies, a pug dog, a parrot, and a cat who recently had added to the procession a yellow kitten, of the story. This small animal was up to mischief of all kinds, and had the most exploring turn of mind, for she was forever getting lost and being returned to her mistress by little boys of the village, who thus turned many an honest penny.

One afternoon Mabel had been out in the woods with her young friends hunting for chestnuts, and on her return was greted with the sad tidings that the yellow kitten had again strayed from home. A search throughout the place was at once begun. Evening came on, however, and no yellow kitten put in an appearance. Mabel became much distressed, as she was sure that an evil fate had at last overtaken her pet. She begged to be allowed to send over to the Prices, and see if the wanderer, scorning old opinions, had found her way there, but her parents would not consider such a proposition, so for that night the household was minus the kitten.

The next day was spent in looking for the loved though lost, and many of the village boys joined in the hunt, but with no result.

Toward sunset Mabel decided to walk through the woods that skirted the village, thinking possibly her little prodigal might be somewhere about, and down a shady path she went. She fancied ere long that she heard a moan—a very sad, kittenly moan it was—and soon discovered up in a tree, tangled most promiscuously in creeping vines, the yellow kitten, unable to free herself. In vain Mabel called and tried to entice her from her perilous position; only piteous little meows were the result. If she only had a long stick, or, still better, if she could climb the tree, something might be done, but the years spent at boarding school had robbed her of all her childish accomplishments.

In the midst of her dilemma, help was forthcoming she little dreamed of. Through the bushes she heard the sound of approaching footsteps and a cheerful whistle. Soon the author of these pleasant noises was in view. It was Charlie Price, the family enemy, and, to boot, a splendid young athlete! Mabel forgot the traditions of three generations of bitterness and called out to her playmate of former days: "Charlie—Mr. Price, I mean—can you help me? See my poor yellow kitten; she cannot get down," pointing, as she spoke, to the tree which contained her treasure.

"With pleasure, Miss Mabel! Beg pardon, Miss Campbell. Poor little beastie—she is caught in the vine." And with that he sprung up the tree with the agility of a squirrel or a circus rider, and at some peril of broken limbs rescued the kitten and placed her in the outstretched arms of her young mistress.

Then it was the most natural thing in the world for our hero to walk home with our heroine, and still more natural the next day when they by chance met in the same woods, to stop and speak of the lost one. Thus, in spite of the family feud, the intimacy ripened between the young branches.

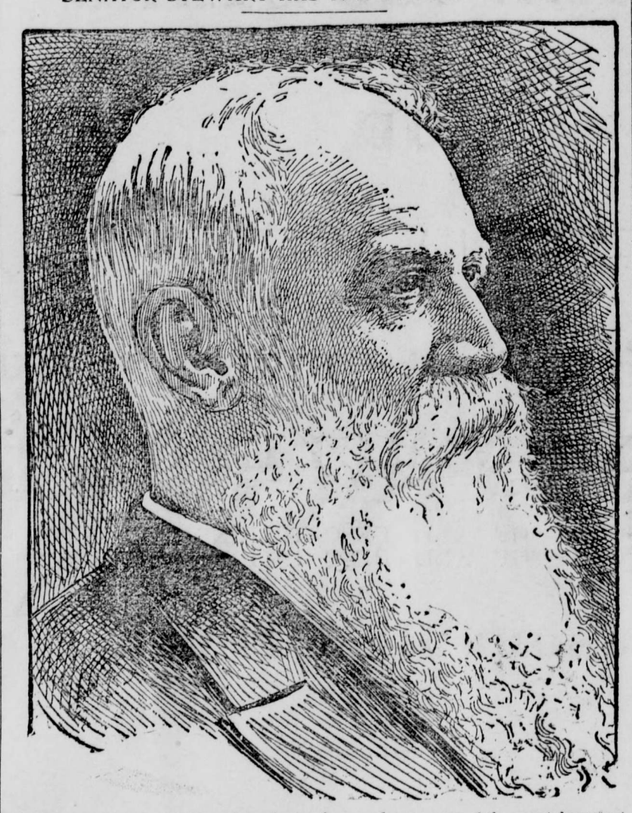
It was useless for Mabel's parents to protest; indeed, nothing short of a command would have stopped this new and delightful friendship, and Charlie boldly announced to his paternal that he was tired of keeping up such an antiquated fuss; let the grandfathers fight out their own battles in whatever world they were now residing, but he, for his part would no longer encourage hatred, malice and all uncharitableness.

Ere the winter had advanced Charlie Price was known throughout Pineville to be Mabel Campbell's "steady company," and although Miss Priscilla, at the head of the Price family, and old Mr. Jonas Campbell, Mabel's great uncle, the chief of the Campbell tribe, declared in unmeasured language their opinion of the doings of their young relatives, it was useless, and, in fact, hurried up matters. Then the two mothers, who secretly bore no malice, exchanged calls, and actually Mrs. Campbell was overheard to say that Mrs. Price's sausage receipt was the best in the village, while Mrs. Price made no denial of having borrowed Mrs. Campbell's knit quilt as a guide for the one she was making to exhibit at the county fair in the spring.

From that the fathers of the two peacemakers met and discussed politics, and not boundary lines over the disputed fence. By this time, as may well be imagined, the wedding preparations were well under way. At the suggestion of Charlie his new house was to be built directly over the part of the ground that both Campbells and Prices claimed, and this was universally regarded as the most amicable settlement of the trouble, and lo and behold! the marriage was announced to take place on the following Easter Tuesday.

And just then did Miss Priscilla Price make her statement that the yellow kitten did it, and the entire village agreed with her.

SENATOR STEWART HAS NEVER BEEN SHAVED.



Senator Stewart of Nevada, who is the proud possessor of the most luxuriant growth of whiskers in the Senate, has never been shaved in his life. His beard began to sprout when he was about 16, and he is now 75. "Oh, yes," said he the other day, "I have often thought of shaving. Kind-hearted friends have given me razors and advised me to go to work on my beard, but I never took their advice. You see, when I was a young man I never owned a razor, and I had to let my whiskers run wild. Now it is too late. My constituents would rage and my political career would be wrecked."

"BONA-FIDE AMERICAN."

Dr. William Mason Tells an Anecdote of the Violinist Remenyi.

"I have already had something to say of Eduard Remenyi, the Hungarian violinist who accompanied Brahms to Weimar in 1853, says a writer in the Century. He was a talented man and was esteemed by Liszt as being, in his way, a good violinist. He belonged to the class typified by Ole Bull, but did not achieve so great a reputation. He remained at Weimar after Brahms left there, and I became intimately acquainted with him. He was very entertaining and so full of fun that he would have made a tip-top Irishman. He was at home in the gypsy music of his own country and this was the main characteristics of his playing. He had also a fad for playing Schubert melodies on the violin with the most attenuated pianissimo effects and occasionally his hearers would listen intently after the tone had ceased, imagining that they still heard a trace of it.

Not long before leaving Weimar I had some fun with him by asking if he had ever heard "any bona-fide American spoken." He replied that he did not know there was such a language. "Well," said I, "listen to this for a specimen: 'Ching-a-ling-a-dardee, Chebung cum Susan.'" I did not meet him again until 1878, twenty-four years after leaving Weimar. I was going upstairs to my studio in the Steinway Building when some one told me that Remenyi had arrived and was rehearsing for his concert in one of the rooms above. So, going up, I followed the sounds of the violin, gave a quick knock, opened the door and went in. Remenyi looked at me for a moment, rushed forward and seized my hand, and as he wrung it cried out: "Ching-a-ling-a-dardee, Chebung cum Susan!" He had remembered it all those years.

Perfidious Man.

Mrs. Linguist—I want to get a divorce. My husband talks in his sleep.

Lawyer Soozem—But, my dear madam, that is no ground for divorce. There is no cruelty in——

Mrs. Linguist—But he talks in Latin, and I don't understand that language at all.—Baltimore American.

TOPICS OF TIMES

In 1900 the cotton mills of this country made 258,000,000 yards of cotton cloth.

It is thought that the poor wheat crop in South Africa will keep up prices in this country.

There is a temperance tide rising in old Massachusetts. It is reported that many total abstinence clubs are being formed in the State.

There is a pure food crusade being waged in Cincinnati. Meat merchants are being arrested for selling sausage colored with analine dye.

Chicago people always grudgingly consent to be a second to any other city. They propose a new hotel there that shall surpass the famous Waldorf-Astoria of New York.

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly holds that the civilization of this country is a "crowd civilization" and that the crowd must be raised in order to increase the civilization.

When Oswald Ottendoffer, editor and publisher of the New York Staats Zeitung, died, he left in the will $50,000 to the employes who helped him make the great German newspaper.

Golfers and curlers visiting the Glasgow exhibition this year will find an exhibit of historical relics illustrative of the origin and development of the great national Scottish games—curling and golfing—of special interest to them.

The Chicago Record thinks the diplomats may be thankful they are dealing with Li-Hung-Chang instead of Mr. Wu. With the latter representing China they would probably be paying money to the Chinese and thinking they got off easy. For one that is not greased, Mr. Wu is a smooth proposition.

The Advertiser of Montgomery, Ala., says that it is not only with us that combines are being formed. The latest European combine includes the carbide calcium factories of Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Norway and Sweden, and the avowed object of the combination is to raise the selling prices of carbide.

The largest contract for cutlery, for the use of soldiers, ever sent to Sheffield is being placed there by the British war office. The articles ordered include over half a million sets of common knives and forks and 215,000 tablespoons, besides many thousands of razors, pocketknives, scissors and butcher's cutlery.

Referring to the Murray Hall case, Dr. Mary Walker of "bloomer" fame said: "I think it an outrage that they buried that poor woman in skirts. She had worn men's clothing all her life, because she liked them, and she should have been buried in them. If anybody tries to put skirts on me after I'm dead I'll haunt them."

There is no accounting for what may occur in Paris. Recently a fat baker there appeared in court to have a woman fined for keeping a rabid dog, which he claimed had bit him, inoculating him with rabies. When he was through with his complaint, the woman put the dog on the judge's desk and removed from its mouth a set of false teeth.

Referring to Richard le Gallienne's lecture on "Old Omar" at St. Paul, the Pioneer Press made this observation: "It contained no 'useful information.' It impressed no moral maxims. It defended no political party. It advocated no religious creed. It was without statistics, anecdotes, formal jokes. It was even destitute of slide pictures."

The following brief account is given of the old newspaper published at Northampton, England, which is one of the oldest in Europe: It was started in 1720, and has never from that year to the present been interrupted for a single week. The interesting history of this newspaper, the Northampton Mercury, is now issued in book form by the proprietors.

According to an item from Berlin, Germany's pig iron output for 1900 was 8,422,842 tons, an increase of 393,537 tons for the preceding year. The December output was 780,790 tons. Official returns of the German foreign trade for 1900 show the imports to be 5,833,312,000 marks, an increase over 1899 of 50,084,000 marks, and the exports 4,555,291,000 marks, an increase of 186,282,000 marks over the previous year, largely agricultural products.

Dr. Hoff's claim of having made a discovery whereby consumption may be cured has been scoffed at by the profession. This leads the New York Journal to say: "Of all the history-making that is going on in various quarters of the world, none may turn out so important as that which is under way in a modest doctor's office in Vienna, where the Journal's patient, Hammann, is under treatment for consumption. If Dr. Hoff can rout the disease, as he seems to be doing, he will be better known 500 years hence than Lord Roberts."

SEES WONDERS OF WYOMING.

College Professors Have an Opportunity to Enlarge Their Learning.

It will be remembered that last year E. L. Lomax, general passenger agent of the Union Pacific railroad, invited every university, college and museum in the country to accept a free pass for a professor and one or two assistants over his road from Chicago to Laramie, Wyo., and return, so that they might visit the great fossil fields of that state, collect specimens and study geology. Nearly 100 scientific men were able to avail themselves of this opportunity. Professor Knight of the University of Wyoming has recently written an account of this expedition's work in the field.

For about thirty years Wyoming has been regarded as the most attractive field in the world for the study of vertebrate remains. Many of the rarest and most valuable specimens known to science have been found in this field. It was here that Professor Marsh of Yale university secured his largest dinosaurs, which not only made him famous, but gave Wyoming the distinction of possessing geological graveyards containing fossil remains of the largest land animals that have ever inhabited the earth.

On July 21 last year the wagon train carrying the camp equipment, the culinary supplies and the geologists started across the Laramie plains for the fossil beds. On the second day's march some fossiliferous bands of sandstone were reached, camp was pitched and every man armed himself with pick, ax, hammer shovel and sack and hurried for the bluff, where invertebrate fossils were found in abundance. In a short time the face of the bluff was nearly covered with collectors, and chips and fragments of stone were flying in all directions, so that it was almost unsafe to remain in the neighborhood. The men labored long and hard, and while most of them returned to supper, some became so enthusiastic as to forget their meal until darkness compelled them to go back to camp.

By the fifth day out the expedition, which had been on the march every day except Sunday, had collected two tons of fossil, chiefly invertebrates and fossil leaves. On the arrival of the expedition at Como bluff, rendered famous by the work of Professor Marsh, enthusiasm was unbounded. It was from this locality that Yale university received its largest amount of dinosaur material.

The bluff rises to a height of 200 to 300 feet and parallels the Union Pacific railroad for five or six miles within a half mile of the track. The bluff is capped with conglomerate rock, just below which are the dinosaur beds plainly visible from passing trains. The members of the expedition succeeded in finding a great many dinosaur bones and some open quarries that gave promise of being very valuable.

Still futher on the expedition reached Freezeout hills, which is a new locality for dinosaur collecting. Here the geologists and paleontologist found unbounded opportunities. This being a comparatively new field and the dinosaur beds being exposed for a distance of ten miles on each side of the camp, dinosaur hunting was the order of the day. Long before sunset on the first day's work at this place men were returning to camp from every direction loaded down with bones; others were seeking teams to haul heavy loads to camp, and though they worked diligently it was nearly 10 o'clock at night before the last load of fossils was brought in. The next day's work unearthed a still larger quantity, the entire shipment from this point amounting to several tons.

So the work went on day after day until after thirty-nine days in the field the expedition returned to Laramie all well and in the best of spirits. No accident had occurred and large collections were made. The results of the work done have enriched many museums and will furnish topics for numerous articles in the scientific journals.—New York Sun.

Red Tape.

Some of the absurdities of officialism have perhaps never been better illustrated than by an incident in the career of Lord Shaftesbury, given in "Collections and Recollections."

One winter evening in 1867 he was sitting in his library in Grosvenor Square, when the servant told him there was a poor man waiting to see him. The man was shown in and proved to be a laborer from Clerkenwell, and one of the innumerable recipients of the old earl's charity.

He said: "My lord, you have been very good to me, and I have come to tell you what I have heard." It appeared that at the public house which he frequented he had overheard some Irishmen of desperate character plotting to blow up Clerkenwell prison. He gave Lord Shaftesbury the information to be used as he thought best, but made it a condition that his name should not be divulged. If it were, his life would not be worth an hour's purchase.

Lord Shaftesbury pledged himself to secrecy, ordered his carriage, and drove instantly to Whitehall. The authorities there refused, on ground of official practice, to entertain the information without the name and address of the informant. These, of course, could not be given. The warning was rejected and the jail was blown up.

An Old New Jersey Schoolhouse.

The pupil of to-day would think his opportunities very great if he could see the school equipment of a hundred years ago. A Morris County, New Jersey, school of that period is thus described in an old letter of one of its attendants:

The building was constructed of logs, and instead of glass for windows, sheepskins were stretched over the apertures made by sawing off an occasional log. The windows had one merit—they prevented pupils from being interrupted in their study by what was going on outside. The time was regulated by an hour-glass, and the pupils drank water from a tumbler made of a cow's horn, or from a ground shell.

In spite of these differences of equipment, the schools of a century ago resembled those of to-day in one notable respect; they had for the most part the same great literary works that are the standards of our language now. The greatest literature is fortunately the possession of many centuries.

"AUTO" FOR FARMS.

W. F. Crowley Invents a Machine Likely to Supplant the Horse.

City people are not to enjoy a monopoly of the festive automobile in the future. A novel kind of "auto" is about to invade the agricultural field, where, according to its inventor, it will speedily supplant the horse for farm work. The machine referred to is the invention of William F. Crowley, of Holly, Powers County, Col., and, it is said, will do the work of several teams of horses. After long study and many experiments, Mr. Crowley says he has solved the problem of the substitution of mechanical power for that of horses in farm work.

The motive power for this machine may be either gasoline or electricity, although it is expected that gasoline will be more commonly used.

It is adapted to plowing, cultivating, seed-planting or harvesting. The engine or motor is on the forward or drive wheels, which are joined by a long reach to the smaller rear wheels, over which the seat of the driver is placed. A large transverse bar, about six feet in length, crosses the reach bar at its center. To this transverse bar the plowing, cultivating, and other appliances for farm work may be attached. A very important feature of the invention is a mechanism that allows the operator to apply the whole power to any one of the wheels, thus making it easy to get the wheels out of any rut or hole in which they may get stuck. The wheels may be operated entirely independent of each other and by an ingenious steering device the farm "auto" can be turned within a very small compass.

It is said that it will do satisfactory work on rough and hilly ground. According to the inventor, a fifteen-horse-power machine can be operated at an expense of 75 cents a day.

A rotating plow has been invented by Mr. Crowley, to be used with the machine, which he says is a great improvement on the old plow. The plow, while it does not offer so much resistance to the earth, turns it up very thoroughly and has a trip beam attached that raises the plow points out of danger whenever a stone is struck.

NOVEL AUTOMOBILE PLOW, SOWER AND HARVESTER.

HAD NO TERRORS FOR HIM.

Seasickness Did Not Trouble the Lunch-Room Conversationalist.

"Queer, isn't it," remarked the Lunch Room Conversationalist, "how reluctant some folks are to admit that they have ever been victims of seasickness?"

"Nope," remarked the other four at the table, glowering.

"Yes, siree," went on the Lunch Room Conversationalist, "you will only find about one person in a thousand who will freely admit having been sick after having completed an ocean voyage. There's nothing disgraceful about it that I ever could see, but most folks seem to think that they'd be assisting in the smirching of their own characters if they owned up to mal de mer. Peculiar phase of human nature, hey?"

"It is not," remarked the other four in unison.

"Now, I took my first ocean voyage last week," continued the Lunch Room Conversationalist, ignoring the obvious lack of interest of the other four. "When with my wife on a little coastwise trip from Baltimore to New York. She didn't want to take the trip, being, as she said, deathly afraid of getting seasick. She had never been to sea before, either. As for me, I wasn't a bit afraid of getting seasick, and I confidently boasted that the mountainous seas had never yet reared their heads that could put me under the weather even a little bit. You see, I've a pretty strong sort of constitution, and I figured on that to keep me from suffering from seasickness, not knowing then, as I do now, that the most robust folks in the world have to succumb to the nauseating illness that comes to novices in heavy weather at sea.

"Well, my wife was pretty skeptical about my not getting sick—you know how women are in these matters—but I stuck to it that I didn't intend to let any old sea get me under and suffer tortures from seasickness, but, as I had passes for the voyage and she didn't want them to lapse for want of using—you know how women like to get their money's worth in these affairs—she consented to go along.

"Now, it's certainly queer how some things come out. We were both on the deck of the steamer all the way down the Chesapeake from Baltimore, both feeling as comfortable as bugs in rugs and nary a sign of seasickness. Passing out between the two capes, however, we struck the long ocean swell, and then——"

The other four at the table grinned at each other.

"Then you went down below and sought your bunk, feeling as limp as a rubber door mat, hey?" suggested No. 1.

"And your chestiness was wiped out before the boat had been rolling and pitching for two consecutive minutes, I s'pose?" put in No. 2.

"And your wife had the merry, rippling laugh on you, all right?" cut in No. 3.

"And while you were sick and groaning to be heaved overboard, she was as chipper as a lark, no doubt?" said No. 4.

"Not on your prophetic visions!" calmly remarked the Lunch Room Conversationalist, drawing with his eye an accurate bee line for the door. "When the boat began to pitch in the swell I got as hungry as a wolf and went to the galley and had the cook fix me up three portions of bacon and eggs, two tall stacks of wheat cakes and about half a gallon o' coffee. I didn't have nary a qualm at any stage of the game, although we had heavy weather all the way up, while my wife had to turn in with the first little toss of the boat, and the way she did suffer until we warped into the dock in New York was sure a cau——"

He escaped the flying glass and crockeryware by dodging out the side door after leading them to suppose that he was going to escape by the front way.—Washington Post.

Sneeze Without Winking.

Bobby came home one day covered with dirt and bruises and trundling a broken bicycle.

"What on earth have you been doing, my child?" exclaimed his terrified mother.

"I ran over a big dog and took a fall," explained Bobby.

"Couldn't you see him and give him the road?"

"Yes; I saw him and was turning out, but when I got within about ten feet of him I shut my eyes, and before I got 'em open again I'd run into him."

"For the land's sake, what did you shut your eyes for?"

"Couldn't help it. Had to sneeze. If you think you can hold your eyes open when sneeze comes, you just try it some day."

If the reader thinks Bobby's excuse was not a valid one, let him try it some day "when the sneeze comes."—Youth's Companion.

American Mottoes.

A soldier in the Philippines writes home that he has seen some strange sights, and gives the following instance. We borrow it from Golden Days.

A crowd of soldiers attended a church service in their honor, and there was much praying and singing, but the soldiers were chiefly interested in looking at the image of a saint. Above the image was the picture of an eagle, and on the banner which streamed from the eagle's bill was the following legend:

"The Old Reliable Condensed Milk."

The saint had been decorated in honor of the visiting Americans, and the artist had copied the eagle and accompanying inscription from a milk can. He afterward explained that he thought it an American motto, as it was under the eagle.

The Woodpecker.

Woodpeckers which were long considered fair game for the gunner are now recognized almost everywhere as useful birds. The flicker is so fond of ants that it will alight on an ant hill, thrust in its bill to bring out the inmates, and then gorge itself on the agitated ants as they swarm from the opening. The sapsucker was considered an injurious bird for many years, but Frank Bolles showed that its tapping trees ordinarily produced no serious injury; indeed, it is now claimed that the bird's eye formation in the wood of the maple, which increases its value, is the work of these birds. Woodpeckers are deserving all that they can ask at the hands of farmers. The downy woodpecker feeds upon the woolly aphis, often seen on our apple trees.

Will by Phonograph.

A wealthy engineer recently talked his last will and testament into a phonograph. Then with a hot copper wire he signed his name on the wax roll of the phonograph, the witnesses doing likewise, and the "document" was thereupon completed.

A Good Apple Crop.

It is reported that the apple crop in Baden, Germany, was so abundant that the assistance of soldiers had to be asked for its harvesting.

When a woman marries, she dearly loves to think she has thrown herself away.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 19 1901

SUMMER SESSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

There will be a truly remarkable array of scholars in the faculty of the approaching Summer Session of the University of California, from June 28 to August 7.

The Summer School, open without examination to all applicants of good character and intelligence, will number in its instructing staff thirty-five or more members of the regular faculty, including, among others, Professors Bacon, Hilgard, Wickson, Clapp, Gayley, Merrill, Margolis, Loughridge, Page, Jaffa, and Magee, and in addition John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Chicago; H. Morse Stephens, Professor of Modern European and English History at Cornell University; Barrett Wendell, Professor of English in Harvard University; James E. Russell, Dean of Teachers' College of Columbia University; Liberty Hyde Bailey, Professor of Horticulture at Cornell; Ewald Flugel, Professor of English Philology at Stanford; Ellwood Cubberley, Associate Professor of Education in the same institution, and James M. Wilson, Irrigation Expert of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Courses will be offered in philosophy, education, history and political science, Semitic, Greek, Latin, English, Spanish, mathematics, physics, astronomy, chemistry, botany, mineralogy, physical culture, agriculture, horticulture, and irrigation. All the facilities of the library, laboratories, and museums will be available.

Many of the courses are planned particularly to meet the needs of teachers, to acquaint them with modern methods, and to freshen their inspiration. Particularly valuable are the opportunities for training in pedagogy, nature study, laboratory methods, and physical culture.

The short course in agriculture, a new departure for California, will enable practical farmers to learn the latest facts and methods of scientific agriculture, through hearing lectures by experts on topics such as irrigation practice, plant disease, breeds and breeding, milk and its products, food for men and animals, fruit-growing, and soils. The agricultural students may choose also courses in other departments.

In climate Berkeley is the chosen land of the summer session. The nearness of the Pacific tempers the days and makes excessive heat practically unknown.

A five-minutes' walk from the University buildings leads one into a delightful wilderness of rugged hills and shady canyons and winding country roads. The region round about is a tempting field for long tramps and bicycle rides. And with all its out-of-door charm, the University lies in a pleasant town of 15,000 people, with ample and comfortable accommodations for students, with electric cars, and with all present-day comforts. San Francisco, with its shops and libraries, theatres, parks, deep-sea shipping, strange sights, and historic flavor, is only fifty minutes distant,—the fare ten cents.

A circular containing full information will be mailed free upon application to the Recorder of the Faculties, Berkeley, California. The fee for the session is $10, and the student may choose one or many courses. Applications for admission should be filed, if possible, by June 17.

The University of California is now second among American universities in number of undergraduates, and sixth in total enrollment. It is growing in numbers more rapidly than any other American university. During the past year the enrollment increased 12.5 per cent.; during the past eleven years, no less than fivefold. In last year's Summer Session 433 students were enrolled, more than in any other summer school in the United States save those of Harvard and Cornell.

Here and There.

The Rothchilds and Rockefellers control the world's copper.

Dewet, the intrepid leader of the Boer forces, is said to be insane.

The bubonic plague seems to have a firm grip on the old world countries.

King Oscar, of Norway and Sweden, will act as arbitrator in the Samoan affairs between the United States and Germany.

An engine jumped the track of the Pacific Coast line near Santa Barbara last Friday and the engineer, Elmer Ballou, and fireman, Charles Perry, were killed.

The first box of cherries was shipped from Vacaville to Chicago last Thursday, by Maury Robinson. They were consigned to the Porter Bros., company of Chicago.

In a collision between two street cars last Thursday in Sacramento, the 16-year old son of Superior Judge, E. C. Hart, had his left leg below the knee completely severed from his body.

R. C. Chambers, a prominent mining mining man, died in San Francisco last Thursday, after undergoing an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Chambers has mining interests in this county.

Through eastern Colorado and Wyoming two feet of snow fell on Wednesday last. It is feared that cold weather may set in and form a crust on the snow, which will make it impossible for cattle and sheep to graze on the ranges, and in that event serious losses of livestock may result.

"Say mamma, how much am I worth?"

"You are worth a million of dollars to me, my son."

"Say, mamma, couldn't you advance me twenty-five cents?"

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Ulieda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th. 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - . Cal.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

— -x- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

AT THE OLD STAND

OF

NATHAN RHINE

Will be found, as usual, a Full

AND COMPLETE

LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST
LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST

Reasonable Prices.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF

General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE

GUARANTEE THE

QUALITY

OF OUR GOODS

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the member of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.
{SEAL}
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.
Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL}
Attest: J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed;
ORDINANCE No. 71.
Filed Jan. 8, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk.
Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, residing in each Road District in the County of Inyo State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL}
Attest: J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL}
Attest: J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 72.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, state of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the Inyo Independent a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL}
Attest: J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL}
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.....1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Apr. 18, 1901:

Highest barometer	30.067	17
Lowest "	29.754	15
Highest temperature	77.5	12
Lowest "	38.5	17
Mean "	58.0	
Average dew point	20.4	
Average humidity	25.0	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	26 N W	16

No. clear days 6
No. part cloudy days.....1
No. cloudy days.....0
No. rainy days.....0
Precipitation for week ..00
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.43
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3 40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 04 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0 85
" 1899-1900 2 74
" 1900-1901 4.93

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

R. S. Miner, Esq., of Bridgeport, is visiting Lone Pine.

Supt. Squire came down from Mazourka canyon yeeterday afternoon.

District Attorney Dehv returned from a visit to Bishop Wednesday evening.

Miss Lizzie Thompson returned from a visit to Bishop friends Wednesday evening.

Howard Mairs took two drummers, Messrs. Jones and Wertheimer, to Bishop Wednesday.

Marshal Naylor has completed the Onion Valley wagon road nearly to the old Kearsarge mill.

Wells Barnes came in from his mine Thursday afternoon He reports the ledge as improving in size and value as depth is attained.

Jake Steininger was brought to the County Hospital last Wednesday, suffering from a fracture of the hip, caused by falling off the roof of his house.

Harry Meads passed through town yesterday with a 14-animal team loaded with wool en route to Mojave. He will bring back freight for our valley merchants.

"Who can tell what a baby thinks?" If its thoughts are half as bad as its efforts to express them, it is a providential mercy that they are concealed from human ken.

A story comes from the North of a woman freezing fast to the sidewalk in Dawson. Thus, even amid the snows of the Arctic, is found futher proof of the strength of woman's attachment.

Mr. Fred A. Hines, Secretary of the Mazourka M. & W. Co., and Fred Johnson, of the Hotel Westminster, who is a shareholder in the company, are expected to arrive here to-morrow morning from Los Angeles.

An editor lay dying, says the Arizona Kicker, and the doctor, leaning over him, remarked: "Circulation's nearly gone." The dying man, summoning all his energy, shouted: "You're a liar! We've got the largest circulation in the county."

George Naylor and Ivan Bunney, Forest Reserve Rangers, left Wednesday morning for the southern end of the county, where there are several bands of sheep. They will accompany the sheep through the county and see that they keep outside of the limits of the Forest Reserve.

The divers committees for the Odd Fellows' and Rebekahs' Ball are doing their utmost, and sparing no pains to make the dance on next Friday night April 26, a memorable occasion. Already it is assured that the large Pavilion will be taxed to its capacity to accommodate the large crowd who have signified their intention of being present.

Philip S. McLean, son of John J. McLean, left here on March 19th to attend the Ruskin College, at Trenton, Missouri arriving there March 26th. Intellectual and industrial education is the aim of the College. Each student has an opportunity to earn a living and gain an education at the same time. Philip has taken up a course in scientific farming.

The Ball Supper for the Odd Fellows' and Rebekahs' will be given at the Independence Hotel. As is usual, on like occasions at this hostelry, no pains or expense will be spared to make this one of unusual excellence. The chef has determined to maintain his reputation, and to place before the patrons a repast that will please the palate and tickle the fancy of epicures. Price, 50 cents per plate.

S. J. Osborn, an oil expert, was here during the week and visited the oil locations of Messrs. Roeper, Fausel and others. Mr. Osborn speaks in the highest terms of the indications, and had no hesitancy in declaring that our fellow townsmen had undoubtedly one of the best, and most flattering prospects he had visited in the State,—and he has visited all the oil fields of an prominence.

Will Sink a Well.

W. H. Adams and F. J. Syvertson returned to-day from the Owens Lake country in Inyo county. They report finding fine surface indications of white oil. Many prospectors are in the field, and lands adjoining and south of the lake are eagerly sought for. The entire valley south of the lake for a distance of over twenty miles has already been "located" for oil. The Adams Oil Company, incorporated a few days ago, owns about 7000 acres in that field. They are highly pleased with the prospects and propose to sink a well and prove the district at an early date.—S. F. Bulletin.

SPORTSMEN'S PARADISE.

Beautiful Scenery and Plenty of Game of all Varieties to be Found in Inyo County.

[Los Angeles Times.]

I desire to call attention to the many natural resorts that Inyo county possesses. Independence, the county seat, is situated in Owens River Valley, at an altitude of 4000 feet. The summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, 12,000 feet high, can be reached in eight miles from the foothills. It is six miles from the town to the foothills and six miles from there to one of the best camping places in the whole Sierra Nevada Range, called Onion Valley; seen from this valley, within a radius of seven miles, are fifteen lakes, all stocked with trout; from the valley it is two miles to the first lake, called Kitchen Lake; 300 yards from there is Flower Lake; south of that a mile is Matlack Lake; 200 feet from Matlack Lake is Slim Lake, and less than a quarter of a mile from Slim Lake is another lake, name unknown. North of Onion Valley is another lake, and east of the summit is a pond called the Devil's Pot Hole. All of the lakes mentioned empty into Independence Creek. When the summit is reached, going west, there is University Lake, named by the young men of the University of California, who first discovered it; below this but a short distance, is Bullfrog Lake, and three miles from that is Lake Rhoda. Around all of these waters are good camping grounds, feed more than enough for saddle and pack animals, plenty of fuel and timber. The lakes are all connected by small streams from a half to a mile in length, and there is as good fishing in the streams as in the Lakes. Onion Valley, the first camping ground mentioned, is 9600 feet above sea level; most of the lakes are about 10,400 feet above the sea level. Besides the trout, there is an abundance of game Within three or four miles of the several camping grounds are mountain sheep, deer and mountain quail, and plenty of grouse in the heavy timber.

During the entire summer heavy snow banks exist within 200 yards of all the camping grounds. After the lakes are left on the west of the summit of the mountain, the trail strikes what is known as Bubb's Creek, six miles from Kings River. From Kings River it is six miles to Fox's station, and from Fox's station it is thirty miles, going through Gen. Grant Park to Millwood and Sequoia Mills, where are the big trees so well advertised. This entire distance, from Independence foothills to Sequoia, more than forty miles, is over one range after another of the Sierra Nevadas. On the South Fork of Kings River is natural scenery that equals, if it does not excel, that of the Yosemite.

All the above is simply a statement of facts that can be verified by any one who desires to investigate.

The citizens of Independence will this spring build a wagon road to within two miles of the first lake, and make a good trail all of the way across the mountains

Some day the world beyond the borders of Nevada and California will hear more of Inyo county, its natural resorts, its snow-capped mountains, and its clear snow-water lakes, which will make it the resort of the world.

Think of looking behind you as do the people of Independence, and see the snowy Mount Whitney, Williamson and Fisherman's peaks, all of them more than two miles high, and all within a few miles of the trail herein described.

Some day the skilled sportsmen of the East will discover that here on the Sierra's eastern slope is a paradise for sportsmen.

GEORGE MONTGOMERY.

Deceptive Oil Indications.

A warning has been issued by State Mineralogist Cooper to prospectors who are misled by what appears to be surface indicates of oil seepages, but are only the discolorations made by iron in the earth through which the water comes. These counterfeit seepages appear in the form of an irridescent film over the surface of the water oozing from the ground or draining out of hillsides, and to the superficial observer simulate perfectly the appearance of high grade oil. They can be identified by the following tests: Frst, lack of petroleum odor; second, instead of having substantial thickness they are found to consist of a mere film; third, when stirred they break into fragments instead of swirling about, as oil will do; fourth, when pieces of blotting paper are laid upon them so as to take them up, and the blotting paper is afterward put into a glass jar filled with water and shaken, the water will be colored a dull yellow brown. These seepages are really nothing but iron, and may merely indicate the presence of that element in a clay bank through which they have passed. It will be observed that the ground over which they lie will always be found to be coated with a yellow oxidation when they are removed.

Questions of Orthography.

Over at Durange last week the good ladies of the Methodist church contributed a supply of good things and proceeded with the same to the home of their pastor, Rev. C. E. Webb, to find that a bright baby boy had just preceded them to the parsonage.

The ladies concluded to stay and take supper with Mr. Webb, and therefore transferred the eatables from their baskets to the dining table and then informed the parson that supper was ready, wondering as they did so if in returning thanks he would remember their gifts.

When all were seated at the table, the good man bowed his head and thus approached the throne of grace: "O Lord, we thank Thee for this timely succor," and the ladies are still in doubt as to what he meant.—Glenwood Post.

Silas Reynolds left for Bishop Wednesday morning.

SKELETON FOUND.

Supposed to be the Remains of an Indian Who Has Been Missing for Over Two Years.

Last Sunday J. W. Wright, from the eight mile ranch, came into town and reported having found a skeleton of a human body in the black rocks north of his house. On Monday morning Justice of the Peace Davidson had a Coroner's Jury summoned to investigate.

The jury went out to the locality and found the skeleton. There was a bullet hole in the head or skull, which had evidently been the wound from which the person died. The clothing still encased the bones of the body, except where torn off by coyotes in feeding upon the remains. A knife, sling shot, small key, a small comb and a few odds and ends, such as a boy usually carries, were found in the overalls pockets. The shoes, still containing the bones of the feet, were found within a few yards of the skeleton, evidently having been carried to that distance by coyotes, as the shoes had been gnawed down from the top an inch or two. The bullet that made the hole in skull was also found.

The dress and general appearance of the remains indicate that it was a young Indian by the name of Chatto Arambula, who it is presumed was killed by another young Indian, called Mose Hen. Young Arambula was last seen alive with Mose Hen about two years ago last November. The two young Indians had always been chums, and had at that time been on a spree together. The return shortly after of Mose Hen witnout his friend created suspicion and considerable inquiry among the Indians; but no trace of the missing boy has ever been found unless it is in this skeleton.

Mose Hen was arrested by Sheriff Given on suspicion of having committed murder, in January two years ago, but nothing could be gleaned from him during his detention to warrant holding him, and in fact, he was discharged without examination or an formal charge being entered against him.

The brother of young Arambula identified the shoes and necktie found on the skeleton, and several other Indians also pronounce the remains as that of Chatto Arambula.

Mose Hen, shortly after the disappearance of young Arambula, removed to Bishop and has married and now resides there.

The Coroner's Jury met yesterday morning and examined Mr. Wright, who found the remains, and Dr. Blair, who made the examination, also an Indian by the name of George was questioned. Jury adjourned until Saturday, April 20, in order to procure more evidence before signing a verdict.

Death of Captain E. A. Reddy.

Captain Edward A. Reddy died yesterday afternoon at the Almshouse in San Francisco, of which he had been been superintendent for six years past. He had been in feeble health since the middle of last July, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and for a week past he had been lying at the point of death.

Captain Reddy was one of the best known men in the State. As a mining man and as an office holder he came in contact with many people and all who knew him cherished his friendship. He was genial, kindly and generous even to a fault, always ready to assist a friend at whatever sacrifice of his own time or money.

His birthplace was Woonsocket, R. I. He came to California in 1861 when he was but 16 years of age. He went at once to Virginia City and worked in the mines there, afterward to Aurora, Nevada, and finally to Inyo county, this State. In the early seventies he became part owner and manager of the Cerro Gordo mine in that county. His interests there were finally sold to Senators Stewart and Jones of Nevada for a sum reaching into the hundred thousands.

As a miner Captain Reddy had his ups and downs. At times he was wealthy, but always free-handed and careless of his wealth and much given to mining speculation; there were other times when he was in straitened circumstances.

General McComb, Warden of the State Prison at San Quentin, made him captain of the guard in 1884, and it was that office, which he filled most admirably, that gave him the title of captain. He served in that capacity till 1891. For a year he was an assistant coiner at the United States Mint. He resigned that position to become superintendent of the Defiance mine at Darwin, Inyo county, which belonged to his brother, the late Colonel Patrick Reddy of the firm of Reddy, Campbell & Metson.

In 1895 Captain Reddy was appointed Superintendent of the Almshouse by the Board of Health selected by Governor Budd. So efficient was his administration that when the political complexion of the board changed he was left in charge of the institution.

During the six years of his superintendency there has not been a breath of scandal concerning the affairs of the Almshouse. Captain Reddy instituted many reforms and innovations which endeared him to the inmates of the Almshouse and made the institution a much efficient agent of charity.

As a mining superintendent Captain Reddy's courage was put to severe tests many times, and he became known all along the mother lode as a man who knew no fear. It was that reputation that led to his appointment as captain of the guard at San Quentin, and in that office he sustained his former reputation for fearlessness.

Mrs Carrie Reddy, the widow of the deceased, has been matron of the Almshouse during his term as superintendent. Captain Reddy leaves a married son, George M., who is in the employ of the Southern Pacific at Mojave, and a daughter, Katie, who is a school teacher in Los Angeles, the children of a former wife.—S. F. Call, April 11.

Are you a Buffalo?

McKinley's Visit.

President McKinley's western tour has at last been definitely arranged. The itinerary is as follows:

April 29th—Leaves Washington in the afternoon.

May 1st—Arrives at Lake Ponchartrain in the morning. Spends the day in New Orleans.

May 3d—Arrives at Houston and attends public reception.

May 5th—Arrives at El Paso.

May 7th—Arrives at Phoenix and attends banquet.

May 8th—Arrives at Redlands and is met by Governor Gage.

May 9th—Arrives at Los Angeles.

May 11th—At Monterey. Reception by Grand Army Veterans.

May 12th—At Monterey.

May 13th—Arrives at San Jose. Attends banquet and visits Palo Alto and Stanford University. Arrives in San Francisco in the evening.

May 15th—Reception and banquet by the Ohio Society.

May 17th—Reception to the public in Mechanics' Pavilion.

May 18th—Launching of the battleship Ohio, followed by banquet at the Palace hotel.

May 20th—Arrives at Sacramento.

Toilers and Money.

Andrew Carnegie says that the man who works does not succeed. It is the man who gets others to do his work for him who builds up a fortune. This is true. It is always the schemer and not the toiler who comes out on top. But this confession from Carnegie is a body blow to those worshippers of success who point to him and declare that all any poor young man need do is to work hard and be economical and he will be another Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie himself punctures this nonsensical idea and gets right down to the meat of the whole thing when he concedes that it is the schemer and not the toiler who succeeds. And he is right. Look around any community and see if this is not so.—Alameda Encinal.

For Sale or Rent.

House of six large rooms on the Main street, Independence, furnished or unfurnished, Three lots, fruits and berries of all kinds. Hot and cold water in house. Bath room, pantry and closet.

Will rent for a long period or sell on the installment plan. Terms, reasonable.

Apply to
CHAS. WALTER,
Independent Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND BALL.

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF—

ODD FELLOWS

—AND—

REBEKAHS

FRIDAY EVENING,

April 26th, 1901.

INVITATION COMMITTEE:

BISHOP—Dr. Doyle, Dr McQueeen.

BIG PINE—J. R. Eldred.

INDEPENDENCE—W. D. Dehy and W. T. Bunney

GOERGES CREEK—George Wrinkle.

LONE PINE—J. J. Stewart.

KEELER—J. Levy.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

Bert Rhine, - - - F. E. Densmore

FLOOR DIRECTOR:

Harry Cook.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Forbes, Mrs Densmore, Miss A. Schabbell

MUSIC—Cruz Band of Lone Pine.

TICKETS - - - - - $1 00

Grand March at 8.30

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

SUBSCRIBE
SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
INDEPENDENT
INDEPENDENT.

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1901:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,309 17
School Fund	$5,513 23	
Gen. Expense Fund	1 422 87	
Salary "	3,633 84	
Bridge "	536 14	
Hospital "	779 45	
Road District No. 1 Fund	422 24	
" " " 2 "	282 25	
" " " 3 "	383 90	
" " " 4 "	128 50	
" " " 5 "	151 00	
General Road "	35 75	
	13,309 17	13,309 17
Total County indbtdnss	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55
Cash in treasury	11 301 54	
Remaining indebtedness	49 968 01	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.
J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed April 3, 1901.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1901.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1901 RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1	To cash on hand	$16,682 05	
7	cash from A M Given tax col	90 00	
	W W Yandell, Co assessor	15 30	
	A M Given, tax col fees	8 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees	69 25	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 05	
	14 I P Yaney, (Coroner)	5 00	
	T H Woodworth, fines	7 40	
	George McIntyre, Int State Land	41 80	
	Thos J Kirk, State School	6,758 55	
		23,705 40	
Feb 9	A M Given, Tax col	1,297 50	
	A M Given, Tax Col. fees	35 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	1 50	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees	20 50	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	66 65	
	J J Stewart, sale of pland	3 00	
	James Jones, sale of plank	1 00	
	Mrs C Delaney, Int on State land	8 00	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on State land	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	5 60	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	11 20	
	W H Murray, Int. on state lnd	22 40	
		25,214 75	
Mar 3	A M Given tax col.	392 62	
	A M Given, Tax col. fees	12 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff, fees	24 70	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees	72 55	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees	63 50	
	Wm M Hatfield, on redempton	50 19	
7	F Rhine, on redmtn	89 86	
25	J G Birchim, Int. on state land	32 00	
	J G Birchim, Int. on swamp land	15 68	
28	J A Donlon, rdmptn	18 86	
		25,986 71	

DISBURSEMENTS

Jan.—Salary Fund		1 583 88
Hospital		694 45
Bridge		532 61
Valley Seal Bond		64 00
Poleta Schl Bond		32 00
Road Dist, No. 1		386 62
" " " 2		285 2[illegible]
" " " 3		383 90
" " " 4		128 50
" " " 5		151 00
General Road		35 75
General Expense		1 260 96
Bishop School		275 55
Big Pine		2 50
Irving		94 50
Keeler		195 00
Lone Pine		189 22
Milton		70 00
Riverside		144 75
Round Valley		140 00
Union		12 80
Valley		7 50
Warm Spring		137 95
Milton Library		3 40
		6 809 12
Feb.—By Salary Fund		1 024 98
Hospital		45 60
Road Dist No 1		35 62
Bridge		3 50
General Expense		105 21
Bishop School		252 00
Big Pine		160 00
Darwin		72 50
Fish Spring		68 00
Irving		94 50
Keeler		27 88
Lone Pine		75 00
Milton		98 50
Poleta		126 00
Panamint		160 00
Round Valley		88 10
Riverside		1 45
Station		238 90
Taboose		61 50
Union		80 00
Valley		4 00
Warm Springs		79 20
Bishop Library		12 00
Big Pine "		7 67
Irving "		20 15
Lone Pine "		8 36
		9 839 14
Mar—By Salary Fund		1 024 98
General Ex. F'd		56 70
Hospital		40 00
County Bond		1 500 00
Bishop School Bond		273 50
Big Pine		376 25
Fish Springs		68 00
Irving		240 00
Independence		285 00
Keeler		132 90

OFFICIAL.

Lone Pine	210 00
Milton	70 00
Panamint	80 00
Round Valley	70 00
Riverside	70 35
Station	64 75
Taboose	60 00
Union	160 00
Warm Spring	75 00
Union Library F'd	8 60
Cash on hand	11 301 54
	25 986 71 25 986 71

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

April 1, 1901.

Salary Fund		539 48
General Expense	1 137 07	
State General	328 77	
Hospital	583 54	
County bond		621 64
General road	923 40	
Road District No 1	227 96	
" " " 2	489 67	
" " " 3	608 09	
" " " 4	429 49	
" " " 5	171 80	
Unapportioned county	189 88	
Road Poll tax	91 20	
Bridge	76 10	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County School Fund		653 69
Property tax	844 23	
Swamp & Overfld Ld	15 68	
Various school funds:		
Bishop	334 17	
Big Pine	411 16	
Panamint	67 75	
Fish Spring	193 95	
Irving	383 67	
Independence	210 61	
Keeler	62 07	
Lone Pine	580 61	
Milton	115 51	
Poleta	184 22	
Round Valley	156 48	
Riverside	118 79	
Station	75 76	
Taboose	230 56	
Union	102 92	
Valley	474 71	
Warm Spring	98 74	
Darwin	248 30	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	14 32	
Big Pine	12 58	
Fish Springs	01	
Irving	37 65	
Independence	19 07	
Keeler	35 63	
Lone Pine	55 87	
Mil on	3 49	
Poleta	22 10	
Round Valley	44 73	
Riverside	9 65	
Station	20 35	
Taboose	11 80	
Union	13 13	
Valley	11 46	
Warm Springs	38 59	
Darwin	9 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	11 22	
Big Pine " " "	753 18	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	72 34	
Poleta " "	7 30	
Valley " "	7 87	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	69 78	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,269 29	
Estates	149 67	
Cash on hand		11 301 54
		13 116 20 13,116 20

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Clerk
By W. O. Meroney, Depty Clerk.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.

JAMES JONES.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed April 3, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Auditor.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Mar. 20, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAVID M. ROGERS, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 886, for the S ½ N E ¼ and N ½ S E ¼ Sec. 26 T. 13 S. R 35 E, M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Jarius D. Mairs, Lemeul Baxter, James E. Laird, George Wood, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24, 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,

SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to PETER McGANN, Near Camp Independence, Cal.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:20 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	182	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	252	4:55 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:29 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:46 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

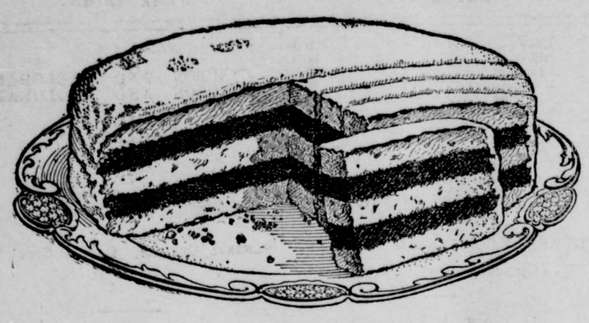
TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf



At this season the housekeeper must look specially after the baking powder.

As she cannot make good cake with bad eggs, no more can she make cake that is light, delicious and dainty with inferior baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for the preparation of the finest food. It imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness and flavor noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, doughnuts, crusts, etc., which expert bakers say is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but they are exceedingly harmful to health. Their astringent and cauterizing qualities add a dangerous element to food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

The Coughing Bean.

To the ordinary housemaid the falling of a house plant into a violent paroxysm of coughing is naturally disconcerting. Yet there are plants which will do this when the broom or the duster begins to make dust fly. This singular plant is the "coughing bean," known to the botanist as the Eutada tussiens. It is a native of warm and moist tropical countries and cannot and will not stand dust. When dust settles upon the breathing pores in the leaves of this plant and chokes them, a gas accumulates inside the leaves, and when it gains sufficient strength forcibly "blows off," clearing the pores of dust and making a sound exactly like coughing. At the same time the leaves tremble and the plant actually "gets red in the face," through the sinking of the green chlorophyll grains and the appearance of red particles on the leaves. This plant is sometimes used as a house plant, and sweeping the room sets it coughing, to the intense astonishment of persons not familiar with its peculiarities.

Hard Luck.

Dashaway—Miss Pinkerly told me the other day that her doctor had put her on a meager diet, and I thought it would be just the time to ask her out to luncheon.

Cleverton—And did she accept?

"Did she! Well, I should say so. She informed me that there was one day in the week that he allowed her to eat anything she pleased."—Detroit Free Press.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10c. 50c Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND Oiled Clothing BLACK OR YELLOW WILL KEEP YOU DRY IN THE HARDEST STORM.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES. FREE CATALOGUES SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

VALUABLE BOOK FREE-- SEND NAME AND ADDRESS

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Our large, profusely illustrated Spring and Summer Catalogue, describing the new fashions, and giving lowest Department Store prices for everything to eat, drink, wear or use.

THE EMPORIUM and Golden Rule Bazaar. California's Largest-America's Grandest Shopping Place. SAN FRANCISCO

Nine acres floor space—1,000 clerks.

CUTLER'S CARBOLATE of IODINE

A guaranteed Cure for Catarrh and Consumption. $1.00. D Lock Box 145.

W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Prop's.

HE SLEPT IN SECURITY.

The Tonic a Small Boy Used For His Weak Feeling.

There is a 5-year-old boy in Massachusetts avenue who is of the blood of patriots. His grandfather was in both the Mexican and civil wars, and his father was also a soldier, consequently the little fellow has heard much "flag" talk in his short life and has exalted ideas of its protective qualities. He was the baby of the family till very recently and occupied a crib bed in his mother's room. When the new baby came, Harold was put to sleep in a room adjoining his mother's, and as he had never slept alone before his small soul was filled with nameless fears which he was too proud to tell in full.

"It's mighty lonesome in here, mamma," he called the first night after he had been tucked in his little white bed.

"Just remember the angels are near you and caring for you," replied mamma from the outer room.

"But, mamma," he objected, "I ain't acquainted with any angels, and I'd be scared of them if they came rustling round, same as I would of any other stranger."

"Now, Harold, you must go to sleep quietly. Nothing will hurt you."

"Can't I have the gas lighted in here?"

"No; mamma doesn't think it necessary, and it is not healthy."

There was silence for some time, and then the small voice piped up again. "Oh, mamma!"

"Yes, dear."

"May I have grandpa's flag?"

"Why, what for? I want you to go right to sleep."

"Please, mamma!" and a small nightgowned figure appeared at the door. "Just let me stick the flag up at the head of my bed, and then I'll go right to sleep, indeed I will! You know the other night grandpa said at the meeting that 'under the protecting folds of the flag the weakest would be safe,' and I feel mighty weak, mamma."

He got the flag, and when his mother looked in on him an hour later he was fast asleep, with a fat little fist under his red cheek, holding fast the end of the "protecting" flag.—Washington Star.

"JES' COMMON OLE MISERY."

Why Rufus Suddenly Decided That He Didn't Have Paralysis.

The boy's name is Rufus, and he was busily engaged in polishing the doctor's shoes while he was being shaved. As was his custom, the doctor said, "How are you feeling, Rufus?"

"I ain't much. Kindly poohly, thank you, doctah," answered the boy.

"What's the matter?"

"Paralysis."

"What?"

"Paralysis."

Had the doctor not been so well acquainted with the negro race, he might have allowed himself to show astonishment. As it was, he determined to see what would result from further inquiries.

"Where's your paralysis?" he asked kindly.

Rufus was drawing a rag swiftly across the left shoe.

"In the right hip, doctah," he answered.

"It's probably rheumatism," suggested the physician.

"No, indeed. It's paralysis. I reckon I knows rheumatism and I knows paralysis. This is suttenly paralysis."

The doctor drew a good sized pin from the lapel of his coat.

"Well, Rufus," he said seriously, "there is only one way to tell. Come here. I'm going to jab this pin in your hip. If it hurts, then you have rheumatism. If you don't feel it, then you are right, and you have paralysis."

The boy did not rise, but drew the rag thoughtfully across the shoe. Finally he said:

"Doctah, I reckon you mus' know more about them things than I do. I know it ain't nothin but jes' common ole misery."—Kansas City Star.

What Forty Poles Make.

A good story is told about a certain professor whose business it was to lecture to a number of students on surveying. During one of the lectures, the professor said that in his opinion the pole was of little or no value. To the astonishment of those present a Polish gentleman arose and, after accusing the professor of insulting his countrymen, demanded an apology.

The professor thereupon explained that the pole to which he referred was merely a term of measurement. The Polish gentleman, seeing his mistake, asked the professor to forgive his apparent rudeness. To this the professor smartly replied:

"You could not be rude, sir, even if you tried, for it takes 40 poles to make one rood!"

CONQUEST OF THE FINNS.

Russia Has Nearly Succeeded in Exterminating the Nation.

Finland is no longer a nation, nor are the people of the provinces recognized as a race distinct from Russians. According to the latest reports from Helsingfors, the Finlanders have small reason to look for any modification of the new Russian policy. A little while ago there was grave anxiety lest the Finnish Cadet School at Fredericksham, one of the most popular institutions in the country, should be suppressed, but this danger seems to have been averted for the present by a visit from the Grand Duke Constantine, who expressed great satisfaction with the condition of the schools and the scholars. Other events, however, point to the continuance of Gen. Bobrikoff's repressive and Russianizing policy. Two papers, one published in a provincial town, and a weekly journal in Helsingfors, have been suppressed forever, and the preventive censorship is applied everywhere with the utmost rigor.

The governor general is energetically enforcing the restrictions on the right to hold meetings, and he has in circulars to the provincial governors issued instructions for the introduction of Russian as the language of the provincial government offices, even earlier and more fully than is provided for in the language of the ordinance promulgated last autumn. Denunciations of private persons by secret agents, as well as public authorities, are events of well-nigh daily occurrences, and one consequence of these secret reports is that five university professors have been threatened with summary dismissal unless they "bind themselves to mix no more in political agitation." This was the message given to the vice chancellor of the University of Helsingfors on the latter's recent visit to St. Petersburg. Professors, however, cannot be dismissed except on a judgment passed by a court of justice. The indictment against one is that he delivered a series of university-extension lectures on the constitutional law of Finland. A final decision on the military question, which involves the very existence of the Finnish army as a national institution, is expected before long.

Two weeks after its publication, 40,000 copies of "Alice in Old Vincennes" were sold. It is a story of American life by Maurice Thompson.

Mme. Sarah Grand says that in her youth she wrote fiction, verse and essays. "The essays," she declares, "are very funny, chiefly marked by the commonplaces of the theory of life, which are now associated with the old woman. Then I began to think."

Here is a story told in Notes and Queries: A lady asked the novelist what her duty was in certain difficult circumstances, and received a clear reply. "But," she objected, "if I did that I should die." "Surely, that has nothing to do with you doing your duty," answered George Eliot.

Miss Harraden has found a feminine translator in Norway who is "more than usually calm" in impudence. This person entirely omitted the last chapter from her version of "Ships That Pass in the Night," and when remonstrated with coolly replied that in her judgment the story was greatly improved by the omission of the last chapter.

Miss Proctor's New Hampshire poems are attracting attention for their homely simplicity. This Old Home Week edition, as it is called, is issued by Little, Brown & Co., publishers, and offers such subjects as "Monadnock in October," "The Hills Are Home," "Kearsarge," "Keep the Forests," "Star Island Church," "The Bluebird," "Merrimac River" and "The Lost War Sloop."

The New York Times Saturday Review has a column filled with the expressed desires of people who want to sell or exchange books. The following appeared recently—name omitted: "C. R. K., 000 West 23d street, New York City: I want to sell or exchange a carefully selected library of thirty volumes, all in good condition, for a boy from 14 to 19 years of age." A good boy ought to be worth more.

The Boy with the Spade.

No weight of ages bows him down,
That barefoot boy with fingers brown.
There's nothing empty in his face,
No burdens of the human race
Are on his back, nor is he dead
To joy or sorrow, hope or dread.
For he can grieve, and he can hope,
Can shrink with all his soul from soap.
No brother to the ox is he,
He's second cousin to the bee;
He loosens and lets down his jaw—
And brings it up—his gum to "chaw."
There's naught but sweat upon his brow.
'Tis slanted somewhat forward now.
His eyes are bright with eager light,
He's working with an appetite.
Ah, no! That boy is not afraid
To wield with all his strength his spade!
Nor has he any spite at fate—
He's digging angleworms for bait.

Working Out Grass Problems.

Among the great nations of the world this has been the first to give official recognition to the importance of grass crops by establishing in the department of agriculture a division of agrostology, especially devoted to working out grass problems. During the last year 6,000 trial packages of seeds from collections made by the division have been distributed, more than 3,000 grasses have been identified for correspondents, and replies to more than 600 inquiries relative to the methods of cultivation, uses and feeding value of grasses have been prepared.

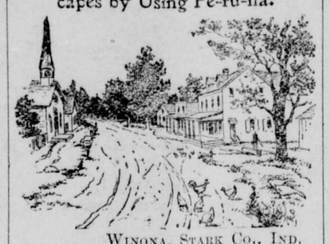
Origin of the Name Plantagenet.

York and Lancaster were titles and Plantagenet a family name. The origin of this historic cognomen affords a very fair illustration of how family names in general originated. One Mortimer, a knight, wore a sprig of broom plant, planta-genesta, in his helmet.

Life is but a temporary harbor on the shore of the boundless ocean of eternity.

A WHOLE VILLAGE

Attacked by Grip—One Family Escapes by Using Pe-ru-na.



WINONA, STARK CO., IND.

During the winter I and my family of six were taken with la grippe. The disease was very prevalent at that time in the village where I resided, nearly everyone being sick with it. Our doctors treated it as best they could, but were very unsuccessful in the treatment of it. As soon as my family were taken sick I went to the drugstore and bought six bottles of Pe-ru-na, and we all took it according to the directions given on the bottle: and although our cases seemed to be more than usually violent in the outset, yet our recovery was prompt, and we were all well much sooner than those who were treated by the regular phyiscians.

Many people died of this la grippe during this epidemic, and few, if any, were sick so short a time as myself and family. After we were all well we had one bottle of Pe-ru-na left.

C. T. Hatfield.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitaruim Columbus, O.

The Best Preparation for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Learn Shorthand at Home.

To all persons commencing within two months a six-months' course by mail in practical shorthand will be given by Robt. F. Gallagher, the expert court reporter, for $2. Text book furnished free. This offer is bona fide. Correspondence solicited. Better results accomplished by this means that by attending any so-called Business College for same length of time. Don't let this opportunity slip. Mail classes now forming. Address: Gallagher-Marsh College, Parrott Bld, San Francisco, Cal.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Charley's Aunt.

Mr. Penley, otherwise Charley's Aunt, told the following: "A military man, a friend of Mr. Penley, took his daughter to the stalls and, having a busy and tiring day, went calmly to sleep in his easy seat during the interval between the curtain raiser and 'Charley's Aunt.' The daughter sympathetically allowed him to remain in peace until the curtain went up for the commencement of the play of the evening; then she gently nudged him in the ribs and whispered 'Charley's Aunt!' to remind him of his whereabouts.

"The gentleman still slept on, and his daughter tried again. She gave her father an extra push and murmured, with emphasis: 'Papa, do wake up! "Charley's Aunt!"'

"This time it was effectual, for the colonel leaped to his feet and cried, 'Bless me, so it is!' and began to shake hands furiously with a demure old lady who happened to be passing along the stalls in front of him on the way to her allotted seat. 'Bless me, so it is! How do you do, madam? And how is Charley?'"—London Answers.

Russell and the Solicitor.

It is said that once when the late Lord Russell, then Sir Charles, was on circuit, he became so indignant with every one in general and his solicitor client in particular that he seized his large and heavy brief and smote the solicitor on the head with it. The solicitor indignantly collected his papers and hurried out of court, murmuring that he would never brief Sir Charles again.

Some time afterward a shipping magnate came to the same solicitor with a big case. "Brief Russell," he said. The solicitor said he was sorry, but it was impossible, as Russell had never apologized. "Then give me my papers," said the shipowner, "and I'll go to some one who will."

Eventually the unhappy man of law, not wishing to lose his best client, had to apologize to Sir Charles Russell for leaving the court when assaulted.—Pearson's Weekly.

"So Go."

Lady Dorothy Nevill is one of the wittiest women in London society. Some time ago there was a rich and ambitious man in society who went in for entertaining largely and especially for making his parties interesting and representative. A marked falling off began to take place after awhile in the quality of his guests. Lady Dorothy, commenting on this deterioration, said, "Once we used to meet Browning and Whistler and Henry James and so on there; but now we only meet—so on."—Chambers' Journal.

Covers Too Much Ground.

Binks—Jinks is continually telling me what a lucky fellow you are.

Kinks—Yes, but I don't like the way he expresses it. Every time he meets me he says: "Kinks, you're a lucky man. You don't seem to have anything on your mind at all."—Indianapolis Sun.

A Fellow Feeling.

Hasben—Yes, I am always interested in perpetual motion ideas. I like 'em.

Tatters—Yer do? What fur?

Hasben—They never work.—Philadelphia Press.

The Athenian of Today.

The Athenians dine late the year round and, whenever the weather will permit, in the open air. As the heated season advances the dinner hour is set later and later until in August 9:30 or 10 becomes the common thing. Fancy going to the theater after that! Yet the open air performances are liberally patronized, and they do not begin, of course, until after dinner. The legend "Curtain rises promptly at 9" is a snare and a delusion, as many a foreigner has found, to his extreme annoyance.

The out of door dining and the sky roofed theaters are so typically Greek that they serve as a link between modern and classical times. The old Greek, as everybody knows, was an outdoor man, his house serving as little more than a sleeping place and storeroom. The Athenian of today dines in a garden, on his terrace or in a park. If he is too poor to possess any of these accessories, he sets his table upon the sidewalk. Many of the cheap restaurants appropriate the walks for dining rooms. One is often compelled when taking an evening stroll to dodge in and out among dozens of tables covered with reasonably clean linen and lighted by means of candles, whose flames are protected from the wind by means of glass globes.—Scribner's.

Doctors' "Cat Naps."

The "cat naps" indulged in by the late Dr. William Pepper constituted a standing joke among his intimate friends. He had the faculty of going to sleep at will and waking up when he willed. He would sometimes when under a mental strain keep a roomful of patients waiting while he slept soundly in his private office for three minutes or five minutes, or as long as he wished. Then he would resume his duties, greatly refreshed.

Another prominent physician has a queer habit of napping, although he only takes one a day and that directly after luncheon, which with him is a hearty meal. He repairs to his office and throws himself in a chair at a point where the polished wood floor is not covered by the rug. He holds a bunch of keys between the forefinger and thumb of his right hand, which is allowed to hang loosely over the arm of the chair. Then he dozes off, but it is never more than a doze, for the moment his fingers relax the keys drop to the bare floor, acting as an alarm clock. It is scarcely a nap—just a brief relaxation of the mental and bodily faculties. The doctor calls it his siesta, and if he misses it he says he doesn't feel quite himself for the rest of the day.—Philadelphia Record.

Quite Fit.

"Mr. Upner," said the prosecuting attorney, "this is an action in which the plaintiff seeks to recover damages for alleged injuries received at the hands of White Caps. Have you heard anything about the case?"

"No, sir," replied the talesman.

"We'll take him, your honor."

"Mr. Upner," asked the attorney for the defense, "do you know what a 'whitecap' is?"

"Yes, sir. It's a wave that's got foam on top of it."

"We'll take him, your honor."—Chicago Tribune.

Loyalty to His Employer.

That young man who consented to have a portion of his blood let out to save his employer, set a remarkable example of heroism. The incident shows what power there is in good blood. There is only one natural way to get good blood, and that is from the stomach. If the stomach needs assistance, try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This wonderful medicine cures dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, and makes rich red blood.

Men who live in glass houses should cover them with wire nets and then heave rocks.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MRS. MARY GREGOVICH

Of Philipsburg, Montana, Tells How She Was Cured of Dandruff.

Mrs. Mary Gregovich, of Philipsburg, Montana, under date of Nov. 26, 1899, writes: "I had typhoid fever this summer, consequently was losing my hair terrible, and my head in places was perfectly bald. Newbro's Herpicide had just come into use in Philipsburg, and the doctor strongly recommended it to me. After 3 or 4 applications my hair stopped falling out, and is coming in again quite thick. I used to be troubled greatly with dandruff, of which I am now quite cured." Kill the dandruff germ with Herpicide.

Avoid Colds

By drinking Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, Proprietors.

For Stomach, Liver and Bowels!

Indigestion is effectually cured by the original HERB medicine, GARFIELD TEA, which causes a normal action of the digestive organs.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Persistent personal advertisement may be immodest, but it's a sure way of getting there.

Spring Medicine

There's no season when good medicine is so much needed as in Spring, and there's no medicine which does so much good in Spring as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Do not delay taking it.

Don't put it off till your health tone gets too low to be lifted.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will give you a good appetite, purify and enrich your blood, overcome that tired feeling, give you mental and digestive strength and steady nerves.

Be sure to ask for HOOD'S, the best medicine money can buy. It is

Peculiar to Itself

Bad Feelings in Spring—"In the spring I was feeling very badly. My blood was very poor. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It did me much good. I think it is a wonderful spring medicine and recommend it to all sick and suffering." ETHEL L. BEAN, Eaton Center, N. H.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

CASE OF LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA CURED NEAR CHICAGO.

Victim Lost the Sight of One Eye and Was Unable to Walk—Vision Restored and the Use of Limbs Regained. A Sworn Statement.

A recent cure that seems almost a miracle was that of Samuel Curnock of 62 Twenty-second avenue, Melrose Park, Ill. The story is best told in his own words. He says:

"Early in 1898 I began to experience a worn-out feeling and noticed that I became tired after very slight exertion. I continued at my work in the machine shop until July 2, 1898, when I suffered from a fall and after that time grew rapidly worse. A physician was called and pronounced my trouble locomotor ataxia. He treated me for four months and there was no improvement in my condition. I was told that my case was incurable and that I would continue to grow worse until death relieved me. I was not confined to my bed, although I spent much of my time lying down and was entirely unable to work. I could hardly stand; it seemed as if my legs would give out from under me, and my movements were like those of a drunken man. A cold numbness came in my right side and I lost the strength of my right arm. Then my eyes began to blur so that I could see nothing distinctly, and in a short time I became totally blind in my right eye.

"Last December I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and within a month I was so much improved that I determined to persist in the treatment. At the end of the second month I was able to return to my work and have not lost a day on account of illness since that time. Since I began taking the pills I have gained 30 pounds in weight, can walk almost as well as ever and my sight is fully restored. I firmly believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life, and enabled me to again earn my livelihood.

SAMUEL CURNOCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this first day of August, 1900.

ADAM DAVISON,
[Seal.] Police Magistrate.

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price, 50 cents per box; 6 boxes, $2.50.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

By taking Garfield Tea, the danger of contracting la grippe is lessened, for the system is cleansed, the blood purified and the digestion perfected by this great herb cure.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Gilt Edge Whiskey costs no more than any others, and being purer should be called for. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

The man who goes on periodical sprees often mistakes long dashes for the periods.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

SURE CURE FOR PILES

ITCHING Piles produce moisture and cause Itching. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c a Jar at druggists or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write me about your case. DR. BOSANKO, Philada. Pa.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post St. S. F. Send for Circular.

A few second-hand SAFES AND WAGON SCALES for sale at bargains. Address Parcells, Greenwood Co., 216 California St., San Francisco.

Frequent Pains

in your chest with a hacking cough are the first symptoms of Consumption.

Acker's English Remedy

will check the disease before it is firmly seated. It will cure a cough or cold in a day. Insist on having ACKER'S.

Write to us for testimonials and free illustrated book on Consumption.

Sold at 25c, 50c and $1.00 a bottle. If you are not satisfied return the bottle to your druggist, and get your money back. W. H. Hooker & Co., Proprs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Nervous Prostration and the Liquor, Morphine, and Tobacco Habits Cured at the KEELEY INSTITUTES No. 1170 Market St., San Francisco, and Carson City, Nevada. Adopted by the U. S. Government.

Consumption Cured.

For the treatment of Consumption and diseases of the throat, call on or write for literature and report of cases KOCH INSTITUTE, 431½ So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FERRY'S SEEDS

You know what you're planting when you plant Ferry's Seeds. If you buy cheap seeds you can't be sure. Take no chances—get Ferry's. Dealers everywhere sell them. Write for 1901 Seed Annual—mailed free.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

DROPSY 10 DAYS' TREATMENT FREE. Have made Dropsy and its complications a specialty for twenty years with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box N, Atlanta, Ga.

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Heirs of Union Soldiers who homesteaded less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874 (no matter if abandoned), should address HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

"SALZER'S SEEDS WILL MAKE YOU RICH" This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time. Combination Corn. Greatest corn on earth. Wills. ttively revolutionize corn growing. Billion Dollar Grass. Greatest marvel of the age. 12 tons of hay per acre. First crop in 4 weeks after sowing. What Is It? Catalogue tells. FOR 10c. STAMPS and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples including above, also Spelts (90 bu. per A.) Oats, (250 bushel per A.) Rye, Barley, (172 bu. per A.) Peanut, etc. Worth $10, to get a start. John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.

ANALYSIS OF J.F. CUTTER WHISKEY

In our analysis of the sample of whiskey left with us by you we find the Alcohol by volume to be 47.13 per cent and by weight, 49.80 per cent, the Extractive Matter amounts to 0.85 per cent and the Inorganic Matter to but the minutest of traces.

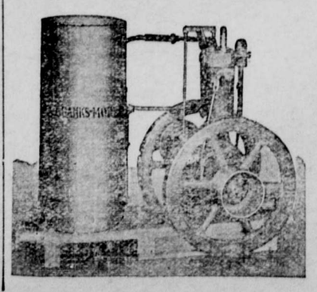
As the result of those and other tests we find the whiskey to be free from all abnormal or deleterious ingredients; to be up to the standard strength, and to constitute an absolute pure article.

THOS. PRICE & SON, Sept. 20, 1899.

The best whiskey for medicinal purposes.

E. MARTIN & CO. 54-56 First St. San Francisco.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co's



1½ H. P. GASOLINE ENGINE

Pumps Water, Saws Wood, Grinds Feed, and costs two cents an hour to run.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1901.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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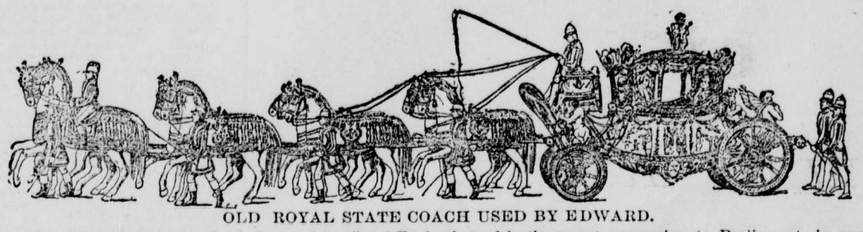
OLD ROYAL STATE COACH USED BY EDWARD VII.



OLD ROYAL STATE COACH USED BY EDWARD.

The gorgeous state coach of the royal family of England, used in the recent procession to Parliament, is now aged and time-worn. This illustration is reproduced from an old German print of 1830. The coach was the royal property of George III. and George IV. From the latter monarch it passed to Victoria and was used at the time of her coronation, and then, as history goes, did not make its appearance again until the marriage of the present King and Princess Alexandra. The coach is of a German design, quite popular at the close of the eighteenth century and the opening of the nineteenth. It is constructed of the finest woods and overlaid in gold. Symbolical figures adorn its exposed parts. There is Neptune, War, Peace, Music, Poetry, all portrayed and serving to indicate the delights and attributes of the empire and ruling monarch. It might be thought that it was comfortable to ride in, but report has it that no royal personage ever cared to sit in it except as custom required. Horses of the noblest breed are always used in hauling it about at functions, and they are covered with trappings of costly make. Footmen guide the horses, and once there were outriders. Footmen also preceded it with horses, and the entire show was put up a century and more ago to impress strangers with the power and magnificence of monarchs. The coach is exceedingly heavy, but, owing to the style of manufacture in the olden days, is inclined to roll and present a rather undignified appearance if not carefully handled. In the days when monarchs could only travel by horse the state coach was a great and important affair, but now it has become only a curiosity of times gone by, taken out as a memory and nothing more.

MISS MANDY'S NEW YORK TRIP.

Miss Mandy wuz the keerfullest housekeeper, high or low!
Warn't no one in the country could make a dollar go
As fur as she could make it, in purchasin' o' things—
She pulled the eagle's feathers, an' spread the eagle's wings!

The keerfullest housekeeper!—the grocerymen all roun',
They shook to see her comin' like a earthquake shook the groun'!
They couldn't git ahead o' her—her motto wuz, all times:
"The dimes—they make the dollars, an' the dollars make the dimes!"

Well, she'd never been out Billville sence the town wuz corporate,
Till some o' them swell friends o' hers took her to New York State—
To the very city of it—the biggest, best hotel,
Whar each minute meant more money than arithmetics could tell!

The waiters thronged aroun' her, all dressed up fit to kill;
An' ever' time she went to eat, she asked 'em: "What's the bill?"
An', lookin' at the bill o' fare, she only shook her head,
An' to the great surprise o' all, she hollered out, "Corn-bread!"

It all wuz jest too much fer her—to see a waiter smile,
Up thar meant just two dollars, which at home would go a mile!
An' so she couldn't stand it; she left that New York shore;
An' she's now at home in Billville, to economize some more!

—Atlanta Constitution.

BRIARDALE MANOR.

IT was the only pear on the tree, and it dangled so perilously over the roadway that Cissie Melville had to exercise the greatest care in cutting it off. Reaching forward, until her dainty shot feet seemed scarcely to touch the ladder, she sandwiched the stalk between two little fingers, drew a long breath and brought the scissors together smartly.

Setting her red lips, she climbed to the topmost rung of the frail ladder, clutched the wall and looked over. Then she pulled back her head with a startled jerk, for the perverse pear was reclining serenely on the wooden bench below, within easy reach of a dark-haired, well-proportioned young man.

"He was sitting there when it dropped," she thought, "and means to eat it when the coast is clear. The wretch! How dare he?"

Summoning all her courage to her aid, she coughed twice in a semi-apologetic way, leaned over the wall once more and timidly addressed herself to the occupant of the bench.

"Do you mind handing me that pear?" she asked. "It fell over as I was cutting it, and I really can't spare it. There isn't another on the tree."

The young man made on answer.

"Asleep," said Cissie, "or shamming. Must I drop stones on his hat, or go round to him? Perhaps the latter course would be the wiser."

The orchard was a long way from the gate, but she ran her hardest and reached the bench. Quick though she had been, however, the young man had taken advantage of the interval to rouse himself, and was gazing at the mellow pear with sleepy wonder in his big brown eyes.

"Your pardon," said Cissie, approaching him with sudden shyness, "but that pear belongs to me. I am clumsy and allowed it to slip through my fingers."

"Another disappointment," he said, restoring the fruit gallantly. "I was half under the impression that some good fairy had developed a penchant for me and sent me this as a special mark of favor, but it seems I was a little premature. How much farther is it to Briardale Hall, please? That stone over there says three miles, but I sincerely hope it's laboring under a delusion."

Cissie reluctantly confirmed the milestone's declaration, and the stranger rose with a stifled sigh. She thought him lazy at first, but when he commenced to walk and she saw how badly he limped, her heart was moved to pity, and she impulsively called on him to stay.

"Do sit down again!" she cried. "You look tired, and they ought to have told you at the station how far it was. They never will, though, for they don't like the trouble of hunting up a fly. See, uncle is coming up the road, and I'm sure he will gladly give you some lunch."

Longing with all his heart to accept this generous invitation, and yet doubtful of the propriety of it, the young man hesitated, and while he did so the rector came within sight of him and gave a joyful cry of recognition.

These two, it seemed, had known each other years before—indeed, the versatile rector had himself coached the young man for the army and had danced for joy when his pupil came off well—and the unexpected meeting so delighted them both that they talked and laughed like schoolboys at a picnic.

"Run in, Cissie, and get Capt. Clinton some lunch," said the rector fondly. "Don't wait for an introduction. You'll be like old friends when you've known each other five minutes, take my word for it."

The pleasant little lunch was almost over before Percy spoke of the errand which had brought him to Briardale. Then he told the rector that he had come to see the owner of Briardale Hall, with a view to purchase the manor house, a pretty building which, for want of a better tenant, had long since been turned over to the rats and spiders.

Percy Clinton paid a remarkable number of visits to the Melvilles after that, and nowhere could he have found a more cordial welcome.

One beautiful morning in August, the captain came into the garden and sat down beside Cissie. He seemed to be strangely excited, and the girl's heart gave a throb of apprehension as she looked at him.

"You have seen old Williams, of Briardale?" she said, as carelessly as she could, though she fervently hoped his answer would be "No."

"I have," he replied, with a nervous little laugh. "By climbing the wall and dropping into the garden I managed to catch him unawares and when he saw there was no possible escape for him he held out his hand and said he was delighted to see me. Did you ever know such bare-faced hypocrisy? After I'd spent the best part of the summer in hunting him too."

"I think it was nice of the old man," said Cissie, wishing he would tell his news without beating about the bush. "Was he so scrupulously polite all the time?"

"Almost too much so," responded Percy gloomily. "If he had stormed about the place and torn his hair, I think I could have bargained with him better, but he was so suave that my own courtesies sounded blunt and stiff. In short, he refused to let me have the manor."

"What a shame!" cried Cissie, with a flash of girlish petulance, which gave an added loveliness to her face.

"There is just one hope for me, Miss Melville," said he, leaning forward in his chair and lowering his voice a little, "but I fear it is rather a forlorn one. Old Williams objects to me because I am a bachelor. If I will agree to marry and promise to give no noisy parties, he will sell me the house."

Some of the color left Cissie's cheeks and all unconsciously she gripped the lace that fluttered above her palpitating bosom.

"It should not be hard to fulfill a condition like that," she said, trying to smooth a telltale catch out of her voice. "Noisy parties are not fashionable in Briardale, and men can always get married."

"So they can," he responded earnestly, "but not always to women they most desire. I am ambitious, Miss Melville, and I want to marry the sweetest, loveliest and kindest girl in all the world. If she will not have me, I shall remain a bachelor for the rest of my life."

"And the manor will be doomed," said Cissie in a hurried undertone.

"Exactly," he replied, letting his hand fall pleadingly on hers, "unless you will it otherwise, Miss Melville."

"It is a beautiful house, Cissie," he went on, ready at the lightest sign to clasp her in his arms. "Don't let it go to rack and ruin when one little word will save it. Speak, darling."

She looked at him with a happy dimpling smile.

"If the manor depends on me, Percy, it will not be desolate long," she murmured. "I love the dear old place, and I love its future owner, too!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

HUMOR IN THE COURTROOM.

Specimens of Irish Wit that Have Convulsed Grave Judges.

The quaint repartee and whimsical humor of an Irish witness give a fillip of excitement to the dullest courtroom. Quite recently a woman asked for a warrant against a man for using abusive language in the street. "What did he say?" asked the magistrate. "He went foreninst the whole world at the corner of Capel street and called me—yes, he did, yer wuship—an ould ex-communicated gasometer." "He called me out of me name," said a witness in a case of assault. The judge, trying to preserve the relevancy of the witness' testimony, said: "That's a civil action, my good woman." The witness' eye flashed fire as she looked up at the judge and retorted: "Musha, then, if you call that a 'civil action' 'tis a bad bla'gard ye must be yerself!" A witness was once asked the amount of his gross income. "Me gross income, is it?" he answered. "Sure, an' ye know I've no gross income. I'm a fisherman and me income is all net."

"No man," said a wealthy but rather weak-headed barrister, "should be admitted to the bar who has not an independent landed property." "May I ask, sir," said a witty and eminent Irish lawyer, "how many acres make a wiseacre?" The element of the unexpected, which characterizes Irish fun, crops out in other places besides the courtroom. It may be an old story, but is as perennial as its subject, of the priest who preached a sermon on "Grace." "An' me brethren," he said in conclusion, "if ye have wan spark av heavenly grace, wather it, wather it continually."

Another priest who had delivered what seemed to him an excellent and striking sermon was anxious to ascertain its effect on his flock. "Was the sermon to-day to y'r liking, Pat?" he inquired of one of them. "Troth, y'r riverence, it was a grand sermon entirely," said Pat, with such genuine admiration that his reverence felt moved to investigate further. "Was there any one part of it more than another that seemed to take hold of ye" he inquired. "Well, now, as ye are for axin' me most was y'r riverence's parseverance—the way ye wint over same thing agin and agin and agin."—Green Bag.

THE HERO OF SHILOH.

Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss, Who Died Recently in Missouri.

Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss, who was called the "hero of Shiloh," died at Bethany, Mo. He was 81 years old.

GEN. PRENTISS.

As a young man, in Illinois, he organized a company of volunteers who did service when Smith and the other Mormons were driven out of Nauvoo and who also fought in the Mexican war. When Lincoln called for volunteers in 1861, this company enlisted almost to a man. Its captain, Prentiss, was made a colonel of the Seventh Illinois infantry and soon thereafter a brigadier general. He marched to join Grant at Pittsburg Landing, arriving there three days before the battle of Shiloh. Prentiss was given command of a new division, which entered the battle with only two brigades. He maintained his ground for several hours, steadily fighting. One of the brigades was beaten back, and the other, after a heroic resistance, was compelled to surrender. The general, after six months' captivity, was released in October, 1862, and appointed a major general the following month. He was a member of the court martial convened to try Fitz John Porter. In 1863 Gen. Prentiss resigned his commission and devoted himself to civil pursuits.

New York to Have a Fine Library.

Sixteen out of the 129 largest cities have a greater sum invested in public libraries—that is, owned by the city—than New York. During the next two years, however, there will be erected in New York city the finest library building, excepting the congressional library at Washington, in the United States.

Red Wood for Pavement.

Red gunwood is being used extensively in London for paving purposes.

A MYSTERY IN IOWA.

GREW OUT OF AN UNNATURAL MARRIAGE.

A Pretty Girl's Union to a Crippled Miser—His Changed Nature—A Mysterious Death – Life Imprisonment for the Young Wife.

From Sigourney, Iowa, come the details of a tragedy growing out of a union of lives in which there was not a union of hearts. A young woman not yet 20 years of age has been found guilty of poisoning her crippled husband and sentenced to spend the rest of her life at hard labor in the State penitentiary.

The young woman's name is Sarah Kuhn. She is of English parentage and her maiden name was Crane. She was born and brought up on an Iowa farm. At 16 she was sent out to earn her own living, and then began the sordid romance which has left her behind prison bars. It began when Sarah fell in love with Andrew Smith, a broad-shouldered young farmer of little more than her own age, who was by no means so much in love with her. For a year or so they went about together and the farmers' wives said no good of the girl. Then the young farmer's attachment cooled; and here the cripple whom Sarah is accused of murdering came into the story.

Charles Kuhn was wofully deformed. Inflammatory rheumatism had twisted his legs so as to bring the knees together no matter how he stood, and he walked with a corkscrew gait. Besides this disease had left one of his long arms entirely useless. He was known as a miserly, hard-working German, who toiled early and late in his shoemaker's shop for sheer love of the money his labor brought him and once

KUHN AND HIS WIFE AND THE FATED RIG.

he was past middle age the wags of the district often amused themselves by suggesting that he take to himself a wife. The old man did begin to think of marrying. Two years ago he asked his nearest friend to find him a wife, and the friend he asked was the broad-shouldered young farmer, Andrew Smith.

The request came at a time when Smith was growing tired of Sarah Crane. He thought over it and finally promised to help the old man to a wife. A month later he told him that he had found him a girl and at a Fourth of July celebration at Delta,

MRS. SARAH KUHN

near where the cobbler lived, he introduced him to Sarah Crane. Six months later Kuhn asked the girl to marry him. She told him he was crazy and ordered him away. The cobbler appealed to his friend Smith again. What persuasions Smith used to his sweetheart nobody knows, but three months later Kuhn and the girl were married. Smith's father, who is a justice of the peace, married them, and the only witness was Smith. Sarah's parents, when they heard of the match, declared that they would never see their daughter again. They kept their word till she was in jail.

With the marriage the cobbler's habits changed. He bought his wife everything she asked for and her neighbors began to say that she had not done so badly after all. The only thing that troubled her crippled husband seemed to be the fear that she might leave him. One day she lightly threatened to do so. He sought his friends and asked them what more they thought he could do for Sarah. The next day a villager met him coming out of a lawyer's office in Sigourney.

"I've just finished the best job I ever did in my life," said the cobbler.

"What was that?" asked the villager.

"I've just willed all I own to my wife," was the reply.

A month later the old man was dead. At her trial the will was made to tell strongly against his widow, though it was not shown that she inspired, urged or sanctioned the action by a single word and it was pointed out by her lawyers that under the laws of the State of Iowa, where a will is made and the wife is the beneficiary in whole or in part, and it is proved that she took the life of the testator, the will becomes inoperative so far as she is concerned.

A Fatal Trip.

Labor day, about a month after the will was made, was the cobbler's last. On that day he and his wife drove to an entertainment at What Cheer. Nothing was developed at the trial to show that the wife planned or suggested the trip. While the couple were in the village the husband purchased a dozen bottles of beer, which he placed in his buggy. He left his wife alone in it later, while he wandered about the streets. Then they started home. What occurred on the drive only the wife has told.

"When we were a short way out of town," she told the sheriff afterward, "Charley opened a bottle of beer and we both drank some. He was in a good humor and after finishing that bottle he asked me to sing him a German song I knew. I held the reins and sang while he opened the second bottle. He joined in the chorus. He drank from the second bottle and then he passed it to me, saying that it tasted bitter. I drank a little, but not much, and he drank more. Then he set the bottle down, and I saw that something was wrong. He lay on his side mumbling. I thought the beer had gone to his head. When we got near old man Snyder's house he began to cry that I had poisoned him. Theen I shouted, too, and Snyder came out into the road."

Snyder was the principal witness agaainst the woman at her trial. He testified that when the buggy reached his house Mrs. Kuhn was crying "Come quick, my husband is dying." He came to the buggy and Kuhn told him to take the reins and drive as fast as he could to the doctor's, because he'd been poisoned.

"What else did he say?" said the county prosecutor.

"Well," said the witness, "I hesitated about taking the reins. His wife said she didn't know what was the matter with him, but he'd been drinking beer and eating bologna, so I climbed into the buggy and drove toward the doctor's. When we got pretty well down to the place where you turn I asked whether we should go to the doctor's or home, and his wife said it would be better to take him home. Then he cried, 'No, take me to Dr. Busby's; she's poisoned me!' I thought not, and told him so, and she said: 'What makes you talk so, Charley? What will people think of you talking that way?' He kept saying: 'She poisoned me, Snyder, she did.' Then she would say again that she had not, and for a while he wouldn't say anything. One time during the drive he turned to her and asked: 'Why did you do it?'"

The doctor was not at home and the cripple, still crying that he had been poisoned, died in the buggy on the way to his cottage. An autopsy revealed traces of strychnine in his stomach and in the beer left in the bottle in the roadway was found enough strychnine to kill a dozen men. On the roadway over which the couple was driven there was discovered a small glass phial half filled with strychnine. It bore the name of a New York firm. On the trial it was brought out that this was found on the side of the roadway on which the wife had driven. No evidence of a purchase of poison by either husband or wife was discovered.

The prosecution argued that the woman, tired of her crippled husband, poisoned the beer in the wagon in the few moments when she was left alone by him in the village. The defense showed that she had no means of uncorking the bottle and argued that Kuhn himself, fearing that his wife would carry out her threat to leave him, had bought the strychnine contemplating murder and suicide on his way home. It was urged that Kuhn's dying declaration was an opinion rather than a statement of fact, and therefore inadmissible. The jury, composed of solid farmers, however, regarded it as the essential feature of the testimony. To the last the wife protested her innocence.

Costly Hailstorms in France.

The annual loss to France caused by the ravages of hailstorms is said to amount to about 83,000,000 francs. From 1873 to 1895 the figures varied from 40,000,000 to 134,000,000 francs.

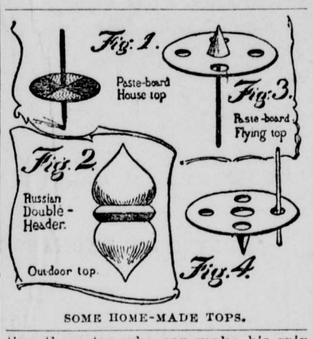
One trouble with the world is that the fool-killer is gallant, and when he meets some women he raises his hat instead of his club.

"Not guilty" isn't necessarily an innocent remark.

Children's Corner

How to Make and Spin Tops.

Any one can buy a top if he can get a few pennies from his father or mother, and any one can make far better and finer tops with a little trouble and industry. Here are some interesting tops that you can buy anywhere, but which you can make with very simple tools and cheap material. The simplest of house tops, to be spun on top of a table, or some other smooth surface, is made simply by putting a sharpened stick through the center of a piece of pasteboard cut into a perfect circle. Care must be taken that the wood is longer above the disk than below, so it will keep its balance. If the disk is decorated in water colors it will be prettier as it spins. Quite a game of tops may be played by making these tops for a number of children and letting them try who can make his spin longest.



SOME HOME-MADE TOPS.

A fine out-door top is the Russian double-header. It can be whittled out of hard wood by any boy with a sharp jackknife, who will take care to get it just like Fig. 2. It is spun with a string around the middle, and if properly made will beat any of the single tops you can buy. And then if you would like to make a top which will spin in air, take a bit of thin pasteboard, cut five equi-distant oval holes in it, one in the center and four around it, as seen in Fig. 4. Paste a small paper cone over the central oval (Fig. 3) and let it dry, when you have a top which can spin in various ways. You can put a stick with rounded end in the cone (Fig. 3) and twirling the stick rapidly between the palms of your hands, the top will fly up in the air and perform there. Or you may insert a stick into one of the other ovals (Fig. 4) and swinging the top around until it is going rapidly, withdraw the stick and the top will spin in eccentric curves curves. If this top is colored in various stripes it will be even more interesting in its turnings and twistings.

Ways to Earn Money.

It may be a help to those who are teaching little people to earn and save—an important lesson—to read the following list of ways in which children have earned money, as compiled by the Congregationalist:

Washing windows.
Picking apples and other fruit.
Raking up leaves.
Doing errands.
Picking over raisins.
Weeding in the garden and the paths.
Picking up pins at a cent a dozen.
Raising vegetables.
Caring for animals.
Washing and wiping dishes.
Ironing.
Singing for the old folks.
Hemming papa's handkerchiefs.
Dusting.
Beating rugs and mats.
Stoning cherries.
Making and selling paper flowers.
Gathering and selling wild flowers, autumn leaves, etc.
Mending.
Caring for the baby.
Hemming towels, etc.
Waiting on grandpa and grandma.
Reading aloud.
Caring for the table silver.
Making and selling lamp lighters and iron holders.
Self-denial of candy, etc.

"I Didn't Think."

If all the troubles in the world
Were traced back to the start,
We'd find not one in ten began
From want of willing heart.
But there's a sly, woe-working elf
Who lurks about youth's brink,
And sure dismay he brings away—
The elf "I didn't think."

He seems so sorry when he's caught,
His mien is all contrite,
He so regrets the woe he wrought,
And wants to make things right.
But wishes do not heal a wound,
Nor weld a broken link;
The heart aches on, the link is gone—
All through "I didn't think."

When brain is comrade to the heart,
And heart from soul draws grace,
"I didn't think" will quick depart
For lack of resting place.
If from that great unselfish stream,
The golden rule we drink,
We'll keep God's laws and have no cause
To say, "I didn't think."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

She Has a Precious Doll.

Naomi Oles, the little 6-year-old daughter of Frederick Oles, of Lansdale, Pa., has in her possession a doll which is considered the most valuable possession in the county and which has created considerable comment because of its headgear, to which there is an interesting story attached.

Twenty-one years ago Mr. Oles, father of Naomi, was the proud possessor of a head of silken locks with a natural tendency to curl. As he grew older his mother thought it was not becoming that a boy of his age should wear such pendants and it was with much persuasion that she finally induced him to have his hair cut. When the barber had shorn him of his locks the mother secured them and placed them away for safe keeping.

Recently she had a doll's wig made of the hair and, having had it placed upon a pretty doll, the grandmother presented it to Naomi. The little girl is extremely proud of her gift and seems to thoroughly realize the value of this doll with natural hair so peculiarly secured. Little Naomi's present is the envy of all the little girls in the vicinity.

Tommy Wanted a Reason.

"Mamma," queried little Tommy, "can a door talk?"

"No, dear, of course not," was the reply.

"Then," continued the youthful information seeker, "why did you tell Jane to answer the door this morning?"

Not Always Polite Things.

Teacher—What does h-u-n-t spell, Johnny?

Johnny—Dunno.

Teacher—Don't you know what your father does when he loses his collar button?

Johnny—Yes'm. He says things.

Would Still Be a Puller.

"Charlie," said a visitor to a bright little 5-year-old, 'are you going to be a dentist like your father and pull people's teeth when you grow up?"

"No, sir," replied Charlie. "I'm going to be a lawyer like Uncle George and pull people's legs."

Elbows on the Fingers.

Small Willie was talking about his knuckles, and his little 4-year-old sister asked him what he meant. "Why," replied little Willie, "I mean the little elbows on my fingers."

Little Alice's Description.

Little 3-year-old Alice stood watching her mother baking pancakes. After a few moments' silent observation she said: "Put on back, turn over on stomach, then eat."

Composition of Sweetbreads.

Elsie (aged 3)—Mamma, I want to ask you a serious question.

Mamma—Well, what is it, dear?

Elsie—Are the sweetbreads made of loaf sugar?

DO THEIR WORK IN SECRET.

Uncle Sam's Detectives Have Important Duties to Perform.

Uncle Sam's large and well-organized secret service is made up mostly of men who come properly under the head of detectives with police powers, but it has its class of bona fide spotters, whose entire duty it is to ingratiate themselves with persons suspected of having designs to evade the custom-house duties and to warn the baggage inspectors at this end of the impending swindle. In cleverness, address and adaptability the secret service spotter is easily at the head of his profession, and even ranks with the trained experts of the European diplomatic corps. It is essential that he should be a man of the world, for he must associate with all kinds of people on equal terms. He has no fixed abode, but lives in various European capitals when he is not on shipboard, where he is much of the time. He must never let himself be in the slightest degree suspected.

There is always a number of these agents in Paris because of the great American trade there. They live the life apparently of flaneurs and boulevardiers. In all lines of trade that concern dutiable goods they are experts, and no large purchase by an American in Paris is unknown to them. Their circle of acquaintance is enormous, but nobody knows them for what they are. In one way or another they contrive to make the acquaintance of any persons whom they suspect, and unostentatiously and unremittingly trail him. Many a time some man who has made a heavy purchase of diamonds or laces and so disposed them that he felt sure of being able to get them through the port undiscovered has been passed on the dock by a chance acquaintance of the voyage over, who, unseen, presses a little note into the hand of the customs inspector. That note tells all that the wily smuggler would wish to keep secret, and his baggage is mercilessly ransacked until the hidden articles are brought to light. He has been followed by the spotter. Men employed in this line get good pay—as high as $10 a day—but it costs them much to live in the manner in which they must maintain themselves.—Ainslee's Magazine.

Comparison and Contradiction.

Rustic New England humor, though it is not always delicate, dearly loves the paradox in comparison and the contradiction. Of a crooked man, the people say, "He stands as straight as a sheep's hind leg," and "that 'ere road goes to Milford as straight as a snake can run." The bicycler is ploughing along laboriously through a sandy road, and the rustic who meets him exclaims, with compassion in his eyes, "Ain't it durned mean they won't let ye ride on the sidewalk." Nothing like a sidewalk within twenty miles.

Offered a Small Figure.

A few days since a popular attorney called upon another member of the profession and asked his opinion upon a certain point of law. The lawyer to whom the question was addressed drew himself up and said. "I generally get paid for what I know." The questioner drew a half dollar from his pocket, handed it to the other and coolly remarked: "Tell me all you know and give me the change."

A sweetheart is a charming fancy, but a wife is very apt to be a solemn fact.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

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BALLARAT MINES.

Work Being Done in Tuba and Pleasant Canyons.

Among the younger gold-producing camps of the Desert is Ballarat, Inyo county, in this State, in the Panamint range of mountains, about sixty-five miles northeast of Raudsburg.

To the west, stretching out in a sandy waste, is Panamint Valley, a dangerous piece of desert. On the opposite side of the range is Death Valley, always ready to extend its hospitality to the stranger. Between these two historic valleys is the great Panamint range, as majestic, picturesque, varied and well mineralized a pile as can be found in this great southwest. Wood in abundance covers its summits, and water in streams abounds in the canyons, affording, in some instances, water power for milling purposes.

In early days Senator John P. Jones opened and operated a great silver mine not many miles from the present camp of Ballarat. In those days all were looking for the white metal, and if there was gold known of in paying quantities little was said about it, so that, with the decline of silver, interest in this part of the country subsided. A few years ago a new era set in, and what was formerly known as a silver district has been changed to a gold one of large dimensions.

The producing properties of today, while not great in number, show the possibilities that await well directed labor and capital judiciously invested. Like all other camps, incompetence, bad management, and lack of capital have left their mark, and put some of the best prospects in the class of non-producers.

One of the best producers in the district at the present is the O. B. Joyful mine, situated in Tuba Canyon. It is owned principally by Los Angeles men and managed by T. N. Stebbins. Considerable development work has been done and a large tonnage of high-grade ore is blocked out. A stamp mill of twenty-five tons' capacity is kept constantly running, giving good returns. The company will probably double its crushing capacity within the next few weeks. Three miles distant from this property is the Gem group, owned by Mr. C. A. Weaver and others, and managed by Mr. Ed. Shuey. This company has been operating for about two years and results have been very encouraging to the owners. A stamp mill, operated by water power, treats the ore on the ground, extracting all free values, and by the cyanide process the tailings are worked with a profit. The mine is being developed in a conservative manner and new ore bodies of a good grade are being opened up to an extent that the milling capacity will soon have to be increased.

In what is called Pleasant Canyon are located several groups of claims, some of them away past the prospect stage, others still to be developed.

The famous Ratcliff property has been so much talked of and written about in the past that it would be presumptive to more than allude to it. At present it is in the hands of a receiver and closed down until satisfactory arrangements can be made with creditors. It is a magnificent property, well equipped, and thought by many to be the best one in this section.

The World Beater group, comprising thirteen claims, shows several thousand feet of development work and a large tonnage of low-grade ore. With proper equipment this property might be made to justify its name.

The Cooper mine has lately been sold to Mr. Lewis, of Los Angeles. A force of men is working on development and it is safe to say that good results will follow.

Mr. Ed Cross has recently sold a property to a Los Angeles company. A mill is to be put up soon and work will be carried on under the management of Mr. J. Howard. Other properties are being put in shape, and all indications point to renewed activity throughout this district.—A. B. Hall in Los Angeles Mining Review.

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FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Ulieda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th. 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

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FOR
MEDICINAL
AND
HOUSEHOLD
USES
TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND
INYO MERCANTILE CO.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

— -x- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

ADVERTISE
IN THE
INDEPENDENT.

AT THE OLD STAND
OF
NATHAN RHINE

Will be found, as usual, a Full AND COMPLETE

LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST
LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST

Reasonable Prices.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF
General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE
GUARANTEE THE
QUALITY
OF OUR GOODS

Agents for
SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.
Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed)
ORDINANCE No. 71.
Filed Jan. 8, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk.
Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 72.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk,
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2 Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 26 1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Apr. 18, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	29.914	19
Lowest "	29.674	25
Highest temperature....	80.8	20
Lowest "	46 0	23
Mean "	63 4	
Average dew point.....	18 6	
Average humidity.....	19.5	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	36 W	25
No. clear days	3	
No. part cloudy days.....	4	
No. cloudy days.....	0	
No. rainy days..	0	
Precipitation for week ..	00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date m—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4 43
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3 40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 04 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0 85
" 1899 1900 2 75
" 1900-1901 4 98

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Real Estate Transfers.

J B McCutchen to Louis Joseph—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$20.

A W Storms to R L Kent—20 acres of oil land near Olancha—$10.

Birdie Levy to Louis Joseph—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$50.

John N King to Frank L Howard—An undivided ½ interest in Happy Boys and Coronado mining claims near Ballarat—$150.

James G Birchim to Jas F and Wm H Birchim—960 acres of land in Round Valley—$10.

Jos F and Cyntha J Chrysler to Robt M Chrysler—Block 6, as shown by Seely's map of Big Pine—$600.

Inyo Academic Ass'n to W A Chalfant—W half of lots 2 and 3 in blk R of Acd Add to Bishop—$10.

E H Welch to A J Welch—160 acres of land near Laws—$1200.

G T Marsh to E L Cross—An undivided ½ interest in Sooner mine near Ballarat—$500.

Frank L Howard to Jack Pot M & M Co—Happy Boys and Coronado mines near Ballarat—$500.

E L Cross to Jack Pot M & M Co—Santa Rosa, Sooner and undivided ½ interest in Noonday mines near Ballarat—$2500.

John R Miles to John L Collins—320 acres of land near Big Pine—$1000.

Frank L Howard to Jack Pot M & M Co—Santa Rosa, Sooner and Noonday mines—$10.

BORN.

JONES.—At Tibbetts Station, Inyo Co., April 16, 1901, to the wife of John Jones—a son.

DIED.

STOREY.—At Stockton, April 23, 1901. George Storey, a native of New York, aged about 71 years.

HALVERSON.—At Big Pine, April 23, 1901, Mrs. Albert Halverson, aged about 63 years.

Mr. J. R. Turner, of Lone Pine, was in town yesteaday.

Dr. I. J. Woodin returned from Los Angeles last Wednesday.

Clarence Johnson, J. C. Worthley and R. Halpin started for Tonapah last Monday.

George Perrin, a U. S. Surveyor, has been in Independence for the past few days.

Miss Maud Cook returned from a pleasant visit to Bishop friends last Friday evening.

John Strohmeyer arrived Tuesday from Mojave with a load of freight for our valley merchants.

Harry Cook came down from Mazourka canyon yesterday, and will remain until after the dance.

F. R. Hamilton, a prominent mining man of Cerro Gordo, was in Independence during the week.

O. I. Mairs has so far recovered from an attack rheumatism as to be able to get around with the aid of a cane.

Mrs. D. J. Hession and family went to Big Pine Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Albert Halverson.

Z. T. Miller, of Bliss, Oklahoma Territory, has been in the valley for the past two weeks buying horses and mules.

P. H. Mack, Esq., returned home on Monday evening last, after a two months sojourn on the other side of the mountains.

Henry Giles and George Thorpe were down from Mazourka canyon Thursday. They will commence active operations on their drift diggings in a few days.

Messrs. F. A. Hines, F. Johnson and J. C. Talmage, of Los Angeles, visited the property of the Mazourka Mining & Water Co., this week and left for home Thursday morning via San Francisco.

E. Rittler, Geo. Worthington, Hypolite Galeron and Frank Gales, all of San Bernardino, who have been in Inyo county for the past two weeks buying horses passed through here Wednesday on their way home.

Miss Mary Mulholland and her friend, Miss Lou Landrum, arrived from Los Angeles yesterday morning. The young ladies will remain here for some time on a visit to Mrs. Chas. Mulholland, Miss Mulholland's mother.

GOOD

If the Merchants Agree.

The trouble with northern Inyo county is prohibitive or at least almost prohibitive freights and fares. The Southern Pacific will at some future date fill up the gap between Mojave and Keeler, but the S. P. has never been known to "fill a gap" unless compelled to do so by competition. Mr. C. P. Huntington was a star passenger on the Carson & Colorado Railroad shortly before his death, and there is no doubt that the necessary work to make a connection with Mojave would have been commenced ere this had Mr. Huntington lived as President of the S. P. to date. Los Angeles is the natural trading point for the merchants of the valley, and the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, of Los Angeles, have (by request) made a proposition to the merchants of Northern Inyo county, to put on a traction line from Mojave to all points in Northern Inyo county if a reasonable amount of compensation can be insured. The feasibility of the plan has been discussed before and was allowed to drop on account of the fuel question, fuel on the desert being too expensive to allow of a reasonable freight tariff. That question can now be satisfactorily solved by the use of oil shipped to Mojave and distributed along the route in storage tanks. This line would not only be a great benefit to the merchants but it would also give an outlet, at a reasonable price, to the products of the county, which have at the present time to be handled in the county or allowed to rot on the ground. The benefit therefore from such a proposition as the Merchants & Manufacturers Association makes to the people of Owens valley, not only effects the merchants of this part of the county, but every producer within distance of a town which can insure the necessary amount of compensation to bring the traction line within his territory. If the merchants get together and push this good thing along, there will be benefits from three points that we can swear to.

1. The merchants themselves.
2. The producers of the valley.
3. Last but not least, the necessary competition will be established which will force the "octopus" to not only throw out its feelers, but actually fill the gap that will give Northern Inyo a market for its products.

P. S. The traction line can always be continued until the "octopus" comes down to decent rates and fares.

Organize a Club.

The Mt. Whitney club is going to be organized. A number of gentlemen who have made that delightful trip express a desire to see such an organization formed and everybody, man, woman or child, who has been to the top of the mountain will be eligible to membership. Postal cards will be mailed in a few days announcing the date and place of the first meeting. It is the intention to admit to membership those who will agree to make the trip this year and all such will be invited to join after the organization is perfected.—Tulare Times.

Would it not be well for our people to form a mountain club and co-operate with clubs of like character? Nearly all of our citizens have viewed the wonderful sceneries of the Sierra Nevadas, and are well acquainted with the numerous trails and camping places in the mountains. By corresponding with the different clubs, and explaining to them our nearness to the mountains and the ease and short length of time it takes to reach the coveted mountain resorts, there is no doubt but there would be an interest created in our home scenery and be the means of numerous summer tourists coming to this side of the mountains before commencing the trip to the higher Sierras. From Independence, Lone Pine, Big Pine or Bishop, it is less than a day's ride to some of the most favored camping and fishing grounds in the whole range. There is plenty of feed for pack and riding animals at all the camping grounds. The scenery at all the camping places is grand and the fishing unexcelled. Get a move on, and see what can be done toward organizing a club.

Death of George Storey.

Last Monday morning the District Attorney received a telegram announcing the death of George Storey at the State Hospital at Stockton, and asking instructions as to burial.

George Storey was a man well and favorably known in this county for the past twenty years. Born in New York a little more than 70 years ago, he came to the west as a young man, and engaged in mining. It was he that made the big deal on the Standard Mine at Bodie, and by the sale of that mine realized a snug fortune. He came to Bishop about 20 years ago, and since that time has operated the Poleta mine near there, with varying fortune. For the past two years his health and mind had both been giving way and to his friends and acquaintances his dissolution seemed inevitable, yet the ending of his life in poverty, with his other misfortune is lamentable indeed.

In a letter from J. Sub Johnson, of Visalia, he states he will shortly leave for Cape Nome, Alaska. Sub's many friends in this vicinity hope that he will strike it rich and soon return a multi-millionaire.

Lester Laird came in from the Minnietta mine last Tuesday. Lester is somewhat under the weather, but the ozone and tender solicitude he receives will soon effect a cure.

Sheep are coming in lively. About 12,000 have already been counted and sheep-license tax collected.

J. White Smith, Esq., of Bishop, was a visitor in Independence for a day or so during the week.

The Independence public school will close to-day.

OUR SOUTHERN FRIENDS

Would Visit Us—But!!

The trip by train from Los Angeles to Citrus is long and tedious, the trip by stage from Mojave to Keeler is as near Hades as any of us good fellows (male or female are liable to get, unless for some unknown cause we should be forced to trek to Arizona. It will be easily understood from the foregoing remarks that even under the most advantageous circumstances the trip by stage from the windy town (Mojave not Chicago) is one which a long suffering public attempts only at the call of business, and the business must be of a somewhat pressing nature at that. The main features of the stage line as run at the present time are: Insufficient accommodations with regard to the stage itself, which is invariably loaded down with hay, grain and freight independent of the number of passengers or the length of their legs. The worst meals that were ever put before hungry passengers at the small sum of 50 cents per meal, the worst lot of old skates in the shape of horse flesh for traction purposes, poor, balky and half starved, and last but not least, the cheapest lot of drivers, who were never "known to refuse," that ever graced the off side of a garbage wagon. It would seem probable that the climax of disgust had been reached by passengers on every trip the aforesaid stage had ever taken, but from the report of two young ladies who lately arrived from the south the record has been broken into small pieces.

The stage started from Mojave, April 23rd with 3 passengers, in charge of a man whose appetite for Mojave fire water had been duly appeased before starting, and the result was in pushing on the lines he lost his balance, reached the ground in good order, but unfortunately pulled the horses around and broke the pole out of the stage. Was'nt it lucky he was not hurt? It is perhaps as well to mention here that this outfit carries the United States mail. After a return had been made to Mojave and the damage repaired a safe trip was made to the 18-mile-house, at which one of the ladies was heard to whisper, "Thank God!" After a change of horses had been made, and an increase of four passengers, the next driver who took charge was kindness itself—even allowing the male passengers to get out and walk up the hills and over the particularly sandy stretches, as far as Little Lake. The third and last driver made things particularly interesting by showing visible signs of insanity. After about one mile had been traversed with this driver, one of the ladies was heard to remark, "Non compos mentis," and she was right. The stage is due at Keeler at 4.30 p. m., being a trip from Mojave of 120 miles, and is supposed to take 23 hours. On this trip it arrived at 1:30 a. m. with its 7 passengers in a stage which fills up with 5 besides the driver, and the young lady was speechless.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury.

We, the undersigned, the jurors summoned to appear before A. V. Davidson, J. P., acting Coroner of said Inyo county, State of California, at black rocks near the Eight-mile house, in said county and State, the 15th day of April, 1901, to inquire as to the identity of the person whose remains were found at said last mentioned place, and as to the time, place and circumstances attending his death, having been duly sworn according to law, and having made such inquisition, and after considering the testimony adduced herein, upon our oaths, each and all do say, that we find the deceased was named Manuel Arambula, that he was a native of California, aged about 19 years. That he came to his death in said County of Inyo, State of California, on or about the 1st day of January, 1899, from the effects of a gunshot wound received at Black Rocks in said County and State; that said wound was inflicted by intentional shooting, done with malice aforethought, by some person or persons to this jury unknown.

All of which we certify by this inquisition in writing by us.

Signed this 20th day of April, 1901.

C. H. JOHNSON,
S. GRUBER,
NORMAN MAIRS,
MAX FAIBSEL,
C. W. ROBINSON,
J. F. EBERSHUTZ.

Death of a Pioneer Woman.

Mrs. Albert Halverson died at Big Pine last Tuesday morning at half-past three from the effects of a paralytic stroke received the evening before as she was milking. She was carried into the house and a doctor summoned immediately, but the unfortunate woman never regained consciousness and passed away at the hour named. She came to Inyo county in the early 60's and has lived here ever since. Mrs. Halverson was a good wife, a kind neighbor and an affectionate mother, and her loss will be sorely felt by a large number of relatives and a host of friends and acquaintances. She leaves a husband, and eight children by a former marriage, to mourn her demise. She was a native of Germany and aged about 63 years.

Earned the Dog.

A minister was one day walking along a road, and to his astonishment he saw a crowd of boys sitting in front of a ring with a small dog in the center. When he came up to them he put the following question: "What are you doing to the dog?" One little boy said. "Whoever tells the biggest lie wins it." "Oh," said the minister, "I am surprised at you little boys, for when I was like you I never told lies." There was silence for a while, until one of the boys shouted, "Hand him the dog."

Tax-Collector Given informs us that the second installment of taxes are coming in rapidly, and judging from present outlook the delinquent list will be small.

Don't forget the dance to-night.

One Claim Enough.

It is not deemed well to locate and try to hold several thousand feet of mining ground. A miner who has too much is worse than land poor, because it takes about all his time and money to keep up the annual assessment work required by law. On this plan not one of the claims can be properly developed, and only a little gophering done at all. By concentrating the labor on one, or even two, claims something worth while can be accomplished. Purchasers are shy of prospects which have been held several years by assessment work only, but if they see that a miner has really made an effort to open one it gives an idea of value to the claim, making it more salable. Men sometimes want to take whatever mining ground is in sight, arguing that if 1500 on a ledge is good to have 6000 is much better. Experience has proved the fallacy of this idea. Fifteen hundred feet is the length of a single lode claim allowed to an individual by the Government, and it is usually as much as one can well handle. It is better to have a real mine on that much ground than a dozen mere locations on four times as much. A piece of mining property moderately well opened is of some value to the owner, whereas a dozen prospects with 10 or 15-foot shafts amount to little. Such locations cannot be sold and they bring no profit to the owner, while requiring certain work each year to retain legal ownership.—Mining and Scientific Press.

For Sale or Rent.

House of six large rooms on the Main street, Independence, furnished or unfurnished, Three lots, fruits and berries of all kinds. Hot and cold water in house. Bath room, pantry and closet.

Will rent for a long period or sell on the installment plan. Terms, reasonable.

Apply to
CHAS. WALTER,
Independent Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND BALL.

—UNDER THE AUSPICES OF—

ODD FELLOWS

—AND—

REBEKAHS

FRIDAY EVENING,

April 26th, 1901.

INVITATION COMMITTEE:

BISHOP—Dr. Doyle, Dr. McQueeen.
BIG PINE—J. R. Eldred.
INDEPENDENCE—W. D. Dehy and W. T. Bunnov
GOERGES CREEK—George Wrinkle.
LONE PINE—J. J. Stewart,
KEELER—S. Levy.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

Bert Rhine, - - - F. E. Densmore

FLOOR DIRECTOR:

Harry Cook.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Forbes, Mrs Densmore, Miss A. Schabbell

MUSIC—Cruz Band of Lone Pine.

TICKETS - - - - - $1 00

Grand March at 8:30

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.
MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired on and from small parts of Owens Valley.

SUBSCRIBE
SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
INDEPENDENT
INDEPENDENT.

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1901:

Total Warrants drawn ...		$13,309 17
School Fund	$5 533 23	
Gen. Expense Fund.....	1 422 87	
Salary "	3,633 84	
Bridge "	536 14	
Hospital "	779 45	
Road District No. 1 Fund..	422 24	
" " " 2 " ..	282 25	
" " " 3 " ..	383 99	
" " " 4 " ..	128 50	
" " " 5 " ..	151 00	
General Road "	35 75	
	13,309 17	13,309 17
Total County indebtdness..	60 990 55	
county bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness....		60 990 55
Cash in treasury.....	11 301 54	
Remaining indebtedness	49 968 01	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.
J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed April 3, 1901.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1901.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1901

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1	To cash on hand	$16,682 05	
7	cash from A M Given, tax col..	90 00	
	W W Yandell, Co assessor	15 30	
	A M Given, tax col fees...	8 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees.....	69 25	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees.....	25 05	
14	I P Yaney, (Coroner)	5 00	
	T H Woodworth, fines.....	7 40	
	George McIntyre, Int State Land...	44 80	
	Thos J Kirk, State School	6.758 55	
		23.705 40	
Feb 9	A M Given, Tax col	1,297 50	
	A M Given, Tax Col. fees.....	35 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees.....	1 50	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees.....	20 50	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees.....	66 65	
	J J Stewart, sale of pland.....	3 00	
	James Jones, sale of plank.....	1 60	
	Mrs C Delaney, Int on State land.....	8 00	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on State load..	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land...	5 60	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land...	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land..	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land..	11 20	
	W H Murray, Int. on state lrnd.....	22 40	
		25,214 75	
Mar 3	A M Given tax col.	392 62	
	A M Given, Tax col. fees.....	12 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff, fees.....	24 70	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees.....	72 55	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees.....	63 50	
	Wm M Hatfield, on redempton	50 19	
7	F Rhine, on redmtn	89 86	
25	J G Birchim, Int. on state land.....	32 00	
	J G Birchim, Int. on swamp land....	15 68	
28	J A Donlon, rdmptn	18 86	
		25,936 71	

DISBURSEMENTS

Jan.—Salary Fund.....	1 583 88	
Hospital	694 45	
Bridge	532 64	
Valley Seal Bond...	64 00	
Poleta Schl Bond...	32	
Road Dist, No. 1....	386 62	
" " " 2....	285 2	
" " " 3....	383 90	
" " " 4....	128 50	
" " " 5....	151 0	
General Road.....	35 75	
General Expense...	1 260 96	
Bishop School.....	275 55	
Big Pine.....	2 50	
Irving	94 50	
Keeler.....	195 00	
Lone Pine.....	189 2	
Milton.....	70 00	
Riverside.....	144 75	
Round Valley.....	140 00	
Union.....	12 80	
Valley	7 50	
Warm Spring.....	137 35	
Milton Library.....	3 40	
	6 809 12	
Feb.—By Salary Fund...	1 024 98	
Hospital	45 00	
Road Dist No 1....	35 62	
Bridge.....	3 50	
General Expense...	165 21	
Bishop School.....	252 00	
Big Pine	160 0	
Darwin.....	72 50	
Fish Spring.....	68 00	
Irving.....	91 50	
Keeler.....	27 88	
Lone Pine.....	75 00	
Milton.....	98 50	
Poleta.....	126 0	
Panamint.....	160 00	
Round Valley.....	88 10	
Riverside	1 45	
Station.....	238 90	
Taboose	61 50	
Union	80 00	
Valley	4 00	
Warm Springs.....	79 20	
Bishop Library.....	12 00	
Big Pine "	7 67	
Irving "	20 15	
Lone Pine "	8 36	
	9 839 14	
Mar—By Salary Fund....	1 024 98	
General Ex. F'd....	56 70	
Hospital.....	40 00	
County Bond.....	1 500 00	
Bishop School Bond	253 50	
Big Pine	376 25	
Fish Springs.....	68 00	
Irving.....	240 00	
Independence.....	285 00	
Keeler.....	132 90	

OFFICIAL.

Lone Pine.....	2 0 00	
Milton.....	70 00	
Panamint	80 00	
R und Valley.....	70 00	
Riverside	70 35	
Station.....	64 75	
T boose	60 00	
Union.....	160 00	
Warm Spring	75 00	
Union Library F'd..	8 60	
Cash on hand.....	11 301 54	
	25 985 71	25 986 71

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

April 1, 1901.

Salary Fund		539 33
General Expense.....	1 137 07	
State General.....	323 77	
Hospital.....	588 54	
County bond		621 64
General road.....	923 40	
Road District No 1..	227 96	
" " " 2..	480 07	
" " " 3..	608 69	
" " " 4...	429 49	
" " " 5 ..	171 80	
Unapportioned county	189 88	
Road Poll tax	91 20	
Bridge.....	76 10	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library....	20 88	
County Schl Fund...		653 69
Property tax	814 23	
Swamp & Overfld Ld..	15 68	
Various school funds:		
Bishop.....	334 17	
Big Pine.....	411 16	
Panamint.....	67 75	
Fish Spring.....	193 95	
Irving.....	3 3 67	
Independence.....	210 61	
Keeler.....	62 07	
Lone Pine.....	580 01	
Milton.....	115 91	
Poleta	184 23	
Round Valley.....	156 48	
Riverside	118 79	
Station.....	75 76	
Taboose	2 0 56	
Union.....	102 92	
Valley	474 71	
Warm Spring.....	98 74	
Darwin	248 30	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop.....	14 32	
Big Pine	12 58	
Fish Springs.....	01	
Irving	37 65	
Independence.....	19 07	
Keeler.....	35 63	
Lone Pine.....	53 87	
Mil on.....	3 49	
Poleta	22 19	
Round Valley.....	44 73	
Riverside.....	9 65	
Station	29 35	
Taboose	11 80	
Union.....	13 13	
Valley.....	11 46	
Warm Springs.....	38 59	
Darwin.....	9 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund..	11 22	
Big Pine " " "	753 18	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	72 34	
Poleta " "	7 30	
Valley " "	7 87	
Bishop school bond fund (old).....	69 78	
Bishop school special....	5 13	
Riverside special.....	96	
Round Valley special.....	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg.....	25	
Station building fund ...	20 14	
Independence building...	3 00	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund....	1,269 29	
Estates	149 67	
Cash on hand.....		11 301 54
		13 116 20 13,116 20

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Clerk
By W. O. Meroney, Depty Clerk.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed April 3, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Auditor,

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Mar. 20, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAVID M. ROGERS, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 886, for the S ½ N E ¼ and N ½ S E ¼ Sec. 26 T. 13 S. R 35 E, M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Jarius D. Mairs, Lemuel Baxter, James E. Laird, George Wood, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24, 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,
SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to PETER McGANN,
Near Camp Independence, Cal.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House...	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill....	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska.....	38	1:20 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver.....	4.	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista.....	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston.....	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs....	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria.....	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	185	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:50 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:30 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek ...	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence ..	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine.....	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	298	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 8 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs..	8:57 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown.....	9:05 a m	2:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House....	10:15 a m	4:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	5:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:00 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House ...	6:48 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs..	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2000 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno.

apr-1

Mrs. Pinkham's Friends

are everywhere.

Every woman knows some woman friend who has been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. What does this friend say about it?

Read the letters from women being published in this paper. If you are ailing, don't try experiments. Rely on the reliable.

Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine has stood without a peer for thirty years.

Puzzled women write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice which she gives without charge. The advice is confidential and accurate. It has helped a million women. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

MarsNall's Absentmindedness.

One day Judge Marshall, engrossed in his reflections, was driving over the wretched roads of North Carolina on his way to Raleigh in a stick gig. His horse turned out of the road, and the sulky ran over a sapling and was tilted so as to arouse the judge. When he found that he could move neither to right nor left, an old negro, who had come along, solved the difficulty.

"My old marster," he asked, "what fer you don't back your horse?"

"That's true," said the judge, and he acted as advised. Thanking his deliverer heartily, he felt in his pocket for some change, but he did not have any.

"Never mind, old man," he said. "I shall stop at the tavern and leave some money for you with the landlord."

The old negro was not impressed with the stranger, but he called at the tavern and asked the keeper if an old gentleman had left anything there for him.

"Oh, yes," said the landlord, "he left a silver dollar for you. What do you think of that old gentleman?"

The negro gazed at the dollar and said:

"He was a gem'man, for sho', but"—patting his forehead—"he didn't have much in here."—World's Work.

Tough Old English Statesmen.

In Macaulay's day English statesmen were of a hardier and more robust type than the present race of politicians. They seem to have had cast iron nerves and appetites and digestions to match. They dined off a huge beefsteak and a bottle of port, while their grandsons are content with cutlet and a lemon squash. And yet they lived to a good old age. We hear of Lord Brougham at the age of 70 "drinking two bottles of port at dinner, going to bed upon half a bottle of peat reek (whisky) and turning out at daylight to shoot teal;" and Lord Lyndhurst at the age of 90 "supping off hot boiled lobster and champagne."

Mr. Kinnear, an old parliamentary hand, tells us that he remembers seeing "Mr. Disraeli drinking, as the prelude to a big speech, a pint of port wine at the buffet in the commons lobby, dressed in a green coat, a buff waistcoat and snuff colored trousers." This seems a modest potation under the circumstances, but Mr. Kinnear adds that Disraeli came back and had another pint later on.—Blackwood's

VALUABLE BOOK FREE-- SEND NAME AND ADDRESS

for the New Era Edition of **The Emporium Economist** now in Press.

Our large, profusely illustrated Spring and Summer Catalogue, describing the new fashions, and giving lowest Department Store prices for everything to eat, drink, wear or use.

THE EMPORIUM and **Golden Rule Bazaar.** California's Largest—America's Greatest Shopping Place. **SAN FRANCISCO.**

Nine acres floor space—1,000 clerks.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED from 15 to 25 lbs. per month by a harmless treatment. Thousands cured. Mrs. M. A. MacCrone, 431 Hawley St., Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Four years ago I was reduced 48 pounds by your valuable treatment. My experience as Trained Nurse has taught me the dangers of Fatty Degeneration. Have not gained." Patients treated by mail confidentially. For particulars address, with stamp, DR. P. C. SNYDER, 1314 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description and get free opinion. MILO. B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1861. Div. 4, 817 14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post St. S. F. Send for Circular.

A few second-hand **SAFES AND WAGON SCALES** for sale at bargains. Address Parcells, Greenwood Co., 216 California St., San Francisco.

IF CLAIMANT FOR PENSION write to NATHAN BICKFORD, WASHINGTON, D. C., they will receive quick replies. B. 5th NH Vols Staff 20th Corps. Prosecuting Claims Since 1878.

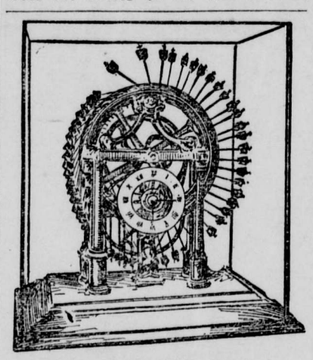
PERPETUAL-MOTION MACHINE.

Exhibit at Paris Exposition Seemingly Answers All Requirements.

At the Paris exposition was a very curious exhibit in the form of a clock which attracted much attention from visitors. It was placed in a glass case to protect its delicate working parts from meddlers. It was self-moving and it ran two months during the exposition without stopping and without having been wound up by any outside force surreptitiously. There was no reason why it should have stopped, says Electricity, for it was a true form of perpetual movement—within the limit, however, of the wearing out of its mechanism.

Its inventor was enabled to obtain these results by very ingeniously combining a system of levers, or hinged residual magnetic armatures, which moved a wheel continuously around its axis for the purpose of winding up a spring, consequently the clock was only an accessory, for the apparatus could be used for other purposes and the construction of the wheel or moving mechanism alone contains the interesting features of the invention.

There are two circles composed of levers which are placed on the two side faces of the rim of a large wheel. These two sets of levers form an angle of 45 degrees with each other, and at their outer ends counterweights are attached to the longer arm of each lever. From the start we conclude that the counterweights on the side farthest from the center of the wheel would



PERPETUAL-MOTION WHEEL.

give a preponderating turning force to the wheel, causing it to turn with a circular movement.

The wheel makes four turns per minute, and its movement is regulated by a centrifugal governor put in motion through an endless chain.

When the wheel in its movement brings the short arm of one of the levers, which may be called an armature, to the face of the pulley the phenomenon of magnetic repulsion takes place, which causes the long arm of the lever with the counterweight to rise to a vertical position, while the further motion of the wheel causes it to fall to the other side from the vertical position, thus making it add its weight to each of the others which have preceded it to keep the wheel in motion.

The motion of the wheel is transmitted to the clock spring through a pinion placed on the axle which meshes into a toothed wheel, which at its center has an endless screw acting on another smaller wheel, whose axle pinion rests on the wheel of the drum which winds up the spring.

Woes of a New Member.

Wall street gossip has attributed the palm for hard luck to a recently elected member of the Stock Enchange who purchased a lot of valuable experience at a very high price. He paid nearly $50,000 for his seat, and although he was not well versed in the business done on the floor he plunged into it with a courage commensurate to his ignorance. He misunderstood his orders and he neglected occasionally to make a memorandum of his sales. When he found that a customer had asked him to sell a certain stock instead of buy it, as he had done, he tried to make good his losses from his blunder by taking a small gamble on his own account. Business on the Stock Exchange is done in a rush in these days, and the man who hesitates or who is slow-witted finds himself outclassed. This new member at the end of his first month on the exchange balanced up his business and found that his losses due to his own blunders in executing orders for his customers had cost him nearly $50,000. Wall street is now speculating as to whether or not this broker is going to demonstrate that his experience was worth the money.—New York Sun.

Eugenie's Prescience.

The ex-Empress Eugenie received a part of her education at a ladies' school in Clifton, England, where she made herself a general favorite, for she was then one of the most beautiful girls in Europe. An old schoolmate tells the following story of those days: The girls, to amuse themselves on half-holiday, dressed up to act charades. Mlle. De Montijo, with a tinsel crown on her head and a faded brocade curtain fastened to her dress to do duty as a train, personated a queen. An enthusiastic friend, struck with her beauty, set off by those unaccustomed gauds, exclaimed: "You look just like a queen. You ought to be a queen!" "Perhaps I shall be some day—who knows?" answered Eugenie, impressively. The girls laughed derisively. "You laugh now. But who knows?" persisted the future empress. "Josephine became empress of the French, and she was only a simple creole lady, and I, at any rate, am descended from kings. Who knows?"

Her Sweet Ingenuousness.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I am going to turn over a new leaf."

"In what connection?"

"I'm going to quit being superstitious. I have always disliked to begin anything on Friday."

"Yes. It is very silly of you."

"Well, your arguments have convinced me. You know that new dress I was making to you about?"

"Y-yes."

"Well, I'm going to start out and buy the material on Friday, just to show I'm not afraid."—Washington Star.

We have an idea that a woman has to be unselfish to live comfortably through that period when her sons prefer young girls to her, and her husband begins to take his daughters out and leave her at home.

A MAYOR'S MIRACLE.

He Made the Blind See, the Deaf Hear and the Lame Walk.

From the many anecdotes of Bampfylde Moore Carew's rogueries in Arthur Montefiore Brice's essay on that "Amazing Vagabond" we quote one in which Carew and his gypsy crew who had rigged themselves up as cripples and gathered at Bridgewater fair to plunder the junketers came off second best.

When the mayor of Bridgewater heard that this motley group of cripples had arrived, he announced to some of his friends that he was possessed of a power they perhaps little suspected—that, in fact, he could make the blind see, the deaf hear and the lame walk. Bets were freely made that he could do nothing of the kind, and thereupon the mayor had the gypsies arrested and immediately brought before him and, after hearing their harrowing tales, ordered them to be confined for the night in the lockup.

About 10 o'clock at night, however, the municipal surgeon entered with a lantern and announced that he would examine them all in the morning in order to report to the mayor whether or not they really suffered from deformity of one kind or another, and he went on to say that those who were found to be impostors would be treated by the mayor with severity so extreme that, moved to pity, he would allow any such misguided wretch to escape there and then from the lockup on condition that he immediately left the town.

At this intelligence a great commotion arose, and in less time than it takes to write it the whole crowd surged out of the lockup, flinging away their crutches and wooden legs, patches and bandages, and made off down the town at topmost speed, the blind leading the way with unerring steps, the dumb crying aloud their fears, the deaf replying to them, and the lame sprinting along at a rattling pace. Now, just opposite the lockup, on the farther side of the street, stood the witty mayor and his friends, convulsed with laughter at the success of his scheme.—Argonaut.

CATCHING CICADAS.

How Certain Malays Obtain a Curious Delicacy.

Certain natives of the Malay peninsula catch cicadas and eat them and that as a considerable luxury. To eat a cicada seems distinctly curious, says the London Daily Mail, when we reflect that this insect is in reality a glorified member of that insect group which contains as its most prominent representative the diminutive and swarthy creature which shall be nameless here for evermore.

The way in which the Siamese proceeds was related to the Zoological society the other day by a naturalist who has spent some time in the Malay peninsula observing men as well as insects. At night, when these insects fly, the native sallies forth armed with a torch and but little raiment. The torch is deposited in a convenient place, and the swarm of natives proceed to clap their hands in a perfectly regular fashion so as to produce a considerable sound.

It is the combination of light and sound that allures the cicada from its haunts to its destruction. The insects come also in swarms and settle upon the bodies of the applauding natives, whence they are easily detached, preserved, cooked and eaten.

The Greek sage remarked that happy are the cicadas in that they have voiceless wives. It is apparently the lady cicadas who are attracted by what they fondly believe to be the love cry of the male and are thus lured to their fate by that most dangerous of passions.

On the Atlantic.

Mother—That gentleman seems very attentive to you, Clara. What sort of a young man do you find him?

Clara—Oh, he seems all right, but a little empty, perhaps.

Mother (who always takes things literally)—My dear Clara, what a very shocking remark. I know he was very ill the first few days out, but fancy noticing such a thing.—Pick-Me-Up.

Even the highest personages in Turkey are not exempt from suspicion. Their movements are watched and reported to the palace by an army of spies who swarm in every quarter.

Belgium holds the world's record in canals, having 535 miles, which carry 8,000,000 tons a year.

SORES AND ULCERS.

Sores and Ulcers never become chronic unless the blood is in poor condition—is sluggish, weak and unable to throw off the poisons that accumulate in it. The system must be relieved of the unhealthy matter through the sore, and great danger to life would follow should it heal before the blood has been made pure and healthy and all impurities eliminated from the system. S.S.S. begins the cure by first cleansing and invigorating the blood, building up the general health and removing from the system all morbid, effete matter. **A CONSTANT DRAIN UPON THE SYSTEM.** When this has been accomplished the discharge gradually ceases, and the sore or ulcer heals. It is the tendency of these old indolent sores to grow worse and worse, and eventually to destroy the bones. Local applications, while soothing and to some extent alleviate pain, cannot reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. does, and no matter how apparently hopeless your condition, even though your constitution has broken down, it will bring relief when nothing else can. It supplies the rich, pure blood necessary to heal the sore and nourish the debilitated, diseased body.

Mr. J. B. Talbert, Lock Box 245, Winona, Miss., says: "Six years ago my leg from the knee to the foot was one solid sore. Several physicians treated me and I made two trips to Hot Springs, but found no relief. I was induced to try S. S. S., and it made a complete cure. I have been a perfectly well man ever since."

SSS is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known—contains no poisonous minerals to ruin the digestion and add to, rather than relieve your sufferings. If your flesh does not heal readily when scratched, bruised or cut, your blood is in bad condition, and any ordinary sore is apt to become chronic.

Send for our free book and write our physicians about your case. We make no charge for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Betraying Buckles.

General Duhesme was a distinguished French veteran, slain by the Prussians after the rout of Waterloo. He was full of resource and had great skill and presence of mind. At Pescara, when he was in great danger, a large fortress in front and a savage insurrection in his rear, his own common sense saved him.

"Who commands at Pescara?" he asked a soldier.

"There are two."

"What is the grade of the chief in command?"

"A brigadier general."

"His name?"

"De Pietramaggiore."

"His title?"

"A marquis."

"His age?"

"About 70."

"Is he well preserved? Does he keep his color?"

"He is thin and pallid."

"Is his voice strong and manly?"

"It is weak and dull."

"Is he lively, gay?"

"Neither the one nor the other."

"What does he wear on his head?"

"He is powdered, and his hair is done in locks."

"Has he boots and spurs?"

"No; he wears silk stockings, shoes and great buckles."

"Great buckles!" cried Duhesme. "Bring up the guns and begin firing! The place is mine!"

An Excuse For a Pardon.

When the stern Duke of Wellington was prime minister under George IV, he managed the old monarch easily enough, but when he attempted the same tactics with the young Queen Victoria he met his match. She constantly outwitted him. One of his earliest official acts was to bring before her a court martial death sentence which he expected her to sign as a matter of course. A soldier was to be executed for desertion, and as the death warrant was placed before the queen by the duke she raised her eyes, full of tears, to his face, saying:

"Have you nothing to say in behalf of this poor man?"

"Nothing," said the duke, standing at attention like one of his own privates; "he has deserted three times."

"Oh, your grace, think again," pleaded the queen as if she were asking for the life of her dearest friend.

"Well, your majesty, he certainly is a bad soldier, but there was somebody who spoke for his good character. He may be a tolerably good fellow in civil life."

"Oh, thank you," said the queen in heartfelt tones, and before the astonished duke could utter a word of protest she had written across the paper the word "Pardoned."

A Strong Man's Secret.

One of the strongest men recently stated that the secret of his wonderful power was perfect digestion. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters makes digestion perfect, and cures all complaints arising from a weak stomach, such as indigestion, biliousness and all liver and kidney ailments. As a blood purifier and nerve tonic it is marvelous. It is recommended by physicians, and sold by every druggist in the country. Try it also for malaria, fever and ague.

Empty compliments and senseless abuse are on an equa footing.

There are a great many remedies, but there is one CURE for a poor complexion: that is Garfield Tea, which cures by Purifying the Blood, thus Removing the Cause.

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Come to a large majority of people.

Probably 75 per cent. of these are cured every year by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we hope by this advertisement to get the other 25 per cent. to take this great Spring Medicine.

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Its strength as a blood purifier is demonstrated by its marvelous cures of

Scrofula	Salt Rheum
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All Kinds of Humor	Psoriasis
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All of which are prevalent now.

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Will do you a wonderful amount of good. Be sure to get Hood's.

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In a new company in Sunset District, just organized; must be well recommended and have good address; quick money to good solicitors. Apply at once to W. C. CARPENTER, at office, Sultan Oil Co., 629 Parrott Building, San Francisco.

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Worth $1.00 for 14 cents.		$1.00

We will mail you this entire $1.00's worth of splendid seed novelties free, together with our large Illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue on receipt of this notice and 14c in postage

Choice Onion Seed 60c lb and up. Potatoes at $1.20 per barrel and up. Catalogue alone, 5 cents. P

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

Ants That Fight Spiders.

Few more wonderful adaptations are seen in the whole round of nature than the webs spiders spin to entrap the wary ant. They are not high hung, lacy affairs, caressing every breeze, but low set, silken tubes stretched in the grass, the crevices of rock or about tree roots. Ants of every size creep heedlessly into them. The spiders eat them with relish, but occasionally a very little spider and a very big ant engage in a duel to the death. If the spider can bite, the ant can sting, and does it with a right good will. The spider does not try to get rid of such an ant as he does of a wasp or bee too strong to be safely attacked. Such an insect, which threatens destruction to the web, is often cut out of it by the web builders. The entangling cables are not loosed, but the web rays neatly snipped in two, first those underneath and at the very last the highest filament. Often the letting go of such a captive means destruction to half the nest. But some spiders are wiser than some people. They know not merely when they have enough, but when they have too much.

An Epitaph.

In the churchyard of Leigh, near Bolton, will be found a tombstone bearing the following amazing sentence: "A virtuous woman is 5s. to her husband." The explanation seems to be that space prevented "a crown" being cut in full, and the stonemason argued that a crown equals 5s.—Notes and Queries.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

A Prosperous and Popular San Francisco Institution.

Among the institutions identified with the growth and development of San Francisco Heald's Business College holds a conspicuous place. Both as a business enterprise and an educational institution it has been ever since its organization, nearly forty years ago, extremely popular and eminently successful. It is in the class of those solid and substantial institutions in which a city takes pride. Citizens point to it as one of the old reliable and thoroughly progressive establishments, an institution with a definite purpose and an unquestioned status.

In connection with commercial education the name of Heald's is a household word on the Pacific Coast and throughout the country at large. In its own field of effort it is as widely known as Stanford or Berkeley, for it enrolls students from the four quarters of the globe. In 1899 every county in California but four had students in Heald's Business College. The four not represented were Del Norte, Lassen, Orange and Ventura. The register of the college shows that in 1900 students were enrolled from the following States and Territories outside of California; in many cases there were several representatives from each: Nevada, Iowa, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont, Virginia and New Mexico. In 1900 students came directly to the school from Mexico, Canada, Japan, the Hawaiian Islands, Yukon Territory, Siberia and Central America. Enrollments were also made from England and Sweden.

Its large body of alumni constitute a most formidable promoting force, and the steady growth of the college can be attributed largely to the commending voice of these thousands of graduates, who know whereof they speak.

For full information write to the college for the 80-page catalogue and college journals.

Address, E. P. Heald, President, 24 Post street, San Francisco, Cal.

The rolling stone reaches the foot of the hill in due time.

The remarkable success of Garfield Tea, the great HERB cure for Constipation and Sick Headache, is due to its healthful action on all the digestive organs.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, OCEAN Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

His Indignant Inquiry.

He (on his knees)—Darling, I love you with all my heart, with all my soul and with all the strength of my being.

She—Are you in earnest, Clarence?

He (reproachfully)—In earnest! Say, do you think I am bagging my trousers this way for fun?—Puck.

Iowa almost from the date of its admission has been called the Hawkeye State. Hawkeye was the name of a noted Indian chief, who in the early days caused no little trouble along the western border of American civilization.

CLEANLY WOMAN.

Erroneously Thinks By Scouring Her Scalp That She Cures Dandruff.

Cleanly woman has an erroneous idea that by scouring the scalp, which removes the dandruff scales, she is curing the dandruff. She may wash her scalp every day, and yet have dandruff her life long, accompanied by falling hair, too. The only way in the world to cure dandruff is to kill the dandruff germ, and there is no hair preparation that will do that but Newbro's Herpicide. Herpicide killing the dandruff germ, leaves the hair free to grow as healthy Nature intended. Destroy the cause, you remove the effect. Kill the dandruff germ with Herpicide.

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with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

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A fine quality of liquor for home use is old Gilt Edge Whiskey, superior to all others. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

It's queer, but a woman has no use for a cotton belt.

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ADAMS' SARSAPARILLA PILLS.

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PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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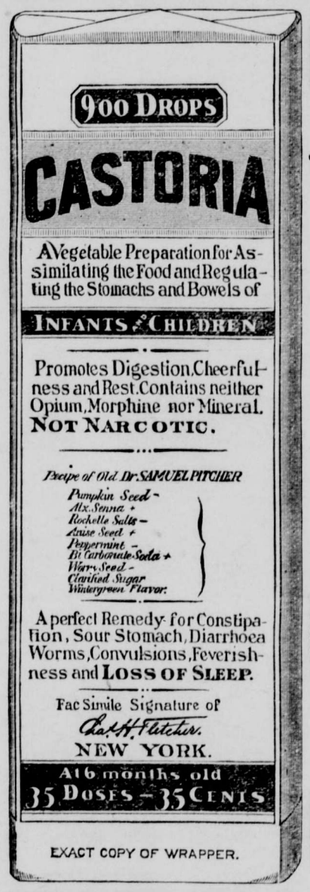

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I KISSED THE COOK.

I kissed the cook. Ah, me! She was divine—
Cheeks peachy, dark-brown eyes, lips red as wine;
Long apron with a bow,
A cap as white as snow,
By far too tempting, so I kissed the cook.

I kissed the cook, this angel from the skies,
And yet I did not take her by surprise.
'Twas mean, I will allow,
But if you'll make the vow
To keep it, I'll tell you how I kissed the cook.

I kissed the cook. Poor, helpless little lass—
The chance so good I could not let it pass.
Her hands were in the dough,
She dare not spoil, you know,
My Sunday suit, and so I kissed the cook.

I kissed the cook. I might have been more strong,
But then I guess it wasn't very wrong,
For just 'tween you and me,
The cook's my wife, is she;
So I'd a right, you see, to kiss the cook.
—Selected.

"WEEDS."

I.

SNIPEY and Kipper stood in the dock, with a don't-care-a-fig-for-anybody air.

"What's the charge against these fellows?" inquired the magistrate.

"Drunk and disorderly, your worship, and assaulting the police."

There was no defense.

"Any previous convictions?" asked his worship, with a sour look at the two youths of promise.

Kipper thrust his hands deep into his pockets; Snipey, somewhat older, watched the dock-keeper with an anxious eye. There were previous convictions.

"That will do!" said his worship, severely. "You are evidently incorrigible. Such fellows are the weeds of society. It's a pity you can't be—er—plucked out. You will be removed to the house of correction for three months." * * *

A raw-footed and broken detachment of a British infantry regiment was stumbling gamely along a dreary ravine in the interior of China. The regiment helped make up a relief force which was hurrying to the rescue of a missionary station. Two smart companies had mustered in the gray light of early morning and had set out to reconnoiter in the hills. Through a child-like faith in the efficiency of the information supplied by a so-called intelligence department, the major commanding the detachment had got hopelessly out of his reckoning. The intelligence department of the Chinese had not misled them, and by the late afternoon the British had fallen into an ambush. From the rock ridges flanking the ravine the Chinese showed now and then the gleam of a scimitar to their prey. Little puffs of smoke appeared more frequently still, and were sometimes followed by sickening little "plops," when the bullet met flesh and bone in the valley. The dead lay sprinkled in the wake of the British in dabs of scarlet, as if they were playing a weird game of hare-and-hounds with death.

The end of their endurance came when the shadows of the rapidly approaching night closed in upon them. The word to halt was given and obeyed, although its mellow note killed all hope. Rations of flour and water were passed round, and, with the sentries posted, the little body of British soldiers sat or lay at ease, rifle in hand, waiting for night and—death.

Two hours passed; then the commanding officer was startled from a doze by a hoarse whisper.

"Majer! majer!"

"Hallo!" he snapped. "Who the devil's that?"

"Me, majer—Privit 'Arrison. I've bin a-talkin' the persition over with a mate—friend, beggin' yer pard'n, sir—o' mine, an' we thinks theers a charnce o' savin' the detachment."

There were a few expletives in the darkness.

"Who told the privates the detachment wanted any saving?"

Then there was a sound like a suppressed chuckle, and the whisper reasserted itself. By and by the expletives melted into answering whispers, then followed silence.

Ten minutes after there slipped into the silence the rustle of gently moving men.

"Snipey, ole man!"

"Kipper!"

Two hands groped ridiculously in the inky night until they found each other. A few answering cracks from the hills were followed by the hum of wasted ammunition.

"Majer said as it was a five-ter-one charnce," replied Snipey, with something of importance creeping into his tone.

"Wot else did 'e say, mate, when yer axed 'im?"

"Say? Why, a few bloomin' 'air-lifters at fust, as it's 'is nature to. Then says I, 'Me an' my pal, majer, reckons as these pigtails wun't want ter tackle in the darkness, a-cause they might get cut up a bit, so they'll wait an' pot us comferable in the mornin'.' 'Right y' are, ole chap,' says 'e. Then I says, 'But if we tried to do a guy, majer, ole pal, they'd smell a rat, an' be down on us like a lot o' winter sparrers on a midden.' 'Considerable powers o' penetration,' 'e says. 'Then,' says I, 'majer, here's our plan. Let one or two stop behind an' keep a-firin' from different places, an' they'll think we're all 'ere; then the rest o' the detachment can creep off foxy.' The majer swears, an' says it wos a five-to-one chance. Then 'e thinks a bit. Then 'e says 'e'll try it. Then I volunteers for you an' me to stop, a-cause it wos us wot formerlated the invention. 'Couple of damn scamps afore you joined, eh?' 'e says. 'Certin'l, majer,' I says, soothin'-like. Then I feels summat a-foolin' about me in the darkness, an' when I grabbed it I found it wos the majer's hand."

"Snipey," said Kipper, reproachfully, "you're a blisterin' liar!"

"That's the kernel of it, mate. It's true about the hand, though, Kip."

II.

Crack, crack! Unceasingly the pitiless rifles told the lurking Chinese that their British pigeons were safe in the nest below.

"Kipper!"

"Ole pal!"

"We gotter remember one thing There must be no bloomin' surrenderin'."

"Not a bit o' surrenderin'." There was a decided quaver in the tone now.

"There wun't be no takin' prisoners! We've took a great responsibility on fer the regiment. There's a lot o' clarse about the regiment, Kip, an' we ain't a-goin' to disgrace it. See?"

"Snipey!"

"Kipper, ole man!" There was the same funny groping of hands in the dark, the same tight, lingering grip when they found each other.

Crack, crack!

"Curse this rifle!" said Snipey. "How she bumps!"

It was nearly 4 o'clock when Kipper spoke again. The blackness was diluted a little over the eastern ridge.

"Snipey," he said, with a weary little sob, "I'm a-gettin' 'ill!" Then after a pause: "Snipey, d'yer remember what that Crucified Chap said when 'Ee got tired—when 'E was weary o' waitin', I mean?"

"Don't give yer neck, mate!"

"Him wot the missh'nary told us about when we wos kids," went on Kipper, pathetically. "Wot was it?"

Snipey sighed.

"I know, chummy. I was just a-thinking of it meself. ''Ow long, O Lord, 'ow long?'"

"That's it!" said Kipper, through his chattering teeth. ''Ow long, O Lord—"

* * * * * * * *

The eastern sky was a golden sea. The rocky ridges and hills beneath seemed blacker than ever, and from that black smudge on the glory of the dawn came half a dozen little puffs of flame, and Kipper's rifle clattered down upon the rocks. Snipey groped about in the gloom, and found his comrade on his knees, gasping and spitting mouthfuls of warm liquid.

"Wot yer doin', Kip?" he said, anxiously.

He stood for a minute, still as the rocks around, then stumbled forward with a sobbing cry of rage and misery. In the dim light he saw Kipper lying on his side, trying in vain to raise himself upon his elbow.

"Kipper!" he whispered softly, falling on his knees beside his chum.

Kipper groaned, and pressed his hand to his right breast.

"Through—the lungs!" he said, in an awed whisper, between the fits of coughing that wrenched him. Snipey pressed his hand, with a sob.

"For the regiment, Snipey!" He raised himself on his elbow, and his chum flung an arm around his neck to support him. "There's a bit 'o clarse about—the—reg——"

A fresh bit of coughing brought intense agony; after it was over his head fell back.

Snipey pulled out his handkerchief to wipe the blood from the dead lips. It was a miniature copy of the British flag. He remembered how the handkerchiefs had taken the fancy of the soldiers just before they left England, and how the regiment had bought up the whole stock.

He stared stolidly at the quiet face for a minute, then spread the little flag over it.

When Snipey turned once more to face the east the day had broken gloriously. His rifle was empty, and he slipped a fresh cartridge into the breech. Then, with a sudden thought, he fetched Kipper's rifle and loaded that, too.

When the Chinese closed round in the growing light they found their pot-shot prey had flown. A solitary British soldier, with hands and chin resting on the muzzle of his gun, stood awaiting their vengeance.

The weapon sprang to the aching shoulder, and one yellow foe lay a corpse. With the report of Kipper's gun another pressed his hand to a mortal wound, and the affair was finished.

But that morning, in the mess-tents of the rescued regiment, the story of how a couple of weeds had been plucked from the garden of society was told with misty eyes and glowing hearts.

Sure Proof.

"This won't do," exclaimed Mr. Phamliman; "here it's after midnight and that young man and Maude are still in the parlor."

"How do you know?" inquired Mrs. Phamliman.

"Because I don't hear a sound down there."—Philadelphia Press.

Italian and German Navies.

In fifteen years—1885 to 1900—Italy spent on her fleet $300,000,000, and yet the Italian navy does not come up to half the strength and efficiency of the German fleet, on which during the same period of years $298,000,000 was expended.

Don't talk at random. Make everything you say hit the mark or save your ammunition.

The widow's favorite novel—"Put Yourself in His Place."

GUARDED BY NATURE

PROTECTION THROWN AROUND LIVING CREATURES.

Beneficient Provision Made for Comfort and Defense of Man, the Animals, and Even the Tiny, Inconspicuous Beings of the Deep Sea.

Mother Nature is most impartial in protecting her creatures, giving each single bird or fish or animal the weapons best fitted to its surroundings and habits, without regard to size or apparent importance in the beast scale. She has no favorites. Man's chief safeguard, next to his mind, is hearing. His ears are always open, and even when he sleeps the brain is listening for the slightest note of warning.

Mother Nature has exquisite devices, too, for fitting his body to the work he has in hand. When a boy with soft white hands begins to dig the garden in spring, she takes an interest in him at once. As he hoes and spades she marks the spots upon his palms and fingers that need extra covering, and blisters rise upon these places in an hour. The boy generally thinks it a painful process and a wholly needless one, but Nature knows what she is about. Presently the hands are plastered with callouses and he is prepared to dig as long as he wishes with perfect comfort. These hard little pads are merely loans, however. When the garden is made and the spade and hoe put by, Nature carefully peels off the pads and takes them back into her laboratory, to be given to some other gardener.

She is very watchful, and keeps an account with every living creature in the same way. This protective bureau of hers is one of the best places to begin learning her methods. As soon as one has found out what means a frog or a turtle has for dealing with enemies, further ways of studying the creature will suggest themselves. The sculpin, for instances, is a humble member of the world of sea fishes. Many people consider it not worth eating. Yet upon Nature's books it has as good a credit balance as an elephant or an eagle.

Charles F. Holder tells in the Scientific American of some experiments recently with sculpins taken from the Pacific ocean. When he lifted them from their briny home they were mottled in white and gray, black and brown, matching their surroundings so exactly that they could be distinguished only by their gemlike eyes. These were their glory, lighting up like topaz when the sunlight touched them. Mr. Holder put his captives into a tank with a bottom of white sand. There was nothing whatever for the sculpins to hide behind and they became uneasy at once. For some minutes they swam about restlessly, hunting shelter, and seeming well aware that they were in danger. When they found how bare the tank was a beautiful change took place. Gradually they faded, the dark spots becoming first brown, then gray, then very light gray. At length they seemed to melt into the sand, becoming less visible, until an hour or so after they had been placed in the tank they were so indistinct as to be mistaken for stones at a distance of a few feet. They were unable to match the pure white of the sand, getting no nearer than a dirty gray, but their disguise was a perfect success. When they were placed upon black bottom they changed to the new hue in the same time, and with bottoms of still other colors it was the same.

Mr. Holder found through observation and reading that the fish had no more to do with its transformation than our gardening boy had to do with his callouses. Nature was looking after her own. The sculpin's skin is made up of layer upon layer of different colors. Our friends the scientists—who have been here with long names—call it "chromatic function." They have not been able to sound all of its mysteries, but they have learned that the sculpin's jeweled eye plays an important part in the matter. A blind sculpin remains one unchanging color wherever it lives, but those that have eyesight, being capable of seeing their surroundings, can change to suit them. The alert eye telegraphs its latest news along the nerves to the sensitive skin layers—"chromatophores," the scientists call them—and these delicate mechanisms soon paint the sculpin a hue that will give it protection. Their grotesque forms and fantastic horns and "feelers" are of further aid in imitating the seaweed in their ocean home.

The sculpins of the Atlantic seaboard are seldom eaten, for they are most repulsive at first sight. The sculpin of the Pacific is in better favor, however, and as a consequence is caught and used for food by thousands of people—a rather undesirable social standing at best.—Chicago Record.

NOT SUITED FOR FARMERS.

Few of the Present Day Immigrants Capable of Doing Farm Work.

Between the years 1830 and 1890 10,000,000 of the 13,000,000 immigrants who came into the United States were natives of Great Britain or of Germany, and the number of Scandinavians was nearly 1,000,000. The great majority of these newcomers, especially those from Germany, Norway and Sweden, were farmers whose destination was the west. The term the west, as understood by immigrants, meant at one time the western countries of New York and Pennsylvania, later the states of what is now called the middle west, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; then the trans-Mississippi states of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas and, finally, the northwestern states, to which, prior to 1895, most of the new immigrants went.

In the last few years, notwithstanding the prosperous condition of American manufactures, the large harvests and liberal prices for cereals and live stocks, there has been a marked falling off in the immigration of farmers to the United States and a decided increase in the number of immigrants seeking homes in the large cities and manufacturing towns. The official figures of the calendar year of 1900 have not yet made their appearance, but the total number of immigrants will not be far from 475,000, and of this number more than 100,000 were from Austria-Hungary, another 100,000 from Italy and another 100,000 from Russia and the Polish provinces of Germany, while Geat Britain furnished less than 50,000, of which number 40,000 were from Ireland. These new immigrants seek homes and employment in the large cities.

The fertility and productiveness of American farms are as great as and in some cases greater than they were many years ago. The means of transportation have been vastly improved and the market of demand is decidedly larger than it ever was before. But the conditions for the purchase of land are no longer so favorable. The most eligible government lands for free homesteads have been disposed of. The railroad grants which included alternate parcels along the line of the roads have been sold and in most cases occupied. No state, except in the southwest, where the climate conditions are not generally such as to attract European farmers, is under the necessity of offering inducements to immigants, and the latter, no longer recruited from the farming class on the European continent and in Ireland, come chiefly from large European cities in which the population has become congested or in which the rate of pay to mechanics has been forced down by competition or the use of new mechanical appliances.

There is a constant and increasing demand for mill hands and artisans thoroughout the United States, and it is to some extent supplied by new immigration. The three countries which now furnish the largest share of immigration, Austria, Russia and Italy, have comparatively little in common with the United States in the way of language, customs, historical tradition or the forms of government. There are no longer in Russia or Austria persecutions which would explain a wholesale exodus of the inhabitants of various districts, as was the case ten and fifteen years ago. The economic condition of Italy is rather better now than it was at the time when Italian immigation to the United States began to be large, and the increase of the immigration from these countries can, therefore, be explained only upon the ground that the demand for such labor as their immigrants have to offer is growing in the United States. The falling off of German immigration is explained by the fact that Germany is ceasing to be an agricultural and is becoming a manufacturing country. The total immigration to the United States last year was larger than in any previous year since 1893.—New York Sun.

Experience in a Bog.

While traveling in Cornwall, in 1891, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould came near being overwhelmed in a bog. He and his companion got lost, and at dusk found themselves in a bog called Redmire. Six bullocks had already been lost there that year. Mr. Baring-Gould's adventure is related in his "Book of the West."

"All at once I sank above my waist, and was being sucked father down. I cried to my companion, but in the darkness he could not see me, and had he seen me he could have done nothing for me. The water finally reached my armpits.

"Happily I had a stout bamboo, some six feet long, and I placed this athwart the surface and held it with my arms as far expanded as possible. By jerks I succeded in gradually lifting myself and throwing my body forward, till finally I was able to cast myself at full length on the surface. The suction had been so great as to tear my leather gaiters off my legs.

"I lay at full length, gasping for nearly a quarter of an hour before I had breath and strength to advance, and then wormed myself along on my breast till I reached dry land. My companion, it turned out, had had a similar experience."—Youth's Companion.

Where His Test Failed.

Sir William Harcourt has pleaded guilty to absent-mindedness and tells a story against himself. He suspected a man servant of stealing money and at last resolved to set a trap. Taking a handful of gold coins, he laid them down on his writing desk and went out Presently he sent this servant to the room to fetch some article. When John had returned he promptly went to his room to see if the coins had been touched. On the table, in the place where he had left them, were gold coins. But were there as many as he had left? He did not know, for he had neglected to count them before he had laid them down. "By this incident, you see," said Sir William, in telling the story, "that I was born to be chancellor of the exchequer."

Weight of Honey Bees.

Five thousand honey bees as they leave the hive, weigh about one pound, but when the insects return from their visits to the flowers, freighted with honey, they weigh nearly twice as much.

Bad for the Hotels.

Owing to the absence of British tourists. Belgain hotel-keepers have had the worst year they have known.

Most people have the church instinct in their blood.

ALUM BAKING POWDER.

Declared by the Court to Be Unwholesome, and Its Sale In Violation of the Pure Food Laws.

A case in the courts of Davenport, Iowa, the other day, appears to have fixed the status of the alum baking powders as an illicit article of trade.

It seems that The Pure Food Co., of Chicago, sold to a firm of grocers in Davenport a quantityof baking powder called "Pure Food Baking Powder." The grocers sold some of it, ascertained that it was an alum powder, returned the powder unsold to the manufacturers and refused to pay for it. The manufacturers sued to collect.

The case was tried before Judge Bollinger and a jury. Attorneys Neal & Neal, and S. A. Finger defended the grocers. It was shown that the powder contained alum. The defense claimed, consequently, that it was injurious to health and that traffic in it was against public policy. Expert testimony was introduced to show that alum when taken into the stomach would influence the gastric juices to the detriment of the person using it.

The jury rendered a verdict for the defendants, which means that alum baking powders are deleterious to health, their sale illegal in the state. The pure food laws of the state are upheld.

A Failure In Coopering.

A certain man who was once a prominent Kentucky politician was more a demagogue than a statesman. He was, according to Short Stories, in the habit of boasting that his father was a cooper in an obscure town in the state—that he was "one of the people" and didn't belong to the "kid gloved aristocracy."

The "general's" great failing being his fondness for liquor, it will surprise no one to be told that the more he drank the more loudly he declaimed his political sentiments and the prouder of being the son of a cooper he became. During a political campaign, where his opponent was the southern orator, Tom Marshall, he had been unusually noisy and offensive in his boasting regarding his obscure origin. In replying, Marshall said, looking hard at the general:

"Fellow citizens, my opponent's father may have been a very good cooper. I don't deny that; but I do say, gentlemen, that he put a mighty poor head into that whisky barrel."

An Advertising Scheme.

Several old acquaintances of the late D. H. McAlpin, the tobacco manufacturer, were discussing his business success in an up town club, and one of them told the following story as illustrating the farreaching effect of comparatively insignificant things sometimes.

"It was after Mr. McAlpin was well started in the tobacco business," he said, "that an enterprising rival began to cut into his business by advertising that he placed a dime in every tenth package of tobacco put up in his factory. One day a foreman of the packing room went to Mr. McAlpin and said:

"'I have a suggestion to make that promises to knock out this dime in every tenth package scheme of your rival. Will you hear it?'

"'Yes; go ahead.'

"'Well, then, just put a dime in every package of tobacco put up in our shop and don't advertise it. It will advertise itself quickly enough.'

"Mr. McAlpin saw that the suggestion was good, and he accepted it. It cost him a good deal of money, but its success warranted it. Within a few weeks farmers were buying McAlpin tobacco, knowing that they would find money in each package, and if they had found diamonds it would not have surprised them."—New York Sun.

All on Account of the Boots.

As a sergeant was bawling out his orders in a barracks in Dublin and watching the line of feet as the raw recruits endeavored to obey the word of command he found, to his astonishment, that one pair of feet, more noticeable on account of their extra large size, never turned.

Without taking his eyes off those feet the sergeant bawled out a second order:

"About face!"

He could see that all the feet except those he watched turned in obedience.

Rushing up to the owner, a little fellow, he seized him by the shoulder, shouting:

"Why don't you turn with the rest?"

"I did!" replied the trembling recruit.

"You did, eh? Well, I watched your feet, and they never moved."

"It's the boots they gave me, sir," said the poor fellow. "They're so large that when I turn my feet turns inside of them."—London Answers.

The Disadvantage of Delicacy.

The editor sent her little story back, with a polite note praising its delicacy, but saying it was unsuitable to his magazine. Again she sent it forth. Once more it was returned with kind words for its delicate touches and regrets that it was unavailable. When a third time the little story had been praised for its delicacy, but rejected, the authoress was in despair.

"It looks to me," she said, "as if my story was so delicate that it had gone into a decline."—New York Mail and Express.

They Raised Pears.

While Bishop Potter of the Episcopal church was traveling through Louisiana some years ago he addressed inquiries to his fellow passengers with a view of obtaining knowledge regarding the orchards and fruit interests of the state.

"Do you raise pears in Louisiana?" inquired the bishop.

"We do," responded the Louisianian, "if we have threes or better."—San Francisco Call.

TAKING THE ARTERIAL BLOOD FROM A GOAT.

HOW LYMPH IS MADE.

THE GLANDS AND DUCTS TAKEN FROM LIVING GOATS.

Process of Manufacturing the Liquid Conducted with Extreme Care—Living Cells Injected Into Human Body—Chicago Has Only Laboratory.

The method of securing Dr. Roberts' goat lymph, which is being used to restore to physical vigor persons suffering from paralysis and various other ailments, was a few days ago partially demonstrated for the press at the laboratory of Dr. Joseph R. Hawley in Chicago, the only place where the lymph is made.

The material used in the making of the lymph are the lymphatic glands, ducts and reservoir, the spinal cord, the medulla oblongata, the pons varolii and the gray matter of the brain of a goat and certain fluids secured from the bull. The goat has the largest lymphatic system by far of any animal in existence. Reasoning by a process of exclusion it has been figured out that very likely the very large lymphatic system is responsible for the goat's healthiness and immunity from certain forms of diseases. The fluids from the bull are also used for their great strength, tenacity of life and virility.

To the Hawley laboratory at least half a dozen kids six or eight months old are brought every morning. The parts of the bull used are secured from animals at the stock yards just after they have been struck, but before they are yet dead. The time of the messenger's departure from the stock yards is timed to such a nicety that he arrives at the laboratory at the minute when the material which he brings is needed. This is arranged for the same reason the lymph glands are taken from the kid while it is still alive—in order that the vital principles may be obtained while they are still in the condition in which they exist in the living bodies.

A kid is brought into the laboratory and operating room. Everything in the apartment is perfectly sterilized, even the walls being covered with sterilized muslin. Close to the operating table stands a large glass jar. In the center of this jar is a tall, narrow vessel and the space between the walls of the two is filled with cracked ice. At the head of the operating table is the case of knives, scissors and other surgical instruments. In one corner a sprightly messenger boy restrains the kid until the doctor, his assistant and a trained nurse are ready for the operation.

A cup-shaped arrangement is soaked with chloroform and placed over the nose of the goat. When the influence of the drug is perfect and the kid is past all feeling the surgeon rapidly splits the skin on the neck and cuts away until he brings the carotid artery into view. The double vessel packed with ice is then brought close to the opening and all of the neck except the part opened is covered with a sterilized towel. The artery is then cut and the blood allowed to spurt into the inner vessel that is surrounded by ice. Serum from this blood is for use later on in the process of manufacture of the elixir. All of the good blood from the artery is caught in this way, but when venous blood appears, as it does in a few minutes, the vessel is taken away and the flow of blood stopped.

The jar of blood is then set aside and the surgeon goes to work removing the entire lymphatic system of the subject. This necessitates the dissection of almost the entire body, for glands and ducts are located from the neck down through nearly every part of the body. In all, there are seventy or eighty glands and ducts to be removed. To the eye of a layman these parts look like so much fat and can scarcely be distinguished from the latter, in which they are embedded. After they have been cut out and secluded from the air the doctor opens the head of the animal and takes out the gray matter of the brain, the medulla and the pons, and then with tweezers the operator seizes the spinal cord and draws it out of the spinal column.

After all these parts have been secured the carcass of the goat is removed and the surgeon proceeds to extract the lymph and the juices by simple pressure. Meanwhile there have arrived from the stock yards the animal parts which are used in the mixture. From these the fluids are first extracted by hand pressure. Then the remains, in which much liquid still exists, are placed in a retort, together with the goat products, from which the fluids have been partially squeezed. The operator turns to the jar containing the goat's blood. The corpuscles of the blood have settled to the bottom of the vessel, leaving the serum at the top. This serum is drawn off and with it is mixed a quantity of carbon water. The mixture is poured over the contents of the retort and the whole is thoroughly macerated and reduced to a soft pulp. The pulp is filtered and the liquid obtained is mixed with the fluids which were previously gotten out of all the substances. This liquid is subjected to a 200 or 300 pound pressure and one or two other processes which are still secret. The product is then poured into colored bottles and sealed perfectly air tight. Light has a deleterious effect upon the substance, so it is put up in colored bottles, much darker than the lymph, which is a dark cream color. The liquid is administered to patients by hypodermic injections given twice a day during treatment. From six to twenty drops are given at each injection, according to the condition of the patient.

DISSECTING FOR LYMPH GLANDS.

"This invention of Dr. Roberts is not claimed to be a cure-all or a remedy which will turn old men into boys," said Dr. Hawley, "but it is a food which will greatly benefit diseased or exhausted cells. It will not restore dead cells to life, but it can do remarkable things for the old, the infirm and diseased. It is simply cell food. For the degenerated, the atrophic and the diseased or infected cells we inject this lymph as a remedy and the results speak for themselves. If I should say that in 10 per cent of the cases treated the lymph failed to do any good I would be making a large estimate on the failures. In 50 per cent of the cases treated there have been perfect cures and in the other forty there has been all the way from a little to very great benefit."

What St. Paul Would Have Said.

Blomfield, bishop of London, was once asked to preside at a meeting of the debating society of a certain theological college, where the students were all young men deadly in earnest. One of these gentlemen in the course of the debate, with strong indignation evident in his voice, addressed the chair, inquired, oratorically: "What sir, would the Apostle Paul have said could he have seen the life of luxury led by our present race of prelates and church dignitaries, riding about in their carriages and living in their palaces? What, sir, I repeat, would he have said?" "I think," said the bishop, interrupting the speaker in a meek and mild voice, "that he would have said: 'Things in the church must be looking up!'"—London St. James' Budget.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Wireless telegraph stations are to be erected at Inishtrahull, in the north of Ireland and at Kildonan, Arran, Scotland, respectively, for the purpose of reporting and signaling vessels at sea

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 3.....1901

Great will be the glory of the West when she shall have attained to her full stature through the reclamation of her arid domain. It is now very generally conceded that a national irrigation policy is the only means by which such a result can be effected. The growth of this movement throughout the country has been a phenomenal one during the past few years.

The national movement is now of such magnitude that it is gaining strength of its own impetus. We failed to get our appropriations from the recent Congess, but that is not as much our fault as it is due to insufficient time afforded by the short session of Congress. Notwithstanding, we have taken a long step forward and I am confident that at the next session there will be enacted a great part of the legislation we require.

The best evidence of this feeling is that only two years ago Congress laughed at the idea of a national irrigation law, but during the session just closed it was conceded to be a mere question of time. I have talked with many Congressmen who will not say they are in favor of the movement, and with many who are openly opposed to it as it stands now, and they have told me flatly that if we would seek direct legislation and appropriation instead of pursuing the course of tacking our measures on the general appropriation bill in the form of amendments, they would stand with us. They one and all admit that it is a question of a short time when an irrigation act will be put through. The bills favorable to us, which were returned from committee this winter, came before the House two days before adjournment and consequently too late.

My own conclusion and judgment is that our absolute success is merely a matter of organization. If well organized now I am convinced that our policy will be fully inaugurated at the next session. If we are apathetic we may lose all we have gained. Our strongest opponents are eastern agriculturists, who believe erroneously that western development will result in disastrous competition, and an even stronger class that believes the Government domain should be ceded to the States and the States forced to stand the expense of reclamation—something few States, if any, could afford to do.

Untiring work and effort must be the keynote of the work.—GEORGE H. MAXWELL in National Irrigation for May.

The plaintiff in a local divorce case asks a separation on the ground that his wife "gets mad" five days in the week. Isn't there any satisfying him? Does he want her to be mad all the time?—San Francisco Bulletin.

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J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

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FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Uleda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th. 1900,
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

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P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:
Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.
Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
(Endorsed;
ORDINANCE No. 71.
Filed Jan. 8, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk.
Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:
Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 72.

Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk,
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2 Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:
Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors
[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 3 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending May 2, 1901:

Highest barometer	29.876	26
Lowest "	29.634	27
Highest temperature	71.9	29
Lowest "	33.5	2
Mean "	54.3	
Average dew point	26.7	
Average humidity	38.9	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	44 S E	30
No. clear days	2	
No. part cloudy days	5	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	3	
Precipitation for week	.04	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.44
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 54 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0.87
" 1899-1900 3 37
" 1900-1901 5.02

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Frost the 1st; injured tender vegetation slightly.

Real Estate Transfers.

Louis Joseph to J. B. McCutchen —20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

J. B. Hicks to Chas. Swain—40 acres oil land near Olancha—$30.

J. E. Jenkins to J. V. Syvertson—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

T. E. Morgan to G. L. Plowman—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$10.

E. P. Young to W. H. Adams—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$10.

J. W. Randolph to W. H. Adams—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

H. Fisher to E. P. Young—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

F. Schurra to W. H. Adams—100 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

H. C. Starns to W. H. Adams—40 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

C. Thompton to W. H. Adams—100 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

F. J. Syvertson to J. D. Hicks—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

M. M. Adams to Margaret Hicks—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$10.

Eva Adams to Jhos. J. Hicks—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$10.

Edward A. Reddy to Caroline Sarah Reddy—All the right, title and interest of Edward A. Reddy to any real estate whereever situated.

David F. Birchim to James G. Birchim —330 acres of land in Round Valley, Cal —$10.

John R. Miles to John L. Collins—320 acres land near Alvord—$1,000.

J. B. Hicks to H. M. Liftchild—Oil land near Olancha—$1.

W. H. Adams et als to F. J Syvertson —Oil land near Olancha—$8.

F. J. Syvertson et als to W. H. Adams —Oil land near Olancha—$8.

Mark Hand to W. T. Bunney—80 acres land near Citrus—$10.

Mary C. Mulholland to P. W. Forbes—640 acres of land near Big Pine—$10.

DIED.

ASHMORE—At Fort Independence, April 29, 1901, James Y. Ashmore, a native of Illinois, aged 74 years, 9 months and 9 days.

STEWARD—Near Big Pine, April 29, 1901, Charles C. Steward, a native of Maine, aged about 65 years.

Supt. Squire came down from Mazourka canyon yesterday.

District Attorney Dehy left for Bishop yesterday morning.

Henry Mettler came in from Ballarat Thursday morning, returning this afternoon.

There will be a Social Hop at Mairs Hall to-morrow (Saturday) night. All are invited. The Cruz Band, of Lone Pine, will furnish the music.

The Ball last Friday night was not as well attended as it merited, although all those who were fortunate to be present enjoyed themselves to their heart's content.

This week has been a boisterous one as a whole. Heavy winds from the southeast Monday and Tuesday with a light sprinkle of rain. Wednesday night there was a light trost which injured tender vegetation slightly.

Geo. W. Emerson, special agent for agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, is in Independence interviewing our citizens with regard to life insurance. The Mutual Life has been in business since 1843 and has assetts amounting to over $325,000,000, and have paid out to policy holders, since its establishment $514,000,000. All the prominent capitalists of the United States are insured in this company.

Mr. J. L. Bourland, of Bishop, was in town Wednesday evening conferring with our merchants in regard to the establishment of a traction line between the Owens Valley towns and Mojave. The Los Angeles Merchant & Manufacturers Association have, by their representative Mr. Fred A. Hines, who was here last week, promised to meet our people more than half way in this matter. If all our merchants and business men generally will unite on this question and co-operate with the Merchants & Manufacturers Association, there is no doubt in our mind that a traction line will soon be established, and will prove a great benefit to all the residents of the valley.

ABOUT TONAPAH.

Eveaything is going along nicely here. The weather has moderated so as to allow miners to work, and strings of men climb the hill to work morning and evening. The roar of the blasts sound like an artillery duel between two armies. When some fellow jumps out of a hole and halloes "Fire two holes!" forty or fifty others make a dash for cover, while little puffs of dust raise down the hillside where the flying rocks strike. It's like being on a skirmish line. However, there has been only two men knocked out as yet, so the loss is no greater than in some of the battles reported in the papers. Every shot throws out good ore, which makes it pleasant for the boys. Anybody would rather be killed with a chunk of good ore than to have a leg broken with a chunk of country rock that doesn't show a trace.

We were all scared to death a few days ago, when some people tried to bond these mines, but fortunately its "all off." No one can get them without going down into his sack and digging up lawful money enough to make half a dozen men rich. There are many tons of ore on the dumps ready for shipment and more ready for sorting. Returns show the ore to be rich and we hope to have it improve.

Mistakes of a serious nature happen too often to suit the average miner. Two of them made shipments and on getting returns abandoned their leases. Yesterday came a check for $340.28 as a rebate on 6¼ tons of ore, which made things look different to them. It seems strange how these mistakes occur, but they do and nothing but a strong "kick" ever gets them rectified, all of which shows that competition is necessary to fair dealing.

The "cracker line" is not well established yet, for spuds and beef are scarce as humming birds in Alaska. However, the roads are good, and we will be able to send East for supplies. The average granger never has anything to sell when he has a market and howls like a gray wolf when he has none. About all the horse and man feed we can get come from Mason and Owens valley by rail to Soda thence by team—60 miles to Tonapah. Its Spring now in some places (latter end of Winter here) and the fellows who are in the warm ought to plant onions and potatoes to feed us while we dig up the money to pay for them.

Since my letter of April 20th things have changed. There was talk of a sale and stoppage of work by the leasers, making every one feel blue. To-day I was informed that the owners intend to work them, and do not look for any outside assistance. The mines look better in the lower levels than on top.

A strike of good ore in the Good Enough mine, half a mile south, proves the existence of mines outside the belt which has been considered to contain the only mines of the camp, has prompted the owners to work the mines themselves. So confidence is restored and everybody is going down now to develop the mines, while heretofore the leasers were digging out the rich surface deposits. This information comes from headquarters and is authentic.—Volcano in Walker Lake Bulletin of May 1.

Methodist Church.

There will be service in the Church as usual Sunday evening. Dr. Van Deventer will preach at 7:30 Tuesday evening. He will preach at Lone Pine Sunday morning and evening.

The Barnes & Anderson mine is reported to have been sold to Supt. Steele, of the Reward mine. A portion of the purchase money was paid a few days ago, and the balance of the money will be paid to-morrow, Saturday. The new owner will take possession immediately.

Forest Supervisor Price returned to Independence on Monday evening last, after an absence of four months to his home in Berkeley. Any inquiries pertaining to the Sierra Forest Reserve will be cheerfully answered by communicating with him.

A. F. Mairs, Geo. McConnell and Thomas Kehoe returned from the Coso Springs Wednesday. They report having been cured of all their ailments and say that the baths and water of these springs dissipate all aches and pains from mortals suffer.

Hon. T. B. Rickey, of Carson, came down on last Friday's train. Mr. Rickey is on his semi-annual trip to this section looking after his large stock and land interests. He will return to his home to-morrow morning.

Recent arrivals from Tonapah report that the denizens of the new camp are scratching away at a lively rate. A cargo of blue ointment has been ordered.—Walker Lake Bulletin.

A telegram from Denver reports two deaths in that city caused by Easter eggs. Fortunately for mankind, only the pocket is affected by the Easter hat.—San Francisco Post.

The contract for sinking the Eclipse incline 150 feet has been completed. The ore body in bottom of incline is about 4 feet wide and is of excellent quality.

R. S. Miner, Esq., who has been rusticating at Lone Pine, was a visitor here on Monday and Tuesday.

Jesus Carrasco, of Lone Pine, has been appointed a Forest Reserve Ranger by Supervisor Price.

E. H. Edwards, the Lone Pine merchant, was in town for a day or two during the week.

Supervisor Boland was up from Keeler Saturday to attend a meeting of the F. & A. M.

Charles Houle came in from the Anderson & Nibecker mine on Tuesday.

Clair Tyler and Joe Travis came in from the Eclipse mine Tuesday.

It is reported that an inch of rain fell at Big Pine last Monday night.

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

Kipling Says Nice Things About Her and All Agree He Is Right.

"Sweet and comely are the maidens of Devonshire; delicate and of gracious seeming those who live in the pleasant places of London; fascinating for all their demureness, the damsels of France clinging closely to their mothers and with large eyes wondering at the wicked world; excellent in their own place and to those who understand her is the Anglo-Saxon in her first season, but the girls of America are above and beyond them all.

"They are clever; they can talk. Yes, it is said they can think. Certainly they have an appearance of so doing. They are original, and look you between the brows with unabashed eyes, as a sister might look at her brother. They are instructed in the folly and vanity of the male mind, for they have associated with 'the boys' from babyhood, and can discerningly minister to both vices or pleasantly snub the possessor.

"They possess, moreover, a life among themselves, independent of masculine associations. They have societies and clubs and unlimited tea fights, where all the guests are girls. They are self-possessed, without parting with any tenderness that is their sex right; they understand; they can take care of themselves; they are superbly independent. When you ask them what makes them so charming they say: 'It is because we are better educated than your girls—and we are more sensible in regard to men. We have good times all around, but we aren't taught to regard every man as a possible husband. Nor is he expected to marry the first girl he calls on regularly.'

"But the freedom of the young girl has its drawbacks. She is—I say it with all reluctance—irreverent, from her $40 bonnet to the buckles on her $18 shoes. She talks flippantly to her parents and men old enough to be her grandfather."—Boston Globe.

Instructions Relative to Free Timber.

INDEPENDENCE, Cal., May 1, 1901.

1. No timber, even in small quantities, is to removed without application and permit.

2. The amount of wood in EACH CONDITION is to be indicated (i.e. live, down, etc., see blank).

3. No live wood is to be sacrificed if dead wood is available; and there is to be no wasteful cutting.

4. The officer in charge is to know "personally" that the applicant has no suitable wood on his own land, and that he takes the timber only as authorized in the permit.

5. The officer in charge should indicate fully in his report the progress of each case, with final statement when all conditions have been filled and the case is closed.

6. Each officer in forwarding an application should carefully O. K. it with his initials in the upper left corner.

Respectfully,
ANDREW PRICE,
Supervisor Eastern Division Sierra Forest Reserve.

Another Pioneer Gone.

One by one the grim harvester Death claims his victims, and is making rapid inroad on the ranks of the sturdy pioneers and the early time settlers of the west. The last of these in our immediate neighborhood to pass away was James Y. Ashmore, who died at the Hospital at Fort Independence last Monday night. Where he had come for treatment some weeks since. Born at Oakland, Coles county, Illinois, on July 20th, 1826, and was therefore nearly 75 years of age at the time of his death. For more than 30 years last past he has been a resident of this County, the greater part of the time keeping the Deep Spring valley toll road, leading east from Big Pine. An honest, upright man in all his dealings, with his generous nature so typical of the old-timer, he was honored and respected by all who knew him. So far as we are informed by an intimate friend of Mr. Ashmore's, he has no relatives in the west.

'Twas Different in Missouri.

Salutary and beneficent as are the laws of the great State of California, yet some that adorn the statute books of that State need fixin'—at any rate so think the Coroner's jury who sat upon the bleached remains of Chatto Arambula. When called upon for their verdict last week, a large percentage of that body resolutely refused to give up their secrets, unless a reasonable amount of spondulacs was first placed in the hand of their foreman. After considerable parley and expounding of the law to them, accompanied by promises that next time things would be better, they were induced to sign. Some of them still feel that they were buncoed, and propose to make a test case of this, relying upon the precedent "that down in Missouri Coroner's juries always got paid."

Death of Charles C. Steward.

After a short illness Charles C. Steward died at his residence near Big Pine last Monday. Mr. Steward had been a resident of that locality for more than twenty years, having come to that place from Skowhegan, Maine, his old home and birthplace. Mr. Steward was a brother of Joseph J. Steward, who died at Big Pine last January, and a brother of James B. Steward who also died at Big Pine some six years ago. He was well and favorably known in this County.

Up With The Procession.

The Sunday edition of the Los Angeles Herald keeps well up with, if not a little ahead, of the Sunday paper procession. Nothing in the west equals it in the quality of its reading matter and, considering the short space of time that The Herald has maintained an art department of its own, its illustrations are remarkable. The Sunday Herald has obtained an enormous circulation within the last few months we learn; and it deserves it.

DANGERS OF COCAINE.

In a lecture last week before the New York School of Clinical Medicine, Dr. Thomas D. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn., characterized cocainism as one of the three great scourges of the world, alcoholism and morphinism being the other two. Custom house reports, the lecturer said, show an enormous increase recently in the importation of this drug, and not more than the one-sixtieth part of what is now sold is used for legitimate purposes. The vice of cocainism is spreading alarmingly among the poor, as well as the rich, as the drug is becoming cheaper all the time. A one ounce package, which less than five years ago cost about $6, can now be purchased for 75 cents. One result of this cheapening is the cocaine habit is becoming common among tramps and paupers as well as business and professional men. It is no longer an aristocratic vice, if it ever was. In New Orleans and other parts of the south and west the drug is freely bought in 5 cent packages.

Dr. Crothers regards the use of the drug, even as a local anaesthetic for surgical purposes, as exceedingly dangerous, especially in cases where the subsequent reaction is characterized by headache, lassitude and depression. Yet its use in surgery is becoming very common. The lecturer also deprecated the fact that many popular proprietary remedies contain cocaine in large quantities. It is almost a specific for catarrhal troubles, and through using it as a remedial agent unconsciously many persons, charmed with its speedy and delightful results, become addicted to it habitually, and finally become slaves to its use.

Its first effects in small doses are to create a feeling of elation, of greatly increased mental and physical superiority and of freedom from care and anxiety. The morphinist finds in it a substitute to relieve the sense of depression following the use of that narcotic. The hard drinker is charmed with its effects, as his depression yields to a sense of elation and abnormal exaltation. But in the use of cocaine there follows a sure reaction. In a short time there are developed characteristic svptoms of the habitual cocainist. If he be a lawyer, a writer or a clergyman he shows marvelous fluency and prolixity of speech. He has a rare fecundity of words, but they betray a tendency toward circumlocution and irrelevancy. In letter writing he betrays his secret vice by his diffuseness without directness.

"There are novels which are highly popular today," said the lecturer, "which show almost conclusive evidence of having been written under the influence of cocaine, and several poems characterized by marvelous rhythm and smoothness, have had their inspiration in this drug. Habitual use of it impairs the judgment and results in the grandiose ideas often associated with paretic diseases. One's sense of right and wrong becomes impaired. A man formerly open and frank, becomes secretive, selfish and dishonest. A Wall street authority told me that he knew of three of the most reckless operators of recent years whose losses of fortunes of recent years whose losses of fortunes are directly due to impairment of their judgment through the use of cocaine.

"After the abnormal sense of elation and power come delusions. The victim fears sudden attack. He sits up at night watching for burglars. He is fearful of accident and abnormally suspicious of imaginary persecutors. Most victims in this stage carry revolvers. One of them once came to me in this condition. He was a physician, who had lost his wife and family in the Johnstown flood, and had taken to cocaine to soothe him in his great affliction. He had two revolvers when he told me of his secret. He was rational enough in most matters, but thought he had hidden enemies. I finally persuaded him to surrender his firearms and the first night he compromised on a stout baseball bat under his pillow. He finally conquered the appetite, but it required years of hard struggling."—Public Opinion.

For Sale or Rent.

House of six large rooms on the Main street, Independence, furnished or unfurnished, Three lots, fruits and berries of all kinds. Hot and cold water in house. Bath room, pantry and closet.

Will rent for a long period or sell on the installment plan. Terms, reasonable.

Apply to
CHAS. WALTER,
Independent Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 29, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 8th, 1901, viz.: Isabella Jenkins, nee Scovil, H. E. 865. for the N W ¼ N E ¼, E ½ N W ¼ N E ¼ S W ¼ Sec. 14, T. 14 S., R 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Henry Glade, Fritz Strohmeyer, Charles Skinner, John Meyer, all of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 3, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on June 11th, 1901, viz.: Abbie Wilcox, formerly Abbie Putnam, for the N E ¼, S W ¼, N ½ S E ¼, and S E ¼ S E ¼, Sec. 10, T 12 S., R 34 E, M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: J. W. Wright, Mrs. J. W. Wright, of Independence, Cal., James Jones and A. W. H. Smith, of Tinemaha, Inyo County, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1901:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,309 17
School Fund	$5,533 23	
Gen. Expense Fund	1,422 87	
Salary "	3,633 84	
Bridge "	536 14	
Hospital "	779 45	
Road District No. 1 Fund	422 24	
" " " 2 "	282 25	
" " " 3 "	383 90	
" " " 4 "	128 50	
" " " 5 "	151 00	
General Road "	35 75	
	13,309 17	13,309 17
Total County indbtdness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55
Cash in treasury	11 301 54	
Remaining indebtedness	49 968 01	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.
J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.
JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.
Filed April 3, 1901.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1901.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1901

RECIEIPTS.

Jan. 1	To cash on hand	$16,682 05	
7	cash from A M Given, tax col	90 00	
	W W Yandell, Co assessor	15 30	
	A M Given, tax col fees	8 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees	69 25	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 05	
14	I P Yaney, (Coroner)	5 00	
	T H Woodworth, fines	7 40	
	George McIntyre, Int State Land	44 80	
	Thos J Kirk, State School	6,758 55	
		23,705 40	
Feb 9	A M Given, Tax col	1,297 50	
	A M Given, Tax Col. fees	35 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	1 50	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees	20 50	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	66 65	
	J J Stewart, sale of pland	3 00	
	James Jones, sale of plank	1 60	
	Mrs C Delaney, Int on State land	8 00	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on State lond	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	5 60	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	11 20	
	W H Murray, Int. on state lrnd	22 40	
		25,214 75	
Mar 3	A M Given tax col.	392 62	
	A M Given, Tax col. fees	12 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff, fees	24 70	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees	72 55	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees	63 50	
	Wm M Hatfield, on redempton	50 19	
7	F Rhine, on redmtn	89 86	
25	J G Birchim, Int. on state land	32 00	
	J G Birchim, Int. on swamp land	15 68	
28	J A Donlon, rdmptn	18 86	
		25,986 71	

DISBURSEMENTS

Jan.—Salary Fund	1 583 88	
Hospital	694 45	
Bridge	532 64	
Valley Schl Bond	64 00	
Poleta Schl Bond	32 00	
Road Dist, No. 1	386 62	
" " " 2	285 2[illegible]	
" " " 3	383 90	
" " " 4	128 50	
" " " 5	151 00	
General Road	35 75	
General Expense	1 260 96	
Bishop School	275 55	
Big Pine	2 50	
Irving	94 50	
Keeler	195 00	
Lone Pine	189 22	
Milton	70 00	
Riverside	144 75	
Round Valley	140 00	
Union	12 80	
Valley	7 50	
Warm Spring	137 95	
Milton Library	3 40	
	6 809 12	
Feb.—By Salary Fund	1 024 98	
Hospital	45 00	
Road Dist No 1	35 62	
Bridge	3 50	
General Expense	105 21	
Bishop School	252 00	
Big Pine	160 00	
Darwin	72 50	
Fish Spring	68 00	
Irving	94 50	
Keeler	27 88	
Lone Pine	75 00	
Milton	98 50	
Poleta	126 00	
Panamint	160 00	
Round Valley	88 10	
Riverside	1 45	
Station	238 90	
Taboose	61 50	
Union	80 00	
Valley	4 00	
Warm Springs	79 20	
Bishop Library	92 00	
Big Pine "	7 67	
Irving "	20 15	
Lone Pine "	8 36	
	9 839 14	
Mar.—By Salary Fund	1 024 98	
General Ex. F'd	56 70	
Hospital	40 00	
County Bond	1 500 00	
Bishop School Bond	253 50	
Big Pine	376 25	
Fish Springs	68 00	
Irving	240 00	
Independence	285 00	
Keeler	182 90	

OFFICIAL.

Lone Pine	210 00
Milton	70 00
Panamint	80 00
Round Valley	70 00
Riverside	70 35
Station	64 75
Taboose	60 00
Union	160 00
Warm Spring	75 00
Union Library F'd	8 60
Cash on hand	11 301 54
	25 986 71 25 986 71

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

April 1, 1901.

Salary Fund		539 33
General Expense	1 137 07	
State General	323 77	
Hospital	583 54	
County bond		621 64
General road	923 40	
Road District No 1	227 96	
" " " 2	489 67	
" " " 3	608 09	
" " " 4	429 49	
" " " 5	171 80	
Unapportioned county	189 88	
Road Poll tax	91 20	
Bridge	76 10	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County Sch'l Fund		653 69
Property tax	844 23	
Swamp & Ovrfld Ld	15 68	
Various school funds:		
Bishop	384 17	
Big Pine	411 16	
Panamint	67 75	
Fish Spring	193 35	
Irving	353 67	
Independence	210 61	
Keeler	62 07	
Lone Pine	580 01	
Milton	115 91	
Poleta	184 22	
Round Valley	156 48	
Riverside	118 79	
Station	75 76	
Taboose	250 56	
Union	102 92	
Valley	474 71	
Warm Spring	98 74	
Darwin	248 30	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	14 32	
Big Pine	12 58	
Fish Springs	01	
Irving	37 65	
Independence	19 07	
Keeler	35 63	
Lone Pine	33 87	
Milton	3 49	
Poleta	22 19	
Round Valley	44 73	
Riverside	9 65	
Station	29 35	
Taboose	11 80	
Union	13 13	
Valley	11 46	
Warm Springs	38 59	
Darwin	9 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	11 22	
Big Pine " "	753 18	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	72 34	
Poleta " "	7 30	
Valley " "	7 87	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	69 78	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,269 29	
Estates	149 67	
Cash on hand		11 301 54
	13 116 20	13_116 20

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Clerk
By W. O. Meroney, Depty Clerk.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.
JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.
Filed April 3, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Auditor,

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,

SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pais and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to PETER McGANN, Near Camp Independence, Cal.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nev.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House.	
		No. 1.	No.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	
Clifton	18	1:00 m	
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	
Cleaver	42	1:55 p m	
Mason	45	1:55 p m	
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10
		No. 3.	No
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4
Candelaria	158	9:30 a m	4
Junction		10:10 a m	3
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2
Summit	175	12:00 m	1
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	1
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	
Independence	267	5:35 p m	
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	
Keeler	298	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs days, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V R. R., which connect at Reno with eas west-bound trains of Central Pacific Ra

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Com daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bo miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturd 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville,

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Co stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Mono Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro G miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, ing up new and most promising min tricts, farming and grazing valleys. Owens River Valley the Sierra-Nevada rapidly to an imposing height and are access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "No the Sierras, and to the cataracts and grea ons of the south fork of Kings river, off the tourist a new and unsurpassed region soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY,

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERIN
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS.	
	FROM RENO.	
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	
Franktown	9:05 a m	
Carson	9:30 a m	
Mound House	10:12 a m	
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar
	TO RENO.	
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	
Mound House	6:43 p m	
Carson	7:10 p m	
Franktown	7:44 p m	
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar

Connects at Carson with Stages

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PIN

CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUN

SWEETWATER MINES, ETC

Connects at MOUND HOUSE w

CARSON & COLORADO RA

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST

Passengers on west-bound over Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully that during the excursion season, May 1st and closing October 1st, trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed one day in their journey) by taking train of the Virginia & Truckee Railro ing Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stag promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, ing with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tah there connecting with Moody & Co.'s st Truckee, arriving same evening where tion is made with west-bound passenge Central Pacific Railroad. Through ticke to Truckee, by above route, for sale Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passen leave Truckee early in the morning Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee the trip over the above described route, at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COM

Passengers may also take train mer Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, wh tire day may be pleasantly and profitably examining the famous Comstock M being worked to a perpendicular dept feet) with their massive hoisting and machinery. Returning, see Time-Ta Round Trip Tickets for sale at Tic Reno.

The Pinkham Remedies

For disorders of the feminine organs have gained their great renown and enormous sale because of the permanent good they have done and are doing for the women of this country.

If all ailing or suffering women could be made to understand how absolutely true are the statements about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, their sufferings would end.

Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass. The advice she gives is practical and honest. You can write freely to her; she is a woman.

A Sympathetic Memory.

In a western Massachusetts town lives a young woman who is blessed with both discrimination and tact.

The first of these admirable qualities she has displayed by her two marriages. Her first husband was a minister, a most delightful man. He died, and after a lapse of five or six years she was united to his only brother, who was a successful lawyer in New York.

On her library desk stands a picture of the first partner of her joys and sorrows, and one day a curious caller asked whom the photograph represented.

"That," said the hostess, with evident emotion, "is a picture of my husband's brother, who died eight years ago and who was very dear to us both."—Youth's Companion.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Caution.

Ask for Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Take always the best when you drink. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, Proprietors.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Now that the winter season is past, it is well to cleanse the system and purify the blood with Garfield Tea—an Herb Medicine that brings good health.

The Best Preparation for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

French Bakers.

Bakers in France are subject to restrictions and regulations undreamed of in England. In the fortified towns along the frontier they are bound by law to have a certain stock of flour always on hand in case of emergencies. The bakery not only has to be kept clean, but the baker has to deposit with the local authorities a certain sum of money as a surety for the proper conduct of his business.

The law also looks after his weights and measures, which circumstance places him in the same position as the British baker, but in addition the law regulates the price at which bread can be sold.

Napoleon III ordered on one occasion that a loaf about equal to our quartern should be sold for not more than sixpence, and this at a time when we were paying eightpence and ninepence.

Generous.

"What's your fare?" asked old Flintskin of his cabby the other day and was met with the stereotyped reply:

"Well, sir, I will leave that to you."

"Thank you; you're very kind," said old F., buttoning up his pockets and walking off. "You're the first person who ever left me anything yet."—London Fun.

VALUABLE BOOK FREE-- SEND NAME AND ADDRESS

for the New Era Edition of **The Emporium Economist** now in Press.

Our large, profusely illustrated Spring and Summer Catalogue, describing the new fashions, and giving lowest Department Store prices for everything to eat, drink, wear or use.

THE EMPORIUM and Golden Rule Bazaar. California's Largest—America's Grandest Shopping Place. **SAN FRANCISCO.**

Nine acres floor space—1,000 clerks.

THE COST'S THE THING.

Not the Maxim that Was Impressed on One Small Girl.

Once upon a time a long while ago when the writer was young and vainglorious and occasionally expatiated to some of her small companions upon the cost of her wearing apparel or the number of teaspoons her mamma possessed, she was reprimanded severely for these indiscretions. "Little ladies do not boast," she was told sententiously.

After awhile she came firmly to believe this because of its endless repetitions and so she was often surprised when quondam friends confided in her the enormous amount they spent annually in dress or the size of the turkey they had for their Christmas dinned.

Times, as the dogmeat man so aptly remarked, are changed now, however, and ostentation is the order of the day, says a writer in the Baltimore News. Perhaps this is the fault of the newspapers. Perhaps some hungry reporter searching for available "copy" and finding it in the florist's bills for a big wedding may be primarily to blame, but at all events the marriage of two young people of wealth is nowadays made a ceremony of such ostentation as to amount to vulgarity.

The charms of face or character of the bride, the good qualities of the groom are passed over lightly in order that there may be plenty of space to estimate the cost of the various details.

The amount of money that the presents represent, the capital represented by those who are invited, the cost of the trousseau, of the carriages, of the flowers and the supper are all set down with great accuracy and added with much precision. When the total reaches into the millions the nuptials are announced to be a success and the young couple are supposed to have entered the matrimonial state under the happiest auspices.

There is no effort made to conceal the fact that money is the most interesting thing about the pair and the occasion.

Perhaps these people are to be pitied Perhaps, as was said before, thieving newspaper men break in and steal information about special trains and orchids and trifles of that sort that the families yearn to keep secret. But, however that may be, the writer never reads that Miss So-and-so received twelve ropes of pearls, valued at $500,000, that she doesn't think of the old maxim of the nursery days, "Little ladies do not boast," and wish that it could be handed on to the feminine young and old of American society.

SON COMMANDS FATHER.

Unique Condition of Affairs in a Colorado Volunteer Regiment.

A unique position in the United States army service is that occupied by Benjamin Lear, Sr., and his son, former residents of Cripple Creek, who are members of the First Colorado Volunteer Regiment, which has been doing duty in the Philippines. The father is a private in C Company of the regiment and his son is captain of the same company, a condition believed to be without parallel in the Government service.

When the First Colorado Regiment was raised Benjamin Lear, Jr., was

FATHER AND SON.

acting as sergeant in a company and volunteered with his comrades. The father was foreman of the composing-room of a Cripple Creek, Colo., newspaper, but concluded to follow his son to the Philippines and joined the regiment. Arriving at Manila he was transferred to the company of which his son was sergeant. As time passed, the father saw himself still further outranked by his son, who, through meritorious service, won several promotions and reached a captaincy. The father is 50 years old and the son 20.

Mashed a "Masher."

Two of the young women, pretty ones and well dressed, playing at one of the theaters boarded a car last night for the theater and sat quietly talking. A pretty young thing opposite began to stare, smile, make eyes and try his best to make a hit. Suddenly the older girl began in a loud "Oh, did I tell you about the man on the car last night? He sat opposite me, and tried all kinds of ways to make my acquaintance, and was such a nuisance I wished his mother was there to take him away." Everybody in the car, who had watched things for some time, grinned appreciatively, and the would-be gallant blushed, looked very uncomfortable and got out at the next stop. The two girls laughed, then resumed their personal talk, and when they reached the theater got out quietly. Everybody in the car wanted to cheer them.—Boston Herald.

A Royal Chair.

An interesting chair in the newly restored church called the Garrison church, at Berlin, has been ordered by the Kaiser to be placed in his pew there. It is a simple wooden affair, and bears the following inscription: "King Frederick William I. once sat on this chair during divine services."

Bad for the Hotels.

Owing to the absence of British tourists. Belgain hotel-keepers have had the worst year they have known.

Deafness isn't the affliction to age that it is to youth; a deaf aged person doesn't miss hearing many nice things.

Most people have the church instinct in their blood.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

WONDERFUL CURE IN A STUBBORN CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

The Evidence is Furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of Wellsburg, New York, and Cannot be Doubted.

The popular secretary of the Wellsburg, N. Y., Board of Trade is Mr. W. J. Dalton, and his statement to a reporter regarding one of the most important events of his life carries with it the greatest weight. It is unusual for a person to be afflicted from childhood with rheumatism, but it is even wonderful that there is a remedy so exactly suited to the treatment of this stubborn disease that one hundred doses were sufficient to eradicate it in a case of twenty years' standing. The proof that such a remedy is within the reach of all rheumatic sufferers is found in Mr. Dalton's own words. He says:

"I had been troubled with rheumatism all my life, even when a boy. It attacked me in the legs, arms and shoulders. The pain in the latter was particularly severe. I, of course, took medicine for it, but did not obtain permanent relief. One day, about three years ago, while reading a newspaper, I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and determined to give them a trial. I had taken but three boxes of the pills when the trouble, which had been my affliction from childhood, entirely disappeared.

"About a year later, I had another attack of rheumatism which was brought on by working in a damp place. I remembered well what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had done for me, so I immediately purchased some. Strangely enough, just three boxes again cured me, and I have been entirely free from rheumatism ever since. I have told a number of people about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and they have taken them with the most beneficial results."

(Signed) W. J. DALTON.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Be sure you get the genuine; substitutes never cured anybody. Look for the full name on every package.

A fascinator is a head covering for women, but why it is so called no man knoweth.

A BALD NEWSPAPER MAN.

Getting a New Crop of Hair, and Has No More Dandruff.

Everybody in the Northwest knows Col. Daniel Searles, the veteran journalist and publicist of Butte. Jan. 10, 1900, the Colonel writes: "I used a couple of bottles of Newbro's Herpicide with marvelous results. The dandruff disappeared; a new crop of hair has taken root, and the bald spot is rapidly being covered." Herpicide is the only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ that digs up the scalp in scales as it burrows its way to the root of the hair, where it destroys the vitality of the hair, causing the hair to fall out. Kill the dandruff germ with Herpicide.

An old bachelor says the man who marries gives to nothing a habitation and a name.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

The Best Shorthand College.

If you wish to succeed as stenographers and book-keepers, follow the advice of all the Official Reporters of S. F., and attend the GALLAGHER-MARSH COLLEGE, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Graduates have no trouble obtaining positions, as none but *incompetent* stenographers are out of employment, and graduates of this College are qualified to fill any amanuensis' position very creditably. Board and lodging to be had for $15 per month. Life scholarship, $50; by month, $10. Send for catalogue.

In the Spring, take Garfield Tea. This wonderful Herb Medicicine purifies the blood and gives new and vigorous life to systems depleted by the trying winter season.

If you have never tasted Gilt Edge Whiskey, try it at once and be convinced that it is the best Whiskey in the State. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors for U. S. A.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

STOMACH TROUBLE? You need not suffer from it another day. "QRU" gives prompt and continuous relief and speedy cure. No dieting. Trial package free. C. ESTERLY, 420 Parrott Building, San Francisco, Cal.

A young man seldom believes that a girl enjoys a kiss unless he has it from her own lips.

You Dread Pneumonia.

Then why don't you stop the cough that leads to it and to Consumption? Be prudent. Get

Acker's English Remedy

the great cough and consumption cure; stop the hacking cough; heal your sore lungs. ACKER'S cures a cold and cough in a day.

"I had a hard cough over a year and a half. Raised blood. Doctor and friends said I had quick consumption. Two bottles of ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY completely cured me." FRANK S. HALL, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

Write to us for testimonials and free illustrated book on Consumption

Sold at 25c, 50c and $1.00 a bottle. If you are not satisfied return the bottle to your druggist, and get your money back. W. H. Hooker & Co., Proprs., Buffalo, N. Y.

LITERARY LITTLEBITS

Henry James calls his new novel "The Sacred Fount."

The life of William Black, the novelist, is to be written by one of his oldest friends, Sir Wemyss-Reid.

Seventy-five thousand copies of F. Marion Crawford's new novel, "In the Palace of the King," have been sold.

"George Egerton," who, owing to illness, has not brought out anything for two years, is at work on a novel to be entitled "Rosa Amorosa."

Thackeray's daughter is writing again—a series of essays this time, dealing with charming but forgotten books. She calls them "Blackstick Papers," after the good fairy in her father's inimitable little tale, "The Rose and the Ring."

Among the new books seemingly destined for a big sale appears 'The Queens of England," published by R. S. Wasson & Co. The work is the production of Mary Howitt, revised by Geneva Armstrong, and is a concise and masterfully written story of the lives of England's Queens from the Norman conquest to the close of Victoria's reign. The book contains over 500 pages, is profusely illustrated, and would appear to be issued at a most opportune time.

Cyril Goldthwaite, in a long article in the New York Times Saturday Review, entitled "Deserting Old Book Friends," says some good things about constancy in book friends as well as human friends. His closing paragraph is worth quoting: "Much that is good in life is linked to the finer sentiments that our books create and keep alive in us. Shall we neglect them in their old age? Nay, let us rather keep them by us, and, having chosen, love them to the end. We may live by their precepts and die, aided by the strength that philosophy and virtue impart to even the humblest mind."

Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle's book, "Devil Tales," has attracted the attention of the American Folk Lore Society on account of the accuracy with which she reproduces the negro hoodoos, charms and stories. She says that the stories are just as they were given by her negro mammy. Mrs. Boyle is from Memphis, and these stories were preserved by oral tradition and spread all over the South. A prominent negro lawyer of Memphis came to Mrs. Boyle's husband to thank her for preserving these legends on account of their probable early disappearance from the traditions of his race.

"Woolngs and Weddings," by Mrs. Louise Jordan, is presented by H. S. Stone & Co. It is of interest to readers to note that here is one woman who believes that it is better to be married unhappily than not to be married at all. Naturally this statement has aroused hot discussion. "The marriage question," she says, "has no personal interest for me. I have nothing to gain or lose through it, but because of my children it interests me gravely. I have tried to watch wedlock in many lands, and it is my conviction that those peoples are the happiest who believe not in the ugly equality, but in the beautiful inequality of the sexes."

MAIL CARRIER A CYCLIST.

O. J. Murphy Makes Record Time on an Iowa Rural Route.

The champion rural letter carrier of Iowa, and perhaps of the nation also, seems to be O. J. Murphy of rural free delivery route No. 1, from New London, Iowa. His route is twenty-six miles long, the service supplying 140 families, representing a population of some 600. When the roads are smooth he uses his bicycle, the fleetest made, for traveling through the county.

Recently Mr. Murphy left the post-

O. J. MURPHY.

office at New London at 9 a. m., made the trip of twenty-six miles, delivered 144 pieces of mail, collected ten pieces and returned to the office at 11:20 a. m., being on the road just two hours and twenty minutes. He says: "I always use my wheel when possible, and my average time is two and one-half to two and three-quarters hours. My average time with my pony is four to five hours."

Victoria's Stores of Gold.

The colony of Victoria, the smallest division of the continent of Australia, has produced, during the last half century, more gold than any other country in the world, with the exception of California, says the Youth's Companion. James Stirling recently informed an audience at the Imperial institute in London that there is a gold mine at Bendigo in Victoria which has reached a depth of 3,434 feet, and that deep leads of gold exist over an area of about 400 miles. Victoria also possesses extensive coal fields.

She Stuttered.

"I'm afraid me daughter Moya is gettin' so she stutters," said Mr. Dolan. "She do be recitin' too much Latin an' geometry at the high school."

"Whin did yez notice it first?" inquired Mrs. Rafferty.

"This mornin', when she got a letter, I interrogated her concernin' it, an' she said something about 'Billy Doo.' I known bether. It wor 'Billy Dooley,"—Washington Star

THE DRUMHEAD BUSINESS.

A Huge Long Island Industry Which Prospers by War.

Few people know that more than half the banjo and drum heads sold in the United States are made on Long Island. Near the railroad station at Cold Spring is a little red building surrounded by frames, in which skins are stretched for drying, while near by is an artificial pond, with wooden sides and bottom, filled with a chemical mixture. It is an unpretentious establishment, but in our two wars and in the peace between it has fathered a great deal of noise. The business was established in 1860, and success was almost immediate. Competition was strong after the rush of war orders was over, but the business has advanced in importance until now there are but three factories in this country whose opposition can be felt. Two of these are in Brooklyn and the other at High View, N. Y.

New York markets furnish the salted raw skins from which the drumheads are made. The hair is removed from the skins by a chemical bath in the artificial pond, and the skins are then stretched on the racks and dried. A thorough scraping removes any particles of fat or flesh that may have adhered to the dried skin, which is then the thickness of parchment. The skins are thoroughly bleached in the drying process and are then ready for cutting into heads. During the Spanish-American war the factory was fairly swamped with orders for drumheads, 500 dozen heads often being ordered at one time. The principal demand was for the "tenor" drum, on which a loud accompaniment to the fife or bass instrument can be produced.

Kangaroo skins make the costliest drumheads. When dressed, they are showy, but beyond their appearance and name they are of no greater value than heads made from calfskin. Sheepskin is used for cheap toy drums.—New York Post.

QUAINT COLONIAL NAMES.

How the Offspring of Our First Colonists Were Christened.

It is an interesting study to trace the underlying reason for many of the curious names which are given to the offspring of the first colonists. Parents searched for names of deep significance—for names appropriate to conditions, for those of profound influence presumably on the child's life.

The Rev. Richard Buck, one of the early parsons in Virginia, in days of deep depression, named his first child Mara. This text indicates the reason for his choice: "Call me Mara, for the Almighty has dealt very bitterly with me. I went out full, and the Lord has brought me home empty." His second child was christened Gershom—for Moses' wife "bare him a son and called his name Gershom, for he said I have been in a strange land."

Many names have a pathos and sadness which can be felt down through the centuries. Dame Dinely, widow of a doctor, or barber surgeon, who had died in the snow while striving to visit a distant patient, named her poor babe Fathergone.

The children of Roger Clapp were named Experience, Waitstill, Preserved, Hopestill, Wait, Thanks, Decide, Unite and Supply. Madam Austin, an early settler of old Narragansett, had 15 children. Their names were Parvis, Picus, Piersus, Prisemus, Polybius, Lois, Lettice, Avis, Anstice, Eunice, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Ruth, Freelove. All lived to be threescore and ten, one to be 102 years old. Edward Bendall's children were named Truegrace, Reform, Hoped For, More Mercy and Restore. Richard Gridley's offspring were Return, Believe and Tremble.—"Child Life In Colonial Days."

Passing of Yellowstone Park.

It is said that the geysers which have made this park famous, are gradually declining. This brings to mind the fact that decline is the law of the world. Health is the most precious possession in the world, and too great care cannot be given to it. In the spring you should renew your strength, revitalize your blood and nerves with the best of all medicines, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It also cures stomach disorders. Try it.

It is an easy task to convert the average man to any theory that promises to benefit him financially.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Many great men have been poor spellers. Orthography does not make the man.—New York World.

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Disorders incident to the human frame, of which a majority are caused or promoted by impure blood.

The remedy is simple.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

That this medicine radically and effectively purifies the blood is known to every druggist, known to hundreds of thousands of people who themselves or by their friends have experienced its curative powers.

The worst cases of scrofula, the most agonizing sufferings from salt rheum and other virulent blood diseases, are conquered by it, while those cured of boils, pimples, dyspeptic and bilious symptoms and that tired feeling are numbered by millions.

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CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.

A Remarkable Experience of a Prominent Statesman.

CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON GIVES PE-RU-NA A HIGH ENDORSEMENT.

CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON, OF OHIO.

Hon. David Meekison is well known, not only in his own State, but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh, with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unconquered foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Pe-ru-na came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Peru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby from my cattarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be able to fully eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing. Yours truly,

"David Meekison."

Many people can tolerate slight catarrhal affections. A little hoarseness, a slight cough, a cold in the head, or a trifling derangement of the digestive organs, do not much disturb the average person in his business. But this is not true of the public speaker or stage artist. His voice must always be clear, lungs perfect, digestion undisturbed. Hence the popularity of Peru-na among the leading actors and actresses of this country. They have come to regard Peru-na as indispensable to their success. Their profession is so exacting that it requires perfect health in every particular. They regard Pe-ru-na as their friend and safeguard. Many letters are received from this class of people. Miss Carrie Thomas, in speaking of Pe-ru-na, says: "I have used Pe-ru-na with splendid results. Would not be without it. No money would hire me to have a settled cold or chronic cough, or hoarseness. Catarrh is the most dreadful thing that could happen to one of my profession. Pe-ru-na is my shield and protector against this most undesirable disease."—Carrie Thomas.

Miss Carrie Thomas.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Lopped It Off.

Towne—Has he sent you a check for your services?

Browne—Yes, but it isn't for the amount I expected, although I sent him a bill.

Towne—Your writing's bad. Maybe he didn't decipher the amount.

Browne—I'm afraid he did de-cipher it. I wrote $100 very plainly, and he sent $10.—Philadelphia Press.

Yard was once any stick, rod or pole. The expression is still used with this meaning when applied to various parts of a ship's equipment, as yardarm, sailyard and the like.

A wise man thinks before he speaks, but a fool speaks and then thinks of what he has been saying.

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No? Then you had better get ready to irrigate your land right now. You've lost several crops by not doing it—do you want to lose another? Our pumping plants are fully guaranteed. Send full particulars.

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THE APPLE-BARREL.

It stood in the cellar low and dim,
Where the cobwebs swept and swayed,
Holding the store from bough and limb
At the feet of autumn laid.
And oft, when the days were short and drear,
And the north wind shrieked and roared,
We children sought in the corner, here,
And drew on the toothsome hoard.

For thus through the long, long winter-time
It answered our every call
With wine of the summer's golden prime
Sealed by the hand of fall.
The best there was of the earth and air,
Of rain and sun and breeze,
Changed to a pippin sweet and rare
By the art of the faithful trees.

A wonderful barrel was this, had we
Its message but rightly heard,
Filled with the tales of wind and bee,
Of cricket and moth and bird;
Rife with the bliss of the fragrant June
When skies were soft and blue;
Thronged with the dreams of a harvest moon
O'er fields drenched deep with dew.

Oh, homely barrel, I'd fain essay
Your marvelous skill again;
Take me back to the past, I pray,
As willingly now as then;
Back to the tender morns and eves,
The noontides warm and still,
The fleecy clouds and the spangled leaves
Of the orchard over the hill.
—"New" Lippincott.

A FALSE LOVER

I AM sure we do love each other, and will be very happy together," she said, laying her hand on his arm and looking straight into his eyes.

"Of course we will, little trembler," he exclaimed in reply, playfully dropping his hand over those guileless blue orbs, for their searching gaze made him uneasy. "Miss Hargrave need not fret or fume, for we will show her yet what a cosy couple we will make." And Kitty felt perfectly satisfied with her handsome lover, and wondered how she had ever been so foolish as to doubt the genuineness of her attachment for him.

When she saw Edward Wyndham, a little later, and he had asked in his earnest, sincere way if the "matter was all settled and she was to marry Hal Burton," she had replied with considerable warmth that she was, and that ended it between the former lovers.

And so the days sped on, much faster than Kitty liked, though they were even hastening on her wedding day. One night Hal had been to visit Kitty, and had remained later than usual. When the girl saw how late it was getting she told him he must go, but they stood in the passageway some moments afterward, Kitty swinging the night key carelessly in her hand. Hal suddenly caught it away from her, darting through the back door and carefully locking it behind him; he then called out playfully:

"Good-night, pretty Miss Kitty! I am locked out, but you are locked in. Nobody will run away with you before morning, I'll be bound."

For a reply Kitty had only laughingly entreated him to restore the key and go home, at which he had thrown a mocking defiance at her and darted down the street.

On his next visit Kitty asked once more for the key, but he now declared that he had lost it, probably on returning home that night, and had not the remotest idea where to look for it. And so the unsuspecting girl was compelled to report to her mistress—though she was very careful to conceal who the loser had been—and another key was purchased.

And so the time sped on until it was within one week of the time appointed for the wedding.

Kitty was sewing on some of the wedding finery and Miss Hargrave relaxed gradually from the usual severity of her manner to such a degree that she had finally taken up a needle to assist her maid in the work.

They sat rather late over their work, and Kitty finally retired, feeling very much flattered and pleased over Miss Hargrave's graciousness. And so she gradually sank into an uneasy slumber.

She could not tell how long she had slept, but she finally woke with a sudden start and a suppressed cry. She had been troubled with an unpleasant dream and awoke restless and ill at ease. A presentiment of coming evil seemed to weigh upon her mind, so that sleep was entirely banished, and she could not close her eyes again.

The rain was over and the moon just struggling feebly through the breaking clouds. She did not light the lamp, for it was not dark enough to require it, but crept out upon the landing and down the stairs with only the moon to guide her way. The back door opened into a passage-way leading to the kitchen, and into this she glided, pausing for a moment, her heart beating fast, for she suddenly thought she heard a step just outside. In another moment a key was pushed into the lock, and the bolt snapped cautiously and almost noiselessly back. Suppressing a scream of surprise and alarm at this confirmation of her worst fears, Kitty turned to arouse the house when a voice from the outside fell upon her ear, whispering the words: "All right."

In another moment the back door was carefully opened. Two men entered the passage, as Kitty knew at once, for her hearing seemed awfully acute just then.

"A woman, by all that's lovely!" exclaimed one, springing forward. "Quick, my pal, stop her mouth, or she will alarm the house."

She quickly exclaimed: "You here, Hal Burton?"

"Be quiet, Dick," said the young man, for it was indeed he, suppressing an oath, as she pulled at his companion's sleeve.

"Yet, I am here, Kitty. But what are you doing up at this time of night?"

"Let me report the question to you, Hal?" was the reply, spoken with some bitterness. "I find that I have need to be up, if I would not see my mistress robbed and murdered in her own bed!"

"Don't be squeamish, my dear," returned the man, with a gesture of impatience. "You are altogether too severe upon us. You know, Kitty"—here his tone became rather more tender—"that I would not harm a hair of your head for the whole world. I love you too well for that."

"Then why are you here to-night? Answer me that question?"

"Believe me, Kitty, it is for your sake alone that I have come," said Hal, earnestly. "I am a poor man, you know, and I could not bear to have my bride endure the miseries of poverty with me. Miss Hargrave is a stupid old maid, and could spare money enough to make us both happy and never miss it. We mean no harm to anybody, only we must have the money."

"And to think, Hal," she broke out again, "that I should have let you have that key by which you have broken into the house! You said you had lost it. How could you have deceived me so?"

He only laughed. But his companion, who had been a quiet witness of this scene, now stepped forward.

"This foolishness has gone quite far enough, Hal," he said, resolutely. "We did not come here to parley all night, but for business. What shall we do with this girl, while we search the house?"

"O, Kitty will be quiet. She will never peach on us. Go ahead, and never mind her, Dick."

"But I shall mind her," Dick returned, drawing a pistol from the breast pocket of his coat. "The least sign of treachery or attempt to betray us, and I will not answer for the consequence. So show us the way to your mistress' room."

He placed the muzzle of the pistol close to her temple, and she dared do nothing else but obey. They paused on the landing just outside the door.

"Miss Hargrave received five hundred dollars one day last week, and it is still in the house," said the man, Dick, in a hoarse whisper. "Tell us where it is to be found."

Kitty hesitated.

"How can I?" she returned. "You must think my mistress has abundant confidence in me. Of course she would not entrust such a secret to a servant."

"Not another subterfuge," interrupted the man; "we are bound to have this information."

"It is in a safe which is kept in the cellar," said Kitty, reluctantly.

"And where is the key?"

"My mistress always sleeps with it under her pillow."

"You must get it for us, and bring us her watch and purse. But attempt to play us false, and your life and hers shall pay the forfeit."

Miss Hargrave was still sleeping soundly, as she knew by her deep and regular breathing, therefore she performed her errand as soon as possible, securing the purse, watch and key, and then hastened out again, weak and trembling from emotion.

Dick took them without a word.

Kitty longed unutterably to cry out, or make some noise that would alarm the house, but she dared not. She could only perform their bidding in silence, hating Hal with an intense hatred for all this shame and mortification that he was bringing upon her. O, if Edward were only there!

After whispering a moment apart, they gave her the lantern and made her descend the cellar stairs first, lighting the way for them to follow. The safe stood against the wall, and the two robbers hastened eagerly forward to unlock it and secure their prize, for the moment utterly forgetful of the girl's presence.

A sudden thought flashed like lightning on Kitty's brain—a thought that God himself must have sent. The iron door on the safe was furnished with a spring lock—a sure, careful movement, and she might yet save them all! She was still carrying the lantern, and, lifting it higher in her hands, as if to afford them better light, she suddenly dashed it at Dick's head, who was nearest to her, and sprang through the door, closing it with a loud clang and a snap, as the bolt shoved into its socket behind her!

The lantern must have been extinguished when it fell, for Kitty heard them groping for the door, at first cursing and threatening.

But Kitty only remained long enough to recover from her giddiness, and then sped up stairs, and had soon succeeded in alarming the house. The police were called in and the would-be robbers secured, Hal Burton entreating the young girl to save him to the very last.

Edward Wyndham heard the news early the next morning, and came immediately to the house. At first he seemed at a loss how to address Kitty, and she, observing his embarrassment, went straight to him and laid her little hand in his broad palm.

"I can read my own heart as it is today," she said, earnestly, "and, Edward, I am very glad that all this has happened, for it has saved me from a lifetime of misery. I honestly believe that your little finger is more precious to me than all Hal Burton's pretended love!"

Thus it came about that a wedding really did take place on the day first appointed, though Edward, and not Hal, was the bridegroom.

GREAT RAIL RECORDS MADE.

Fast Runs on the Steel Highway, Here and Abroad, but America Is in the Lead.

SINCE the invention of the railway locomotive, since the day when the first train went shrieking over the iron rails to the intense consternation of the natives there has always existed the greatest popular interest in fast runs. Time and again records have been made only to be smashed until it would be difficult to pick out a run and make the unconditional statement that it was the greatest run ever made by a railroad train. A disagreement sometimes arises even as to what is a railroad train, for some great examples of speed are to credit locomotives to which were attached single coaches, and some authorities decline to admit that such combinations are trains. Americans and Englishmen have always been and probably always will be the leaders of the world in all matters pertaining to railways and the speed of trains. Between the two countries there has always existed more or less rivalry over the speed accomplishments of their respective locomotives, and the rivalry will likely continue as long as it is possible to make improvements of any character. Perhaps Americans as a whole give the subject greater attention than do the British, for we seem to be interested in all things of the superlative degree much more deeply than our cousins. Every now and then friendly rivalry—sometimes, however, it is not extremely friendly—breaks out between the various great railways of the country, and every time there is a contest one great record or more is completely smashed.

One of the greatest, if not the greatest, runs ever made in the world was accomplished on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad between Chicago and Buffalo on Oct. 24, 1895. It seems that one cause of this race against time was a desire to eclipse an English record made on the twenty-second of the preceding August between London and Aberdeen. The distance between these two towns is 540 miles, and a train on the London and Northwestern made the trip at an average speed of 63.93 miles per hour. The English public was quite jubilant over the fact that this trip broke all previous records and that the world's record was once more held in England. But the very next month a train on the New York Central road ran from New York to East Buffalo, a distance of a little over 436 miles, at an average speed of 64.26 miles per hour. Of course, this beat the English record, but it seems that there was objection to it from across the water on the ground the trip was not long enough to be classed as a long-distance run, which should be at least 500 miles in length. So the record for a run of 500 miles and over was still in England. There are few stretches of railroad 500 miles in length in this country which are perfectly adapted for remarkable runs. There are hills to mount or curves to cut around which interfere more or less with efforts to break records. One of the stretches of road having no such impediments is on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern line between Chicago and Buffalo. The officers of the road concluded that they would try to beat the long-distance record over this bit of track.

ENGINEER ON A FAST RUN.

Over Ninety Miles an Hour.

Arrangements for the speed test were quietly made, for in view of the possibility of a failure the officials did not care for any premature advertisement. At 3:30 o'clock in the morning of Oct. 24 the train pulled away from the starting point, which was at 100th street, Chicago, and plunged into the darkness on what was to be a remarkable and a record-breaking trip. It goes without saying that the fewest possible number of stops and the fewest possible changes of engines were arranged for. The train stopped about five times, at four of which engines were changed. In less than eight hours the train shot into Buffalo with the English record hanging in tatters on the cowcatcher of the engine. The distance of 510.1 miles had been covered at an average speed of 65.07 miles per hour. During one burst of speed the train flew over the tracks at the rate of 92.3 miles per hour. Although great records for single miles had been previously made, it is said, that never before did a train reach a speed of eighty miles an hour and maintain it for half an hour, eighty-five miles an hour and hold it for ten minutes or ninety miles an hour and hold it for three or four consecutive miles. Every one who was in Chicago or most anywhere else in the country two years ago will well remember the great races which took place for several days between the Burlington and Chicago and Northwestern roads over their routes between Chicago and Omaha. The distance between the two cities is 500 miles in round numbers. The Northwestern route is 489.9 miles long, while the Burlington is 500.2 miles. The Northwestern train was due to leave Chicago at 10 o'clock at night and to arrive in Omaha the next morning at 8:15. The Burlington left at 9:30 in the morning and arrived in the Nebraska city at 7:55 the next morning. Thus the two trains ran practically the same rate of speed.

Very Close Competition.

The Burlington train had a little over ten miles more than the Northwestern to run, and she used ten minutes more than the latter to make Omaha, so it would be splitting hairs to say which road operated the fastest train. In the contests which took place the trains of both roads did such remarkable work that the government mail contract, for which they were contending, was divided between the two lines. It is said that no trains on earth ever made such remarkable runs daily and kept up the pace as these trains. These runs of about fifty miles an hour are made without making any allowance whatever for stoppages, slow down and delays of any kind. This means that the trains necessarily attain a speed in some parts of the routes of eighty or ninety, or perhaps even a hundred miles an hour. Some have made the claim that the trains occasionally reached a speed of 120 miles per hour.

Less than three years ago another great run was made which attracted much attenion, especially in Chicago and the West. The Rock Island road had concluded to increase its service between Chicago and Denver by the addition of four new trains. Two of these trains were sent out to Denver and two were kept in Chicago, so that the new service could be properly inaugurated in both cities at the same time. It was decided by the officials that one of the trains going should attempt to break the record time to Denver. This was a magnificently equipped train, with a full complement of sleepers, dining car, buffet smoker, etc. The passengers were composed of Rock Island officials and a large party of newspaper men from Chicago, Denver and a number of other cities along the route, all of those from a distance having come to Chicago especially to accompany the party.

Threw a Drive Wheel.

At exactly 2:30 in the afternoon on May 5, 1898, the train pulled out of the Rock Island station on its way to Denver. In a few seconds the train was well under way and making great time through the city. When once beyond the suburbs full steam was turned on and the train was soon going at the rate of a mile a minute. Everything indicated that Rock Island would be reached in record-breaking time. The passengers began to wonder what was the matter after the train had been stopping for several minutes near the little station of Green River. Shortly the train backed up the tracks and several of the party became aware of the nature of the trouble for the first time when they looked out of the window and saw a great three ton and a half driving wheel lying on its side in a wheat field. The journal of the rear drive wheel on the left side had broken squarely off, having been overheated in a hot box, and the momentum of the train had hurled the wheel down the track as if it were a buggy wheel. For some time the wheel had remained on edge like a boy's hoop. It hopped over to a side track and then gradually veered to the outer edge, where it crossed the outside rail and ran off into a field, where it soon went down in the soft earth. This accident, of course, caused a most serious delay. The railroad officials telegraphed to Rock Island for another engine, but it did not arrive for over an hour. Finally, however, the relief locomotive came and the train was a few seconds afterward speeding on its way. Nearly all of the rest of the way to Denver the train was pushed to record-breaking time. It arrived at the Denver station the next afternoon, after starting at 1:32, exactly twenty-four hours and two minutes after it left Chicago, breaking the record for a full train going from this city to the Rocky Mountain city.

Dash for Mail Connection.

In November, 1897, a very remarkable run was made between Cheyenne and Omaah, over the Union Pacific railroad. It is still maintained by many that this was the fastest long-distance run ever made, for the running time was not properly reduced to the correct figure by deducting time for stops. The distance between the two cities is 519 miles and the mail train on Nov. 29 made the distance in 520 minutes, including stops as was stated. This run was not made in any vainglorious desire to smash records, but for the purpose of avoiding a heavy government fine which would have been imposed if the train had missed connections for the East at Omaha. When the discovery was made at Cheyenne that unless an extraordinary run was made the mail connection would be missed the two mail cars were cut loose from the rest of the train and started with the engine and tender alone on the fast trip. Six stops of from three to five minutes were made for coal and water, and the train had to be slowed down for ten minutes in passing through South Omaha and the yards of Omaha. So there can be no doubt that this was one of the swiftest runs ever made on rails. In April, 1899, a remarkable run was made by a train on the Burlington road between Creston, Iowa, and Omaha. When the train arrived at the former town it was an hour and six minutes late. When the flyer arrived at Omaha it was only 29 minutes late, having covered the intervening distance of 104 miles in 113 minutes, or, deducting stops, in the actual running time of 103 minutes. The Burlington considers this section between these two cities its poorest division for making fast time, on account of hills and curves, so all things considered, the burst of speed made on April 5, 1899, was most remarkable.

THOSE TERRIBLE EYES.

Senator Cass Could Annihilate a Man with a Look.

Giant heads, bodies and brains were Webster and Cass. All the strength of New Hampshire granite was concentrated in those two sons. To look upon them made the ordinary man feel small. One removed to Massachusetts, the other to Michigan, and never were two states more highly honored. When these men met in the United States senate they were the cynosure of all eyes, for they were as imposing as Mount Washington, under whose shadow they were reared. Wonderful eyes they possessed, and men have been known to shiver with dread when one or the other allowed his glance to fall upon them. Cass could look through a stranger in a way to make his brain burn and his knees knock together. One searching stare seemed to destroy all mentality and fill the victim with paralytic emotions.

The other day I saw a man slap Senator Hanna on the back, cry "Hello, senator!" and receive a pleasant salute in reply. No man dared take liberties with Cass. In 1846 the proprietor of the National hotel in Washington was a man who so closely resembled the great senator from Michigan that he was often mistaken for him. An old friend, returning from a journey, entered the lobby, and, seeing him leaning against the desk, slipped up behind and hit him a terrific whack on the shoulder, saying cheerily and simultaneously, "Hello, old man; here I am, back again! How are you?" Senator Cass straightened up his six feet three, and, turning upon the assailant, his terrible bloodshotten eyes almost annihilated him with a look. Not a word was spoken. That look was ample. The stranger was so "rattled" that he could not even apologize, but slunk dejectedly out of the hotel.

Later in the day, when congress was supposed to be in session, the stranger returned to the hotel to shake hands with the proprietor and tell him all about the Cass incident. Walking bravely up he laid his hand down on his friend's shoulder, and without waiting for a greeting, surprised him with: "See here, old fellow, you got me in a deuce of a scrape this morning. Why you know I took old Cass for you; slapped him on the back, nearly taking off a shoulder, and the old fool looked at me as if he wanted to commit murder. The darned old lunatic—why doesn't he stay out of here? He knows——" Again the great senator from Michigan straightened up his six feet three, again he turned his blood-shotten eyes, again he looked and again the victim fled. Two mistakes of that kind in one day.—New York Press.

It can usually be depended upon that those who stay home after the marriage could have well afforded a wedding trip.

Some people are so foolish and easily worked that an agent could sell them a contagious disease.

Children's Corner

The Naughty Owls.

Flossy and Fluffy were two little owls who lived with their mamma in a hollow tree. They had splendid times flying about the branches and hooting every moonlight night, only in the middle of the fun their mamma always wanted them to go to bed.

"Come, my dears," she said one morning, "it is getting late. The firefly children have put out their lamps, and the little bats have hung themselves up to sleep."

Then the little owls began to cry, "Oo-oo! Hoothoo!" so loud that the man in the moon was quite startled.

"O mamma," sobbed Fluffy, "let us sit up a little longer!"

"Just till the sun rises!" begged Flossy. "I never have seen the sun in all my life."

"Now, children, I am going to bed," said Mrs. Owl, firmly, "and if you do not come in immediately, I shall leave you all alone here in the daylight."

But her children never stirred a step.

So she flew down into the old oak, and was soon fast asleep; but Fluffy and Flossy sat on the tree-top and stared about.

It was very pleasant at first. A great yellow star played peek-aboo with them through the rustling leaves, and the sky turned all sorts of lovely colors. But at last the little owls began to feel afraid.

"It is getting dreadfully light!" said Flossy.

"I can hardly see a thing!" said Fluffy.

They winked and blinked and rubbed their sleepy eyes with their little white wings. All of a sudden they saw a shining spark in the eastern sky. It grew larger and brighter, and at last turned into a dreadful ball of fire.

In less than a minute two frightened little owls came tumbling into the hollow tree with the biggest and roundest eyes that you ever saw.

"O mamma," they cried, "we never will tease to sit up and see the sun again!"

And ever since they have always gone to bed by starlight.

Rules in the Dreamy East.

The handsome and self-possessed little boy in the turban is one of the rulers in the dreamy East that are made so fascinating in the "Arabian Nights." He is the Ticca Sahib, and he has succeeded his father Rajendra Singh Mahendra Bahadur as Maharajah of Patiala. He is an active little

AN EAST INDIAN PRINCE.

fellow of 10, plays cricket well and is a fine rifle shot, inheriting the sporting instincts of his father, who was a skillful wild bear hunter, polo player and cricketer. Less than a month before his death, his Highness, the late Maharajah, made 21 runs in 8½ minutes against the Parsee team from Bombay. It is quite likely that the young Prince will be educated in England.

The Three Tailors.

The three Trenton tailors toiled together, turning trousers, trimming tunics, talking tirelessly. Tall Ted Tupper told trite, trifling things that tickled the two tiny tailors, till Trueman Trippet teasingly took the talker to task.

"Tut, tut, Ted! Tell truer tales than that."

"Tell tales thyself, Trueman. Tell thy Texas tiger tales."

"Twaddle! twaddle!" tittered the third tailor, Tom Torrey.

Trueman's touchy temper threatened trouble.

"Tom, thy thoughtless tongue tempts trouble."

Tactfully Ted Tupper then turned the talk to taffeta trimming, thankful thus to terminate the tiff. Two teamsters, tramping thither to take tea, turned the talk thoroughly. They told tales, they tied Ted's terrier to the tea table, teaching tricks till the tailors turned tired tittering.

Thus thoughtlessly the teamsters tormented the tiny terrier, till Tessa Trueman tearfully terminated the tricks. The tailors then teased Tessa till the terrier threatened to take teeth to them. The tailors then took their tea, the teamsters tranquilly tasting, too. Tessa tidied the table, telling town topics. The terrier, tiny tired thing, timidly tweedled the tailors to toss titbits. Thus the trouble terminated.—Youth's Companion.

A Good Game.

An amusing and more or less instructive game has been devised by a young woman, who once a week takes it upon herself to entertain a company of boys and girls for the afternoon.

She writes on sheets of paper several stanzas of good poetry, leaving a wide space between the lines. She then cuts up the sheets, leaving one line of poetry on each strip.

After that she hides the strips in many different places in the two rooms in which she is to entertain her guests, reserving the first line of each verse.

These reserved strips she distributes among the girls and boys, and each one proceeds to hunt for the rest of his stanza.

The hostess usually selects stanzas from different poems, so that the variations in rhythm and meter may help her young guests to select the lines that belong to them; but sometimes, to make the test more difficult, she chooses several stanzas from the same poem.

The number of lines in a stanza is indicated on the slips reserved for distribution.

Sometimes amusing misplacements of lines are made, but the hostess is pleased to notice that as the weeks go on, her guests are growing more and more clever in seizing upon what belongs to them.

When all the lines have been collected each one reads his stanza, and to her delight the hostess finds that the interest of the search, and the constant repetition of a line to see what will fit next to it, has often made a boy or girl so familiar with the stanza that it can be recited without a glance at the slips.

MAN'S GROWING UNIMPORTANCE

His Influence at a Wedding Is at a Distressing Minimum.

There is one place where a man counts for very little, where his personality is hardly a factor, and where his influence is at a distressing minimum, and that is at a wedding. This has long been so, but now matters are growing rapidly worse, and the presence of men at a marriage ceremony is becoming less and less necessary. In fact, they are being almost entirely eliminated in recent weddings in ultra-fashionable circles. At a marriage a few days ago, the bridegroom, clergyman and best man were the only males present, while there was a most impressive array of maids of honor, bridesmaids, ribbon girls, flower maidens and other feminine attendants, says the New York Herald.

That wedding was followed by another, in which a woman preacher officiated, showing that a male clergyman is not indispensable, and there has been suggested an innovation that is likely to put a "best woman" in place of the "best man." That will draw the sex line down to the bridegroom—who never has been anything but an awkward figure at a wedding. Though there has as yet been no move to dispense with him, even that is not impossible, if we can credit the story of a negro "wedding" that comes from Virginia, as told by one of the lady guests.

"It was a lovely wedding. The elite was all there in such gorgeous dresses, the music was fine, and the refreshments were just superb," she said.

"And the bride?"

"Oh, she was just too lovely for anything. You should have seen that dress and veil, and those orange blossoms."

"and the bridegroom?"

"Don't ask about him. That miserable, good for nothing, low down man never came near the wedding."

Not Pretty but Smart.

A married couple were walking down one of the main thoroughfares of a North Country town, and the husband noting the attention other women obtained from passers-by, remarked to his better half:

"Folks nivver look at thee. I wish I'd married some one better looking."

The woman tartly replied:

"It's thy fault. Dusta think a man'll stare at me when you're walking wi' me? Thee step behind, and thah'll see whether folk don't look at me."

He hung back about a dozen yards, and for the length of the street was surprised to see every man his wife passed stare hard at her, and turn round and look after her when she had passed.

"Sal, lass!" he exclaimed, "I was wrang, an' tak' it back. I'll nivver say owt about thy face again."

His wily spouse had accomplished the trick by putting out her tongue at every man she met.

What He Said.

"My wealthy uncle spoke very nicely of you, Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton; "very nicely, indeed. I'm sure you would have been flattered if you could have heard him."

"Indeed!"

"Yes. His tribute to your personal charms was most graceful, and at the same time his recognition of your store of information, such as most people need a lifetime to acquire, was convincingly sincere."

"I should like to know precisely what he said."

"I can recall his exact language," Mr. Meekton went on, in gentle innocence. "He said you looked like 25 and talked like 60."—Washington Star.

They Misuse Two Words.

A Frenchwoman said a few days ago: "How strangely English and American fashion writers misuse the word 'modiste.' They almost always apply it to a dressmaker, while it really is a milliner, a maker of hats and bonnets." It is true that originally it was correct, but custom has so restricted its use that no Parisienne would speak of a dressmaker as a modiste. The term used is invariably for a dressmaker, couturiere, or if a man, couturier.

When you see a storm brewing don't expect the downfall to take the form of beer.

A full purse is the best pocket companion.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 10.....1901

Forest Preservation and Reservoir Construction.

Capt. Hiram Chittenden, Corps of Engineers, clearly shows in his report the analogy between forest preservation and reservoir construction, both Government duties and both for the purpose of water conservation. He says:

"There seems to be a well-nigh universal concensus of opinion that the preservation of the forests of the arid regions is distinctly a Government duty. Considerable appropriations have been made for surveys of proposed reservations, and ways and means for their preservation are being considered. Now, one of the great arguments always advanced in favor of forest preservation is the influence which forests are supposed to have in conserving the flow of the streams. Inasmuch as the commercial value of these forests is practically insignificant, except for furnishing fuel and rough timber, the water question is really the more important one. If it is properly a Government function to execute works which will conserve that flow even more positively and directly. Granting all that can be said of forests in this connection, they certainly can never prevent the June rise, and it is precisely this waste flow which reservoirs will help to save. The forests ought unquestionably to be preserved, and the Government is the proper agency to do it, but the principal arguments, therefor, apply with accentuated force to the construction of reservoir."

Effective Flood Preventive.

It will take one or two more great floods of the Mississippi and the destruction of a few million dollars' worth of levees and ripraps and farm and town property to bring the people and Congress to a consideration of the fact that these floods could be prevented, according to the War Department surveys, by the building of great storage dams at the headwaters of the Missouri.

The philosopher Confucius, writing of the great Chinese Emperor Yu, said that all his efforts could be summarized in the creation of canals. They were an effective means of diminishing the destructive action of torrents and avoiding inundations. Yet the people of the United States, several thousand years later, neglect to benefit by such obvious remedy, adopted by the ancient inhabitants of the Flowery Kingdom.

In almost every country in the world where irrigation is practiced at all, the water supply is subject to Government control. It is recognized that where the water is of more worth and importance than the land itself—the land being useless without the water—its control and use is a question of vital importance to the community at large. The United States is a notable exception, but in the nature of things it cannot long remain so. In the older countries it is realized that water should not be used as a speculative commodity, its value inuring to the supposed benefit of one class to the detriment of another. The sooner a system of public supervision of the irrigation question is adopted in this country, the sooner will come a general reclamation which will round out into perfect development this empire of the West.

Congress is Expected to Act.

That staunch agricultural journal, the Epitomist of Indiana, says editorially that "from present indications, the United States Government will soon settle upon a policy of national irrigation of arid lands."

"Under the Constitution," the Epitomist continues, "Congress may do what it deems wise and expedient to further the general welfare of the country, and there is no public work productive of more good and of more benefit to the country at large than the reclaiming of vast areas of public land now a barren waste. It looks now as if the establishment of such a policy would be made very soon, perhaps at the next session of Congress."

The idea that the earth is fast becoming settled up and that there can be no extension to its agricultural area is true only in a theoretical sense. The ability of scientific agriculture to enlarge its capacity has not yet begun to come to realization. When it is realized that there are whole empires of rich land only awaiting the application of the water at hand to make them break into bloom and great productiveness, it can be seen that instead of the world's acreage being incapable of expansion, the end of its expansion in productivity has not yet come into sight.

It will be a surprise to some people to know how many public men are taking a deep interest in the problem of the reclamation of the arid West, which, if the waters which now run into waste were stored by the Government and used for irrigation, would be transformed into tens of thousands of small but highly productive farms.—Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Republic.

The United States still owns about a million square miles of arid land, much of which is capable of cultivation if irrigated.—Sparta (Wis.) Democrat.

The whole country ought to join in the movement to "annex the arid West."—Leslie's Weekly.

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FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO FRED ZOLLER:

You are hereby notified that we have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Uleda Mining Claim, situated in Ubehebe Mining District, Inyo County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December 31, 1898, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscribers under section 2324.

W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th. 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

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Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the member of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Aves: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.
Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed;
ORDINANCE No. 71.
Filed Jan. 8, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk.
Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 72.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk,
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 10 1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending May 9, 1901:

Highest barometer	29.982	5
Lowest "	29.707	9
Highest temperature	85.8	9
Lowest "	42.0	3
Mean "	65.3	
Average dew point	24.5	
Average humidity	24.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	19 N	3
No. clear days	6	
No. part cloudy days	1	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—		
Season of 1894-5 incomplete	4.44	
" 1895 6 incomplete,	3 40	
" 1896-7 no record		
" 1897-8 0 34 *		
" 1898-9 complete,	0 90	
" 1899-1900 3 58		
" 1900-1901 5.02		

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Real Estate Transfers.

J. Y. Ashmore to A. A. Ridlle—¼ undivided interest in Deep Spring toll road. —$10.

Lenora and J. L. Darrah to T. H. Woodworth—Tract 10 of Keough addition to Bishop—$10.

W. H Adams to Wm. Tracy—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

W. H. Adams to T. A. Tracy—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

J. B. Hicks to A. J. Hare—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$10.

J. B. Hicks to Chas. A. Hare—20 acres of oil land near Olancha—$10.

J. B. Hicks to B. F. Ellis—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$10.

J. B. Hicks to Geo. A. Gordon—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$10.

Wm. A. Burton to John Black and John Underwood—320 acres o l land near Olancha—$10.

Lester Laird has gone to the Coso Springs.

Mr. E. T. Anderson came in from his mine last Monday.

O. I. Mairs left for Los Angeles last Monday morning.

J. C. Unthank, of Bishop, was in town on Tuesday last.

S. F. Vermilyer, of Bishop, is in town on Superior Court business.

Henry P. Cartier left for San Francisco last Tuesday morning.

Mr. J. J. Gunn came in from his Minnietta mine on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Leora B. Rhine and children will arrive from San Francisco this evening.

Ventura experienced a short, sharp earthquake shock last Friday afternoon.

P. W. Forbes is in San Francisco as a delegate to the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F.

Assessor Yandell came down from Bishop on Monday last, returning Wednesday.

Miss Nettie Irwin, who was quite ill during the early part of the week, is improving rapidly.

Occupants of the County Jail complain of hilarious noises in the back streets after bedtime.

Col. Smith and sister, of Big Pine, have been in town for several days during the past week.

Coroner I. P. Yaney, of Bishop, was a visitor in Independence for a day or so during the week.

John Jenkins, the genial host of the Keeler Hotel, was in town for a couple of days during the week.

Mr. A. W. Eibeshutz returned Wednesday evening from a visit of over two months in San Francisco.

Clair Tyler and Julian Eibeshutz are strictly in it when it comes to breaking horses. Ask Julian about it?

Man is like a chunk of ice and woman is like the sun. When her soft smiles beam upon him, if he don't melt he gets mighty soft.

Chris Crohn and wife of Cerro Gordo have been in town for the past week. Mr. Crohn is far from well, and is here for medical treatment.

Mrs. Willett, Mrs. Roeper and her daughter, Mrs. Fausel, started last Saturday for Woody, Kern county, on a visit to relatives. They expect to return in about six weeks.

Miss Birdie Levy left for San Francisco last Tuesday morning. Miss Levy will represent the Independence Lodge of Rebekahs in the General Assembly which meets in that city May 15.

An exchange suggests a new use for women. It says. If a man is out late at night it is a good protection to have a woman along. A woman has a way of screaming that curdles the blood of a highwayman.

Wm. Arcularius passed through town yesterday on his return from Tonapah, where he had been to investigate the teaming business. He reports good roads for teaming and fair pay, but no guarantee of sufficient hauling to justify fitting up his team and going there.

District Attorney Dehy left for San Francisco on Tuesday morning last. It is his purpose while in the city is to view the launching of the ship Ohio and see President McKinley. He will return in about three weeks. Ben H. Yandell, Esq., will attend to the duties of the District Attorney's office during Mr. Dehy's absence.

Tonapah

The liveliest and newest mining camp in the State of Nevada, is about 145 miles from Independence by direct wagon road. The route traveled from here is by way of Big Pine, a distance of 28 miles; thence to Gilbert's in Deep Spring Valley, 28 miles; thence to Piper's in Fish Lake Valley, 14 miles; thence to Silver Peak over a dry road, 30 miles; thence to Tonapah, over a dry road, 40 miles.

Quite an exodus of men from all points of this valley to that camp has taken place, this town sending its quota. From Tom Ferguson, who has just returned from there, we learn that the Owens' valley boys are all at work and doing well. Clarence Johnson is working in the mines. Walter Ober is waiting on table. Andy Ramsey and Addie McAfee are sinking a well. Hay is $7 per bale; grain $4.65 per sack; meals 50 cents; board $1 per day. There is an abundance of bunch grass around camp for burros, but no water for them to drink.

Several of the boys from this vicinity are going to the camp in the next few days.

Uncle Sam Wants Horses

Col. Atwood, chief quartermaster of the Depaatment of the Lakes, has been ordered to purchase nearly 1000 horses for the United States army. He has placed one order with a Chicago firm for 630 specially selected cavalry horses, and Col. D. D. Wheeler has been assigned to the duty of inspecting the animals. Two hundred of these horses are wanted for the Fourteenth Cavalry regiment, now being recruited at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The rest of the animals included in this order will in all probability be shipped to Cuba for the use of the troops on the Island. An order for 290 cavalry horses was received at headquarters in the Pullman building, Chicago, recently. Twenty-five heavy draft horses are also desired for siege guns.—Breeder and Sportsman.

Notice to Cattlemen!

The following notice from Forest Superintendent Newhall to Supervisor Price will be of interest to cattlemen.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided to issue permits for grazing cattle on the Reserve.

In case the permits are not in hand at the date desired, resident cattlemen whose applications have been received and approved by the Superintendent may take their stock to the Reserve, subject to any later instructions that may be received from the Department.

C. S. NEWALL,
Forest Superintendent.

Left the Right Man

A Missouri editor, going away, left a minister in charge of his paper. A day or two later a letter from a "way-back" subscriber came, which read: "You know d—— well I paid my subscription the last time I was in Lexington. If I get any more such letters I will come down and maul h—— out of you." The minister answered: "I have been trying to maul that thing out of the editor for ten years, and if you really come down and maul it out of him, then, my dear sir, I have twenty members of my church you can operate on."

Among the rumors that are floating around is one that the Southern Pacific is going to go ahead with its cut-off line between Mojave and Keeler, the latter the terminus of its Carson and Colorado line. There is also some talk of cutting slices off San Bernardino and Kern counties and make a new county, of which Randsburg will be the county seat. This may be a little premature, but it is in the air, just the same.—L. A. Mining Review.

Tom Ferguson got back from Tonapah last Friday and started again for that camp Tuesday morning, says there is no doubt but Tonapah will be one of the richest mining camps in the west, and will be a second Virginia City. The ore is all very high grade, and the ledges are from 4 to 6 feet wide and improve in size as depth is attained and have every appearance of permanency.

Mr. F. A. Hines returned to Los Angeles this week from a visit to the placer mines of the Mazourka Mining Company, near Citrus, Inyo county, Cal., in which company he is a stockholder. He brought back with him a bottle of gold nuggets, worth about $250, which he washed out himself from the gravel.—Los Angeles Mining Review.

It is proposed on the electric railway between Berlin and Hamburg to obtain speeds of 125 to 150 miles an hour for passenger trains, but freight trains will be moved by steam as before. The passenger cars will be dispatched singly at intervals of ten minutes and will make the journey in a little over an hour.

Take a piece of paper and write upon it the number representing your age in years, multiply by two, add 3,800, divide by two, then subtract the number representing your age, and you will have something before your eyes that you will never see again.

"Whisky has killed more men than bullets," shrieked the temperance orator.

"That may be," remarked the man on the rear bench; "but I'd rather be filled with whisky than filled with bullets."

A woman is not so much interested in knowing where her husband is of nights as in knowing where he isn't, said the Cornfed Philosopher, by way of closing the discussion.

Summer weather has been the order of the week.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

CIVIL.

WEDNESDAY, May 8th, 1901.

Lena T. Given, plaintiff, vs. A. M. Given, defendant—Plaintiff granted divorce and custody of minor child.

SPEED OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

Preliminary Tremors Travel at Rate of 345 Miles a Minute.

Speaking of the Indian earthquakes of 1897, a London scientist says the vibrations traveled to Europe, where they were recorded at very many stations, and no doubt would have been equally well recorded at any other places on the surface of our world had there been provided suitable instruments.

The preliminary tremors, which are probably waves of compression, traveled through the world to reach Italy and other countries with an average rate of 345 miles a minute, or nine kilometers a second—a rate which, it will be observed, is higher than that at which similar movements can be transmitted through glass or steel. The large waves, which are probably quasi-elastic gravitation waves, by traveling over the surface of the earth, reached Europe at the rate of 113 miles a minute, or 2.98 kilometers a second.

It is likely that these latter disturbances reached stations in Europe by traveling from their origin in two directions round the world.

As an indication of this, we are told that at several European stations slight undulations are to be seen on the seismograms, at times we should expect to find such markings had they traveled from India to Europe by the longest possible route.

From the period of these waves, which is taken at twenty-two seconds, and their velocity, their length may be inferred, an estimate of which is thirty-four miles; while their height, as deduced from their length, and the maximum angle of tilting, is estimated at twenty inches.

The slowness of the movement was such that it could not be felt, while the magnitude was such that the unaided eye of an observer would not be able to recognize any differential movements in his surroundings. The largeness of these disturbances and their great duration, extending over several hours, preclude them from the category of tremors, or vibrations.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Horseflesh for Food.

The trade in horseflesh for food is so little known in this part of the world that when the authorities of Hempstead, Long Island, the other day prosecuted a butcher for selling horseflesh to his customers it was considered an incident of sufficient general interest to occupy a paragraph in the New York papers. In countries less abundantly blessed with food materials this would hardly have been the case. As everybody knows, horse meat is commonly sold for human food in the poorer quarters of Paris, for instance, the municipal authorities only taking care to enforce the rule that this particular viand shall be sold separately and not on the same counter with beef or any of the more highly favored kinds of meat. In New York the case is quite otherwise. The sanitary code altogether forbids the slaughter of horses for human food.

The reason of this sweeping prohibition, as an officer of the health department explains it, is to be found in the extreme improbability that healthy horses would be handed over to the butcher. When a horse is being sold in sections the presumption is that he was not hygienically whole at the time of his decease. The task of distinguishing the sound from the unsound horse meat is one which the healthy authorities could hardly hope to perform with invariable success, and so horseflesh as food is forbidden altogether.

However difficult it might be to enforce this ordinance if meat were less plentiful here, there is in reality no difficulty about it. Even the French colony on the west side of Manhatten borough does not, as many native Americans are inclined to think, hanker after horse meat; the French cook regards "fille de cheval" as a "pis aller," not as a treat. The cat's meat man, who in London goes his daily rounds with repulsive-looking scraps for sale, to feed the "harmless necessary" felines in the basements of well-to-do houses, is not a New York institution, and therefore no purveyor of human food here is tempted to buy horseflesh ostensibly slaughtered for the cats.

"It is an easy law to enforce," said the health officer. "No one tries to slaughter horses in the regular abattoir, and that would be the only way to get the meat on the market. Anyone who tried to pass off horse meat for food would have to take his horse to some out-of-way place and slaughter him there, and it would be easy for the police to trace him. It would not be worth while to try."

All this is reassuring for the dweller in New York. However, should automobiles and the like mechanical advances so far discount the efforts of the horse as to make it commercially profitable to the owners of healthy animals to palm them off as beef, it might be well to remember that horseflesh, cooked or uncooked, never looks exactly like beef. Anyone with an eye for color can easily distinguish the lighter and cruder red of the equine article.—New York Tribune.

The San Francisco girl who took a shot at her faithless lover a few weeks ago has married him. She has revenge.

For Sale or Rent.

House of six large rooms on the Main street, Independence, furnished or unfurnished, Three lots, fruits and berries of all kinds. Hot and cold water in house. Bath room, pantry and closet.

Will rent for a long period or sell on the installment plan. Terms, reasonable.

Apply to
CHAS. WALTER,
Independent Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the New Stevens Ditch Company will be held at the office of said company in the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County California, at 2 o'clock P. M., May 25th, 1901, for the election of officers, and for such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting.

P. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated May 3rd, 1901.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 8, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 15, 1901, viz.:

WILLIAM H. MITCHELL,
for the N E ¼ Sec. 23, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Houle, Michael McSweeny, Omie I. Mairs, Thomas Webb, all of Independence, Cal

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Independence, California.

—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP [illegible] Cal

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 29, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 8th, 1901, viz.: Isabella Jenkins, nee Scovil, H. E. 8835, for the N W ¼ N E ¼, E ½ N W ¼ N E ¼ S W ¼ Sec. 14, T. 14 S., R 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Glade, Fritz Strohmeyer, Charles Skinner, John Meyer, all of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 3, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on June 11th, 1901, viz.: Abbie Wilcox, formerly Abbie Putnam, for the N E ¼, S W ¼, N ½ S E ¼, and S E ¼ S E ¼, Sec. 10, T 12 S., R 31 E, M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: J. W. Wright, Mrs. J. W. Wright, of Independence, Cal., James Jones and A. W. H. Smith, of Tinemaha, Inyo County, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1901:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,309 17
School Fund	$5,533 23	
Gen. Expense Fund	1,422 87	
Salary "	3,633 84	
Bridge "	536 14	
Hospital "	779 45	
Road District No. 1 Fund	422 24	
" " " 2 "	282 25	
" " " 3 "	383 90	
" " " 4 "	128 50	
" " " 5 "	151 00	
General Road "	35 75	
	13,309 17	13,309 17
Total County indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55
Cash in treasury	11 301 54	
Remaining indebtedness	49 968 01	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.

J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed April 3, 1901.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1901.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1901 RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1	To cash on hand	$16,682 05	
7	cash from A M Given, tax col	90 00	
	W W Yandell, Co assessor	15 30	
	A M Given, tax col fees	8 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees	69 25	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 05	
	14 I P Yaney, Coroner)	5 00	
	T H Woodworth, fines	7 40	
	George McIntyre, Int State Land	41 80	
	Thos J Kirk, State School	6,758 55	
		23,705 40	
Feb 9	A M Given, Tax col	1,297 50	
	A M Given, Tax Col. fees	35 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	1 50	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees	20 50	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	66 65	
	J J Stewart, sale of pland	3 60	
	James Jones, sale of plank	1 60	
	Mrs C Delaney, Int on State land	8 00	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on State lond	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	5 60	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	11 00	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	11 20	
	W H Murray, Int. on state lrnd	22 40	
		25,214 75	
Mar 3	A M Given tax col.	392 62	
	A M Given, Tax col. fees	12 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff, fees	24 70	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees	72 55	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees	63 50	
	Wm M Hatfield, on redempton	50 19	
7	F Rhine, on redmtn	89 86	
25	J G Birchim, Int. on state land	32 00	
	J G Birchim, Int. on swamp land	15 68	
28	J A Donlon, rdmptn	18 86	
		25,986 71	

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan.—Salary Fund	1 383 88	
Hospital	694 45	
Bridge	532 64	
Valley Seal Bond	64 00	
Poleta Schl Bond	32 00	
Road Dist, No. 1	396 62	
" " " 2	285 25	
" " " 3	383 90	
" " " 4	128 50	
" " " 5	151 00	
General Road	35 75	
General Expense	1 260 96	
Bishop School	275 55	
Big Pine	2 50	
Irving	94 50	
Keeler	195 00	
Lone Pine	189 22	
Milton	70 00	
Riverside	144 75	
Round Valley	140 00	
Union	12 80	
Valley	7 50	
Warm Spring	137 95	
Milton Library	3 40	
	6 809 12	
Feb.—By Salary Fund	1 024 98	
Hspital	45 00	
Road Dist No 1	35 62	
Bridge	3 50	
General Expense	165 21	
Bishop School	252 00	
Big Pine	160 00	
Darwin	72 50	
Fish Spring	68 00	
Irving	94 50	
Keeler	27 88	
Lone Pine	75 00	
Milton	98 50	
Poleta	126 00	
Panamint	160 00	
Round Valley	88 10	
Riverside	1 45	
Station	238 90	
Taboose	61 50	
Union	80 00	
Valley	4 00	
Warm Springs	79 20	
Bishop Library	92 00	
Big Pine "	7 67	
Irving "	20 15	
Lone Pine "	8 36	
	9 839 14	
Mar—By Salary Fund	1 024 98	
General Ex. F'd	56 70	
Hospital	40 00	
County Bond	1 500 00	
Bishop School Bond	253 50	
Big Pine	376 25	
Fish Springs	68 00	
Irving	240 00	
Independence	285 00	
Keeler	192 90	

OFFICIAL.

Lone Pine	210 00	
Milton	70 00	
Panamint	86 00	
Round Valley	70 00	
Riverside	70 35	
Station	64 75	
Taboose	60 00	
Union	160 00	
Warm Spring	75 00	
Union Library F'd	8 60	
Cash on hand	11 301 54	
	25 986 71	25 986 71

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

April 1, 1901.

Salary Fund		539 38
General Expense	1 137 07	
State General	323 77	
Hospital	583 54	
County bond		621 64
General road	923 40	
Road District No 1	227 96	
" " " 2	489 67	
" " " 3	608 09	
" " " 4	429 49	
" " " 5	171 80	
Unapportioned county	189 88	
Road Poll tax	91 20	
Bridge	76 10	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County School fund		653 69
Property tax	814 23	
Swamp & Ovrfld Ld	15 68	
Various school funds:		
Bishop	334 17	
Big Pine	411 16	
Panamint	67 75	
Fish Spring	193 95	
Irving	353 67	
Independence	240 61	
Keeler	62 07	
Lone Pine	580 01	
Milton	115 91	
Poleta	184 22	
Round Valley	156 48	
Riverside	118 79	
Station	75 76	
Taboose	200 56	
Union	162 92	
Valley	474 71	
Warm Spring	98 74	
Darwin	248 30	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	14 32	
Big Pine	12 58	
Fish Springs	01	
Irving	37 65	
Independence	19 07	
Keeler	35 63	
Lone Pine	53 87	
Milon	3 40	
Poleta	22 10	
Round Valley	44 73	
Riverside	9 65	
Station	29 35	
Taboose	11 80	
Union	13 13	
Valley	11 46	
Warm Springs	38 59	
Darwin	9 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	11 22	
Big Pine " "	753 18	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	72 34	
Poleta " "	7 30	
Valley " "	7 87	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	69 78	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,269 29	
Estates	149 67	
Cash on hand		11 201 54
		13 116 20 13 116 20

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Clerk
By W. O. Meroney, Depty Clerk.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed April 3, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Auditor.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

F. H. MACK, W. M.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,

SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pails and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to

PETER McGANN,
Near Camp Independence, Cal.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:35 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	11:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	11:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	173	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:50 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	252	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	298	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 5 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West o Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an impossing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland train Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully not that during the excursion season, commen May 1st and closing October 1st, a delig trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing one day in their journey) by taking the Exp train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, l ing Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson C 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages l promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, con ing with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stage Truckee, arriving same evening where co tion is made with west-bound passenger tr Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passenger leave Truckee early in the morning (Th Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) the trip over the above described route, ar at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMST

Passengers may also take train mention Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where tire day may be pleasantly and profitabl examining the famous Comstock Mine being worked to a perpendicular depth of feet) with their massive hoisting and pu machinery. Returning, see Time-Table Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticke Reno.

Blood Humors

It doesn't make any difference whether you believe in the modern theory and speak of the causes of diseases as referable to germs, microbes or bacilli, or whether you use the older and better understood terms of "humors" and "blood diseases"—Hood's Sarsaparilla cures them all.

It cures scrofula, salt rheum or eczema, catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and all other blood poisons; nervous troubles, debility and that tired feeling.

This is not merely modern theory; it is solid up-to-date fact.

"Salt rheum on my hands so severe I had to wear gloves most of the time, and could not shut my thumb and finger together, was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. A. O. SPAULDING, North Searsport, Me.

"My three months old boy was cured of a very bad case of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla." WM. H. GARNER, West Earl, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. No substitute for Hood's acts like Hood's—be sure to get Hood's.

A Love Letter of Prince Bismarck.

"On my window sill, among all sorts of crocuses and hyacinths, stand two camellias which always inspire me with strange thoughts. One of them, slender and pretty, with its ornamental crown (top) and soft, pale—very pale—pink blossoms, but little foliage and only two buds, transports me to Reddetin, holds itself rather stiffly and lisps English. The other makes far less impression of beauty as you look at it, and its stalk betrays in its gnarled twisting lack of care in its pruning. From the midst of the foliage looks out a dead branch, but the crown is rich in leaves, and the foliage is greener than that of its neighbor. It gives promise of abundant blossoming in its eight buds, and its color is deep dark red and white in irregular gay variegation. Do you take the comparison amiss? It is a lame comparison, moreover, for I do not love camellias, because they are without odor, and you I love precisely on account of the fragrance of the flower of your spirit, which is white, dark red and black."

Here is a picture of the Man of Iron with his armor doffed.—Harper's Magazine.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE

VALUABLE BOOK FREE-- SEND NAME AND ADDRESS

for the New Era Edition of The Emporium Economist now in Press.

Our large, profusely illustrated Spring and Summer Catalogue, describing the new fashions, and giving lowest Department Store prices for everything to eat, drink, wear or use.

THE EMPORIUM and Golden Rule Bazaar. California's Largest—America's Greatest Shopping Place. SAN FRANCISCO

Nine acres floor space—1,000 clerks.

Ferry's Seeds

Ferry's Seeds are known the country over as the most reliable Seeds that can be bought. Don't save a nickel on cheap seeds and lose a dollar on the harvest.

1901 Seed Annual free.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post St. S. F. Send for Circular.

S. F. N. U. NO. 14. 1901

IF CLAIMANTS FOR PENSION write to NATHAN BICKFORD, WASHINGTON, D. C., they will receive quick replies. B. 5th NE Vols Staff 20th Corps. Prosecuting Claims Since 1878.

CUTLER'S CARBOLATE of IODINE

A guaranteed Cure for Catarrh and Consumption. $1.00. D Lock Box 145.

W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Prop's.

MAKING NEWS.

Arthur Brisbane Gets John L. to Spar Before the Prince of Wales.

"The layman who is unacquainted with newspaper methods may be interested in knowing just how one goes about making a piece of news. The best illustration of this, perhaps, is Arthur Brisbane's arrangement for John L. Sullivan to box before the Prince of Wales. At this time Mr. Brisbane was London correspondent for the New York Sun. It should be understood that the competition among the London representatives is just as keen as though they were serving their separate papers on Park Row, and, though living in an atmosphere of less aggressive journalism, they never, for a moment, forget their American education. In this matter Mr. Brisbane was actuated by no other motive than to triumph over his rivals with a legitimate beat, and he found the great American bruiser but too glad to second the idea on the percentage of free advertisement. The Sun man worked quietly, quickly, and so successfully that the night for the preformance came without any one knowing of it excepting the Prince, his friends and the members of the fashionable club that sheltered the twelve-foot ring.

"At the moment when the referee stepped out to announce the fighters the Prince's equerry discovered that there was present an untitled person, and, what was more deplorable, a newspaper man. As the result of this discovery, Mr. Brisbane was ordered to leave the club instantly.

"'But,' he objected, 'I am responsible for this whole thing. You are not going to put me out?'

"The equerry would not hear him, and Mr. Brisbane, desperate and angry, played his last card. 'Well, John', he said turning to where the champion stood toying with one huge pickled paw, 'I've got to go. What'll you do?'

"'That's what I'll do,' replied the champion of the world, picking up his coat and glaring savagely at the equerry. 'If that young feller goes, then I'll go, understan'?' and the audience was dismayed to see fighter and reporter abandon the ringside. It would not do, however, to disappoint His Royal Highness so disgracefully, and the equerry and Mr. Brisbane finally compromised by the latter promising to write the account only for the American press. The Sun, of course, had a great beat next day, and every newspaper in America and England quoted the anecdote of John L.'s reception by Albert Edward.

"Mr. Sullivan's speech at that period had extreme limitations, and when introduced to a distinguished person he invariably used the same set phrase. To the present King of England, after shaking hands, he observed with dignity and cheerfulness, 'Prince, I'm glad to meet you. I've often heard of you.'"—Ainslee's.

QUEER STORIES

Two hundred and twenty-four gallons of fresh water weigh a ton.

Potatoes brought into Russia first in 1769 caused fearful riots, being called devil's apples.

Holland has nine miles of canal for every one hundred square miles of surface, 2,700 miles in all.

More steel is used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun factories in the world. A ton of steel produces about 10,000 gross of pens.

When the smoke bells are suspended over gas burners to shield the ceiling, it is better to have them come as low as possible, but not closer than twelve or fifteen inches to the flame.

Various beautiful colors are of animal origin—for example, Indian yellow, which is derived from the camel. Sepia is the inky secretion of the cuttlefish, carmine is derived from the cochineal insect, Prussian blue is obtained from horses' hoofs, and ivory black is made by burning ivory chips.

The American coal fields are thirty-seven times as great as the English. Coal is profitably and somewhat largely mined in twenty-eight States of the Union: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming. Though our coal fields are thirty-seven times as extensive as those of England, she produces more coal than we, 180,000,000 tons, but we are very close to this.

Not Unusual.

Are women given more to superstition than men? Truly they have their full share of it. There's one woman known to the writer who never dreams of a young child without shivering and shaking for days after, in fear of some dreadful thing happening to her. She has not consulted a dream book on the subject, and she doesn't know how infant and bad luck became connected in her mind, but nevertheless, after she's had a visitant of this sort while sleeping, she says prayers of unusual length and then makes up her mind to be patient under afflictions sore.

She's an intelligent woman, mind you, but she doesn't attempt to explain the terror that besets her at this particular dream. She doesn't call herself superstitious—of course, no woman does, not even the one who won't walk under a ladder—but her friends laugh at her until she exposes some fetich of theirs, when the subject is carefully avoided afterward.

Work.

"What's de matter?" asked Plodding Pete.

"Nightmare," answered Meandering Mike, rubbing his eyes. "I t'ought somebody handed me $1,000,000."

"An' you was kicking'?"

"Pete, did you ever try to count $1,000,000? De work is somethin' fearful!"—Washington Star.

A man feels a strange pang when reminded of an acquaintance, who is dead, but the pang is not because he is missed so much but that he is missed so little.

The easiest note to write is the hardest to pay.

His Method.

The bell in the private office rang three times, and the man at the desk hastily reached for a flannel bandage, which he put around his neck. Then he arranged a sling in which to put one arm, mussed up his hair, drew down the corners of his mouth, got out of his chair and painfully limped toward the door.

"Mr. Smithkins?" inquired the well dressed man who opened it just at that moment.

The man with the bandage gave a half suppressed groan and answered: "Yes; that's my name. What can I do for you?"

"You seem to be suffering," suggested the caller.

"Suffering!" returned the other. "Do you think I'm doing this for fun? Do you suppose I bandage my throat for amusement, tie up my arm for sport and limp because I think it's graceful? And I've been in this way for six months. But what can I do for you?"

"Pardon me," said the caller, backing out. "I'll call again some other time."

"It's some trouble," soliloquized the man with the bandage as he removed the harness and returned to his desk, "but experience has taught me that it is really the quickest way to discourage a life insurance agent and keep him discouraged. That fellow never will come back."—Chicago Post.

Appendicitis.

"Appendicitis," said Dr. Abbe in an address before the New York Academy of Medicine, "has few rivals in the surgical field and takes rank today with typhoid, pneumonia and rheumatism in medical thought. Surely when the active surgeon of today can number 100 operations for diseased appendices yearly—and there are a dozen such men in New York and in other cities in the same proportion—we begin to grasp the importance of the subject and its menace to the community.

"The public continues to ask the physician what was appendicitis formerly, and he answers, 'Probably it passed under the description of "inflammation of the bowels" or "peritonitis."' It is true that less than a generation ago numberless people in the course of summer travel were stricken with so called inflammation of the bowels or peritonitis and died.

"Now we hear of no one so reported, but it is said, 'He had an attack of appendicitis, was beyond the reach of a surgeon and died,' or, 'So-and-so had an attack of appendicitis, was operated upon and recovered.' Hospital statistics show the same changes of tabulated diseases. It is merely a new name, not a new disease."

Nobody Paid Her Fare.

A young woman got aboard a West Broad street car and discovered, to her humiliation, that her fare was missing when the conductor called. In a gruff manner the custodian of the car said he'd have to get the fare at once or the woman would have to walk. This declaration added to her embarrassment. The car was crowded. On her right sat a genial Irishman and on her left a well known bookkeeper. The bookkeeper and Irishman exchanged several meaning glances. The conductor was about to pull the bell rope. The bookkeeper said he'd pay the fare as the young woman looked perfectly honest. The conductor repeated that he'd put the woman off. This aroused the Irishman, who said, "If you put the woman off, your funeral'll be tomorrow." Seeing a slight nervousness on the part of the conductor, he continued:

"How many people on this car want to attend the funeral of this conductor?" Several answered in the affirmative. The conductor grew excited and in the altercation that followed walked to the platform without securing the woman's fare.—Columbus Dispatch.

What Will Become of China?

None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

You notice that the fellow who is always going around with a chip on his shoulder is a powerful sprinter.

The Best Preparation for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

As the dying grain of corn gives life to itself multiplied, so the death of a hope gives life to new ambition.

FAKE HAIR PREPARATIONS

Do Hair No Good, But Often Cause It to Fall Out.

Many hair preparations are "fake" because they are merely scalp irritants. They often cause a dryness, making the hair brittle, and, finally, lifeless. Dandruff is the cause of all trouble with hair. It is a germ disease. The germ makes cuticle scales as it digs to the root of the hair, where it destroys the hair's vitality, causing the hair to fall out. To cure dandruff, the germ must be killed. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Newbro's Herpicide is the only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ, thereby leaving the hair to grow luxuriantly.

All diseased conditions of the blood and skin are benefited by the well known remedy, Garfield Tea; it purifies the blood and clears the complexion.

A Household Necessity.

Every home should have handy for use a little box of Cascarets Candy Cathartic, as a perfect guardian of the family health. All druggists, 10c, 25c 50c.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Reaching an Understanding.

The young man was visibly annoyed at the questions which the heiress' father insisted on putting. At last he could endure it no longer. His ancestral pride flamed up into his cheeks, and he exclaimed:

"I would have you understand that I am no ordinary fortune hunter."

"That's all right," was the stern rejoinder. "I am just as particular as you are. I'd have you understand that I am no plain, everyday duke chaser either."—Washington Star.

A Remarkable Liniment.

The humorist of the Cynthiana (Ky.) Democrat remarks: "One of the surgeons of Cynthiana has discovered a valuable liniment. The other day he used it on the leg of a politician who had scarcely been able to walk for several years. Now the politician is running for office. Another trial was on a friend's arm. The friend immediately struck him for ten."

SAW DARK SPOTS.

A Victim of Biliousness and Inflammatory Rheumatism Tells How He Became Free From Disease.

A recommendation that is not based upon experience is without value, but in the following interview the reader will at once recognize the force of advice that is the result of personal knowledge.

Mr. Ned Yerkes Hawley is a traveling man whose home is at 1926 W. Boone Ave., Spokane, Wash. He has recently had an experience of more than general interest and in an interview with a representative of the Spokesman-Review of Spokane, he said:

"In June 1899, I became bilious and subject to dizzy spells. I had no appetite, my heart seemed to flutter at times and beat irregularly, and dark spots seemed to float before my eyes. This continued for about six months. During that time I was troubled with lameness in my back and pains over my kidneys. I was under a physician's care and he told me that my trouble was biliousness and inflammatory rheumatism. I was in bed for over four weeks and did not seem to be getting any better.

"One day I saw an advertisement in which it was stated that a case similar to mine had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I procured some of the pills and within two weeks the inflammatory rheumatism, which had become very acute and caused me the most intense suffering, was entirely cured.

"You will therefore realize that I am a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They cured me and I am so sure that they will prove equally valuable in other cases that I have recommended them to a great many people.

NED YERKES HAWLEY.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralyis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Sold by all dealers, or sent direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

Don't fear the chap who tells you what he is going to do to you, but look out for the one who does it and tells you later.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The Best Shorthand College.

If you wish to succeed as stenographers and book-keepers, follow the advice of all the Official Reporters of S. F., and attend the GALLAGHER-MARSH COLLEGE, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Graduates have no trouble obtaining positions, as none but *incompetent* stenographers are out of employment, and graduates of this College are qualified to fill any amanuensis' position very creditably. Board and lodging to be had for $15 per month. Life scholarship, $50; by month, $10. Send for catalogue.

Notice.

When you need whiskey, always ask for the best quality, Kentucky Favorite, of Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

Carter's Ink

best for school, home and office. It costs no more than poor ink. Always ask for Carter's.

Garfield Tea is an excellent medicine to take in the Spring; it produces a healthy action of the liver; it cleanses the system and purifies the blood.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough Cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c

In all cases of physical or mental exhaustion the use of a little Gilt Edge Whiskey will be found invaluable as a stimulant. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

An Estimate.

Jack—That's a fine dog you have, Jim. Do you want to sell him?

Jim—I'll sell him for $50.

Jack—Is he intelligent?

Jim (with emphasis)—Intelligent? Why, that dog knows as much as I do.

Jack—You don't say so? Well, I'll give you 50 cents for him, Jim.—Exchange.

Clean Sydney.

In Sydney the streets are thoroughly cleaned every night, and any one throwing refuse or waste material of any sort on the street is arrested and fined. All the kitchens in the larger residences are on the top floor, and all the clothes are dried on the roof.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

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NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

The Conductor's Ready Answer.

The Metropolitan Street Railway company has in its employ a philosopher in the person of a Broadway conductor. It was late in the evening, and his car on its up town trip had reached the vicinity of the city hall. As it passed one of the taller office buildings a stout woman, clutching him by the arm, exclaimed:

"Oh, conductor, how many stories high is that building?"

"'Leven," laconically replied the conductor, without so much as an upward glance. The woman sank back with a sigh of satisfaction.

Just then a small man with a large traveling bag rushed in almost out of breath.

"I say, conductor," he gasped, "what time can I get to the Grand Central depot?"

"'Leven," was the quiet reply.

"That's good," commented the small man, evidently relieved.

At this juncture another man climbed aboard that wanted to know about what time the car would reach the Gilsey House.

"'Leven," again replied the conductor, with a weary look.

When questioned as to the uniformity of his answers, he replied:

"Yes. You see, if you hesitate about answering 'em, they git worried, but if you have an answer ready they're satisfied. Now, about this time of night, I always say 'Leven.' It's a good, handy number, easy to say. Other times I use other numbers. I allus have a lot of stock answers on hand. It saves time and trouble."—New York Sun.

The Queen and Jenny Lind.

There is a pretty story told of Queen Victoria and Jenny Lind which shows how the modesty of two women, the queen of England and the queen of song, caused a momentary awkwardness which the gentle tact of the singer overcame.

It was on a night when Jenny Lind was to sing at Her Majesty's Opera House that the queen made her first public appearance after the memorable Chartist day.

For the great artist, too, this was a first appearance, for it was the beginning of her season at a place where the year before she had won unparalleled fame. It happened that the queen entered the royal box at the same moment that the prima donna stepped upon the stage. Instantly a tumult of acclamation burst forth.

Jenny Lind modestly retired to the back of the stage, waiting till the demonstration of loyalty to the sovereign should subside. The queen, refusing to appropriate to herself that which she imagined to be intended for the artist, made no acknowledgment.

At length, when the situation became embarrassing, Jenny Lind, with ready tact, ran forward to the footlights and sang "God Save the Queen," which was caught up at the end of the solo by the orchestra, chorus and audience. The queen then came to the front of her box and bowed, and the opera was resumed.

Other Women Present.

Shoe Clerk—Are you being waited on, ma'am?

Fair Customer—No. I want a pair of walking shoes.

Shoe Clerk—What price and size, ma'am?

Fair Customer (rather loudly)—Threes!

Shoe Clerk—Threes?

Fair Customer (in a low tone)—Yes; $3; size, 6 D.—Philadelphia Press.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Sentimentalists who would fly on wings of love might find them rather unstable supports.

Rheumatism

Rheumatic pains are the cries of protest and distress from tortured muscles, aching joints and excited nerves. The blood has been poisoned by the accumulation of waste matter in the system, and can no longer supply the pure and health sustaining food they require. The whole system feels the effect of this acid poison; and not until the blood has been purified and brought back to a healthy condition will the aches and pains cease.

Mrs. James Keil, of 707 Ninth street, N. E., Washington, D. C., writes as follows: "A few months ago I had an attack of Sciatic Rheumatism in its worst form. The pain was so intense that I became completely prostrated. The attack was an unusually severe one, and my condition was regarded as being very dangerous. I was attended by one of the most able doctors in Washington, who is also a member of the faculty of a leading medical college here. He told me to continue his prescriptions and I would get well. After having it filled twelve times without receiving the slightest benefit, I declined to continue his treatment any longer. Having heard of S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) recommended for Rheumatism, I decided, almost in despair however, to give the medicine a trial, and after I had taken a few bottles I was able to hobble around on crutches, and very soon thereafter had no use for them at all. S. S. S. having cured me sound and well. All the distressing pains have left me, my appetite has returned, and I am happy to be again restored to perfect health.

SSS the great vegetable purifier and tonic, is the ideal remedy in all rheumatic troubles. There are no opiates or minerals in it to disturb the digestion and lead to ruinous habits.

We have prepared a special book on Rheumatism which every sufferer from this painful disease should read. It is the most complete and interesting book of the kind in existence. It will be sent free to any one desiring it. Write our physicians fully and freely about your case. We make no charge for medical advice.

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10¢. 25¢ DRUGGISTS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

AFTER-EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE.

THE after-effects of the grip are often disastrous. It is commonly known to the medical fraternity that the numerous ailments and complications which follow the grip are apt to be more serious than the acute stage of the disease.

Some people have the grip very lightly. They may be confined to the house only a day or two and yet a long train of disagreeable, disabling symptoms follow. All sorts of tonics and stimulating remedies have been devised to meet this condition. None of them can compare in results with Peruna.

Every one who has had the grip ought to take a short course of Peruna. Read what the following people have to say about it:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1899.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Congressman Howard.

Gentlemen—"I have taken Peruna now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe, and take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent remedy to all fellow-sufferers."—M. W. Howard.

Congressman Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.

Grip Produces Catarrh.

Henry Distin, the inventor and maker of all the band instruments for the Henry Distin Mfg. Co., at Williamport, Pa., writes:

1441 South Ninth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., May 6, 1899.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Dear Sir:—"I write to inform you that I had a bad attack of la grippe last December which lasted more than three months and which left me with catarrh, when several of my friends advised me to try your wonderful medicine, Peruna. I began with a bottle the first week in March and it certainly did me a great deal of good. I was so well satisfied that I purhchased another bottle and followed your directions, which you furnish with every bottle, and I am glad to say that it has cured me. I shall certainly recommend the Peruna to all my friends."

GRIP CAUSED NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

D. D. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barbers' Union, writes from 15 Western avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe I seemed to be affected badly all over. I suffered with a severe backache, indigestion and numerous ills, so I could neither eat nor sleep, and I thought I would give up my work, which I could not afford to do.

"One of my customers who was greatly helped by Peruna advised me to try it, and I procured a bottle the same day. I used it faithfully and felt a marked improvement. During the next two months I took five bottles, and then felt splendid. Now my head is clear, my nerves are steady, I enjoy food, and rest well. Peruna has been worth a dollar a dose to me."—D. L. Wallace.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1900.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Frances M Anderson.

Gentlemen—"About two months ago I was taken very ill with la grippe and was obliged to go to bed. I took three bottles of Peruna with very beneficial results and was able to leave my bed in a week, and regained my usual strength very soon. I have nothing but the highest praise for Peruna and recommend it to those similarly afflicted wherever I can."—Frances M. Anderson.

Grip Poisoned Her Blood.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Everett, Wash., writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe I continued in a feeble condition even after the doctor called me cured. My blood seemed poisoned.

"I also suffered with dyspepsia, and had either to starve or suffer from what I was eating. A neighbor who was using Peruna praised it so highly that she induced me to try it, and I soon found this was what I really needed.

"I could soon eat my regular meals with relish, my system was built up, my health returned, and I have remained in excellent strength and vigor now for over two years."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

GRIP LEFT HER BROKEN DOWN.

Miss Alice Dressler, of 1313 N. Bryant avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., writes as follows concerning Peruna:

"Last spring I suffered from la grippe and was partially cured, but the bad after-effects remained through the summer and somehow I did not get as strong as I was before.

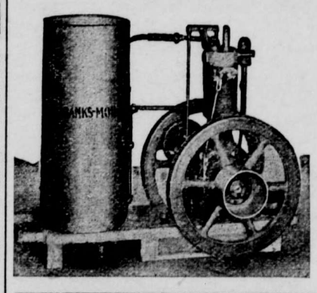
"In the fall I caught cold after getting my feet wet and attending a lecture in a cold hall, and suffered a relapse. Catarrh of the throat and head followed, and as I was in a weak condition physically previous to this, it took but little to break me down completely. One of my college friends, who was visiting me, asked me to try Peruna and I did so and found it all and more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh, but restored me to perfect health."—Alice Dressler.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co's

1½ H. P.



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Pumps Water, Saws Wood, Grinds Feed, and costs two cents an hour to run.

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A Modern Polonius.

"My son," said the fond but wise parent, "you are leaving me to go out into the world. I have nothing to give you but advice. Never tell a lie. If you wish to put one in circulation, get it published. A lie cannot live, but it takes one a blamed long time to fade out of print.

"Always read your contract. A man might consider he was getting a sinecure if he were offered a position picking blossoms off a century plant; but, you see, he wouldn't have a remunerative occupation if he were paid on piecework.

"Be not overcritical. Even the most ordinary sort of a genius can tell when the other fellow is making a fool of himself.

"Remember that the young man, like the angler's worm, is rather better for being visibly alive.

"Be careful in the choice of your surroundings. Environment will do a great deal for a man. For example, flour and water in a china jug is cream sauce. In a pail on the sidewalk it is billsticker's paste.

"Don't forget that there's a time for everything and that everything should be done in its proper time. Never hunt for bargains in umbrellas on a rainy day.

"You may make enemies. If you know who they are, don't mention them. Silence is golden. It saves the money that might otherwise be spent in defending a libel suit. If you don't know who they are—well, abuse lavished on a concealed enemy is like charity indiscriminately bestowed; it's a good thing wasted."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

More In Sorrow Than Anger.

"Judge," said the lady who was accused of battering her husband, "it is true that I struck him, but the weapon I used proves that I did so more in sorrow than in anger."

"What did you hit him with?"

"A sadiron, your honor."—Baltimore American.

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INTERPRETATION.

We long for a peace that is lasting,
We plead for a rapture that's rare,
Like fishermen ceaselessly casting
Their nets in the gulf of despair.
We draw from deep waters of sorrow
Dark wrecks of old failure and fear,
And out of sea silence we borrow
The storm that will never come near.

Faith speeds past the footsteps of Duty,
And halts at the door of a tomb;
Thought pierces the source of all beauty
And returns unto dust—'tis the doom
Of each man-child to strive and to wonder;
To plan for some positive gain;
And only find mysteries under
All life, be it pleasure or pain.

Lo, in realms of the mind there is treasure
For toilers who dwell in content;
There is truth that no science can measure,
And the fearless are never forspent;
There is light when earth shadows are falling,
There's reward for the deeds that are done—
Where envy crowned virtues are calling:
"Through faith is thy victory won!"

A Regular Proposal.

IT was a drizzling May morning, a left-over April day, and the hurrying crowds at the Grand Central Station were redolent of wet rubber and woolen.

One only in the crowd seemed indifferent to the weather—a man who walked listlessly along the platform, back and forth, heedless whether the roof sheltered him or not.

Now and then he glanced at his watch and then tapped impatiently with his umbrella. Already he had smoked three cigars and tried in vain to sit in the waiting room reading. Nothing eased his impatience like this steady tramping.

Once he encountered a familiar face and raised his hat with a hurried "How d'ye do?"

"That's young Averill, old Tom Averill's son," explained his acquaintance to a companion, and the two

JUST ONE WORD, DEAR.

turned and looked after the young man as he continued: "Immensely rich, but an odd stick."

The impatient man was Tom Averill, Jr., and his behavior during the ensuing half hour was certainly odd. The Chicago train pulled in and Tom Averill stopped his walk and hurried down to the train shed to meet it and stood watching the passengers with a quick eye, running from car to car till it fell on a party of three—a young man, a middle-aged woman and a very pretty girl. His eyes brightened, his color rose and—he bolted into the station, out at the front door and nearly annihilated a small street urchin in his violent haste to reach a cab.

Giving cabby an address and stepping quickly in, he turned and threw a fresh-lighted cigar at the feet of the street urchin. The boy grasped the prize and remarked sententiously, "Wheels!"

The cab stopped before the door of some luxurious bachelor apartments and Tom Averill hurried to the elevator, rushing out at the second landing and quite startled his man, who was sponging an overcoat.

"Take that evil smell into the bathroom, will you, Martin?" he cried, and hustled his servant out, slamming the door behind him.

"Well," he remarked smilingly to his shaving mirror, "the Uptons came, and to-morrow night I shall call on—her brother. Now how shall I manage it?" he mused; "make a clean breast of what I am and all about me and wind up with a declaration of love? Tell Dick first, I suppose, and get him to ask her downstairs and leave us alone. Then when we are alone, h'm—guess I'll get up a regular proposal and see how it sounds."

He examined the doors, to make sure they were both shut and locked, sat down and addressed an imaginary person by his side.

"Dear Miss Upton (guess I won't say Marguerite), I want to tell you all about my life, if you care to listen. I was born thirty-two years ago, and as nearly as I can guess no one was glad to see me. My mother died at my birth, and I am told that my father would not even see me till I was six months old.

"Very little time or attention he gave me after that, or so it appeared to me. I was left to the care of servants during my babyhood, and hustled off to a boarding school as soon as I was old enough. At home the old housekeeper called me the 'oddest child she ever labored with,' and the maids all shunned me. The only childhood friends I remember with any pleasure are the stable boy and a three-legged terrier dog.

"From boarding school I went to college, where I stayed three years. My allowance was so scant that I would not have been able to cut much of a swell if I had wished to. I believe my sole ambition was to get through college so as to see what life had for me beyond.

"Near the end of my junior year I received a telegram saying my father was dying. I went home at once, but too late to find him alive. As I looked on his dead face I realized for the first time that I had utterly missed being a son.

"Then I heard my father talked of, and knew that I was the son of a good man, and grieved to think that I had never really known him. The family resemblance between us came out strong and came to me as a new and startling thing, for with the lines smoothed out and with the youthful look death sometimes brings, the dead face was almost like my own.

"The day after father's funeral I met his attorney and learned from him that I was a rich man, rich beyond anything I ever dreamed of, and I blamed my father for keeping me so scant when he had so much money; but in looking over some of his papers I found some notes that were very precious to me. They were his rules of life, and among them was this: 'Keep the boy short of money. He is safer. There will be time to learn of his wealth and how to use it during our trip abroad together.'

"Well, I went abroad soon after that and lived a wandering life for ten years. I had not learned how to use money and I wasted a good deal 'learning,' but there was so much it hardly mattered.

"I lived fairly simply and studied some, but I was restless always. The only thing that kept me from going wrong was a natural distaste for boorish pleasures. No woman attracted me, though I met many that are called beautiful. I didn't gamble or drink because I wasn't a 'good fellow' enough to have invitations to carousals. I heard one fellow say that 'my nose went up too easy.'

"Two years ago my lawyer called me home to decide some important business and asked me to dinner at his home. It was that night that I found my lawyer was your father, and that you were, well, what you are, and that I liked to be as near you as possible.

"I don't think I really fell in love with you that night, but I was anxious to see you again soon. I decided to live in New York, and fitted up bachelor apartments and settled down. I had no idea that I ever should tell you I loved you, but I wanted to be near at hand. So I cultivated Dick's acquaintance. You needn't tell Dick I made use of him, because his friendship is one of the best things in my life.

"But just at first, before I knew him much, I played on his love of fine pictures to get him over here to my rooms, and offered to help him with his photographic prints in order that I might be up in his dark room when you were sitting in the next room. We used to hear your voice there while we worked, and nearly always you came to see the prints, and help pin them up to dry.

"I was very happy in those days, and if I could get Dick to tell me anything about you I did. He always thought you a frightful flirt, and always enjoyed relating your escapades with the High School boys, but he always wound up by saying: 'But she don't care a rap for any one of them. Marguerite will marry a steady old chap some day, and a dandy little wife she'll make him.' Then Dick would slap me on the back, and I would get red in the face. Dick must have seen that I cared for you.

"I suppose I should have let things slip along this way forever if you hadn't gone West, but when Dick told me you and he and your mother were going West for the winter I knew that I must act some time. I must have you for my own, so that people couldn't carry you off whenever and wherever they pleased. I tried to ask you then, but I was always tongue-tied whenever Dick left us alone, as he often did those last few weeks.

"I finally let you go with that one whisper at the station, 'Good-by, dear.' You blushed, but you didn't take your hand away, and though your lips said good-by to all in the little group that came to see you off, your eyes said good-by to me alone.

"So I have waited and hoped all these months, and Dick has kept up my courage with his letters. He has told me many stories of young ranchmen who have fallen a victim to your charms, but always wound up the same way. 'She don't care a pin for any of them and will marry old steady, after all.'

"So now I have come to claim you, dear (good place to take her hand), and ask you to be my wife. She ought to say something by this time, either yes or no, and then I sha'n't know what to do——"

And Tom fell into a haze of dreaming till Martin timidly announced dinner.

The next evening Tom dressed carefully, and walked slowly to the Uptons'. He walked by the house once, but, coming back, he spied Dick at an upper window, and with a long-drawn breath and a tightening of the whole nervous system he ran up the steps and rang the bell.

The man ushered him in and he asked for Miss Upton. He had not meant to ask for her, but was rehearsing his proposal, and that was the way it began. The man was gone, anyhow, and so it couldn't be helped. Dick would probably come down when he saw the card, even if he hadn't seen him from the window, so "it" would be delayed for an hour.

Perhaps he wouldn't ask her to-night. It might be too soon; he would see how she received him. There was no hurry; she wouldn't be going West again soon.

He had never asked for her alone before. What would she think? There was only one interpretation—that he wanted to see her alone. Well, so he did, and he would ask her to-day.

He walked restlessly up and down the little reception room, conning the speech till a rustle of skirts made him stop abruptly in the middle of the room, with his eyes fixed on the door. It opened in an instant, and a dainty little maid stood framed in the doorway. Her brown eyes met Tom's bravely and happily, and before he knew what he was doing he had opened his arms and she had come straight to him.

"Hello, dear," she whispered, laughing saucily. "Is that all the love-making you know? Just one word—dear. And you never wrote even that one all these months. How do you expect a girl to know you love her when you act so? I shouldn't have if I hadn't read all Dick's letters. Dear old Dick! He told me all you had said about me, and of course I knew."

An hour later Tom was sitting on the divan holding Marguerite's hand. Dick sat on the other side, and Mr. and Mrs. Upton had chairs drawn near, and all formed a happy family group, but not one word had Tom uttered of his proposal.—Utica Globe.

MONACO AND MONTE CARLO.

How the Gaming Capital of the World Begun.

Monaco and Monte Carlo were always more or less confused in my mind until I came here, and possibly they may be in yours. Monaco is the name of the kingdom as well as of the capital and chief town, and Monte Carlo is a separate town, lying also on the coast of the Mediterranean. The two places were originally about a mile apart, but the single street along the shore which connects them has been so built up that now they are practically one, and it is hard to tell when you are in Monte Carlo and when you cross the line into Monaco. Monaco is the old town, with dwellings and shops and castles and dirt and a market place like any other small European city, but Monte Carlo is new, and lives entirely upon the Casino. There are few dwelling houses in it, few shops, few permanent residents beyond the hotel and Casino employes, and even the Casino men live mostly in Monaco, where rents are cheaper. Monte Carlo consists chiefly of the Casino and its appurtenances, a group of hotels, a railway station and a very handsome arched stone railway bridge.

Here are the Maritime Alps, rising almost out of the back yards of both places, the sea in front, no bits of arable land bigger than flower beds, no manufactures, no chance for any industries beyond fishing and retailing groceries, if you take away the gaming tables. It was a strong temptation, no doubt, to their little majesties of Monaco to go in for anything that promised to bring money into the country. And the winter climate was the best in Europe, and therefore suitable for a great winter resort. The gambling industry was begun here in 1856, but only in a small way. Then, four years later, a person named Blanc, who had been expelled from Homburg, came here and developed it. At present the gaming tables support everything. The Casino Company pays the prince $256,000 a year for the concession. This is a stock company of the ordinary kind, like any mining or insurance company, with shares that can be bought in the market and that pay such handsome dividends that they command always a high premium. So, if you are a millionaire, as I hope you are, and would like to be in a position to dictate to a real prince, you need only come over to Monaco and buy enough shares in this company. They are $100 shares, and sell at present at about $300, I believe. —Wm. Drysdale in New York Times.

The Strength of Ice.

Two-inch ice will sustain a man or properly spaced infantry; four-inch ice will carry a man on horseback, or cavalry, or light guns; six-inch ice, heavy field guns, such as eighty-pounders; eight-inch ice, a battery of artillery, with carriages and horses, but not over 1,000 pounds per square foot on sledges; and ten-inch ice sustains an army or an inumerable multitude. On fifteen-inch ice, a railway could be built, and two-foot thick ice will withstand the impact of a loaded railway carriage, after a a sixty-foot fall (or, perhaps 1,500 foot tons). Trautwine gives the crushing strength of firm ice as 167 to 250 pounds per square inch.

Colonel Ludlow, in his experiments in 1881, on six to twelve-inch cubes, found 292 to 889 pounds for pure hard ice, and 222 to 820 pounds for inferior grades, and on an American river 700 pounds for clear ice and 400 pounds or less for the ice near the mouth, where it is more or less disintegrated by the action of salt water, etc. Experiments of Gzowski gave 208 pounds; those of others, 310 to 320 pounds. The tensile strength was found by German experiments to be 142 to 223 pounds per square inch. The average specific gravity of ice is 0.92. In freezing, water increases in volume from 1-9 to 1-18, or an average of 1-11; when floating, 11-12 is immersed.

River of Ink.

In Algeria a river of ink is formed by the conjuction of two streams, one of which is impregnated with iron, and the other, which drains a peat bog, with gallic acid. The mixture of the iron and the acid results in ink.

The success of a jest often depends upon the digestion of your audience.

AN ARCTIC JOURNEY.

SWEDE'S SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE TO ICE-BOUND REGIONS.

Naturalists Make a Northern Trip of Unusual Length—Find an Archipelago Never Before Explored—Summer on the East Coast of Greenland.

A party of Swedish naturalists under the lead of Gustave Kolthoff made a northern voyage of more than usual length last summer for the purpose of studying the fauna in arctic waters and lands. They started in a little vessel from the northern coast of Norway on June 4, and four days later they arrived at the icy coast of Spitzbergen, where they visited some of the deep fiords and clusters of islands. Then they steamed far northeast to the waters between Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land, where they reached the southwest coast of Prince Charles island, which, it will be remembered, was visited for the first time two years ago. They found there an archipelago of considerable extent which had never been explored. They procured a great deal of information about this almost unknown region, and the account of it which they will publish is expected to be very interesting. They were disappointed, however, in not finding any more relics of the lost arctic aeronaut, Andree. One of his buoys had been picked up in the neighborhood of King Charles island, and this was believed to be the likeliest place to find other objects that might throw light upon the fate of the explorer.

Then the party steamed on their way to the coast of East Greenland along the edge of the polar ice. They found the great ice pack impenetrable, but they kept on westward, close to the ice edge, as far as the island of Jan Mayen. This is the bleak arctic land that will always be famous as the place where in the seventeenth century a large party of whalers spending the polar winter perished to a man of scurvy. The record they left of the tragedy was nearly complete, for it was brought down to within a day or two of the time when the last survivor probably died.

Here the explorers found the pack ice stretching away to the west as well as to the north. They were able, however, to push into it and slowly pick their was westward. Here and there were great hills of ice, where the pressure had piled the pieces high. The ice was everywhere covered with a thick layer of snow, and their description of it shows that it was old polar ice that perhaps had been slowly drifting southward for many months.

The expedition finally reached the East Greenland coast at Mackenzie bay on July 31. They found the ground entirely free from snow, and under the summer sun a good deal of vegetation had developed. On Aug. 14, after studying animal life on sea and land for some days, the vessel entered Franz Josef fiord, though seven days before it had been completely blocked by ice. In a week all the ice had entirely disappeared. They remained in the fiord until Aug. 23, and secured the unusual prize of two young musk oxen, which they took home with them to Sweden. This is probably the first time that live specimens of the musk ox have been carried to civilized lands, though the attempt has several times been made.

Mr. Kolthoff says that last season was a bad ice year in the neighborhood of Spitzbergen and Baer islands. On the other hand, the east coast of Greenland, which is frequently locked with ice all through the summer, was almost free from this impediment to exploration.

VALUABLE SECRET.

One Family Has Furnished Stamp Cancelers for Sixty-five Years.

Since 1835 all the machines by which postage stamps are cancelled and envelopes marked with the name of the postoffice, the date, etc., have been made by one family. In the year named the Postmaster General entered into a contract with Benjamin Chambers, a citizen of Washington, to furnish a device by which postage stamps might be canceled so that they could not be used again, and, although there have been a multitude of competitors on several occasions, that contract has been renewed year after year for sixty-five years with Mr. Chambers, his son, and his grandson, who have a secret process by which the dies are made of malleable iron and carbonized into steel at a cost of from 50 cents to $2.75 each. It is certainly the only government contract, and probably the only contract in the United States, that has been renewed so often and continued so long. The department buys about $25,000 worth of new cancelers every year. Bids are advertised for annually, and every now and then some ambitious manufacturer who thinks he has a good thing offers a proposal, but the Chambers family are invincible. They have improved the device until it is now almost perfect.

The stamper is a circular cast-steel box (with a screw thread), one end of which is closed, and is provided on the outside with a square shank to secure it to the hardwood handle. The cover of the box is a disk of steel. A portion of its thickness enters the box by means of a screw thread around its periphery of almost twenty threads to the inch. This permits of a space between the inner face of the die and the bottom of the box, while the remaining thickness of the disk forms a flange with the edge, which is coarse milled, so that the disk may be turned with the hand or a wrench. On the outer face of the disk are characters of the body of the cylindrical die. These combine the marking and the canceling devices, one being on one side of the disk, inclosing the name of the postoffice in a circle. There are three slots for removable type, for months, dates, hour, and half-hour. Diametrically opposite the circle is the canceling device, the side of which is parallel with the edge of the disk. Any required number or letter is cut in relief in the center, while three grooves are cut intaglio. The removable types are of steel, and have on the ends opposite their faces projections from their outer edges, so that when inserted in the slots the projections can be clamped and held in place.

Until 1880 Captain Chambers manufactured the cancelers here in Washington, and he is still required to maintain a repair shop in the neighborhood of the Postoffice Department, but he moved his factory to Northumberland county, Virginia, on a leg of land at the mouth of the Potomac, where he has a little village composed exclusively of employes and their families. No one can enter his grounds without permission, and those who have been there say it is quite an ideal little village, safe from spies of competitors who would like to get the contract away from him.—Washington Correspondence New York Tribune.

THOMAS KEARNS.

The Latest Silver King to Enter the United States Senate.

Though he represents a comparatively unimportant State, Thomas Kearns, the new Senator from Utah, will be one of the most conspicuous figures in the upper house of the Fifty-seventh Congress. His great wealth is responsible for his election to the Senate. Like his colleague, Clark, of Montana, he has wrested a fabulous fortune from the mines of the West, after tasting the bitter cup of toil and privation for many years.

Born in New York in 1862 he went to Nebraska as a young man and worked on a farm. He dug potatoes and drove a freight wagon. It occurred to him that in the Black Hills of Dakota he

SENATOR THOMAS KEARNS.

might find a fortune and thither he went. But he failed to strike it rich and went to Utah in 1883. In the famous Ontario mine in Park City he went to work with pick and shovel. From the savings out of his weekly wages he accumulated enough to buy himself a copartnership, with several others, in a claim near the Ontario mine. They met with success. Other claims on adjoining land was purchased and the whole combined into the Silver King mine. Its product of silver, gold, copper and lead last year amounted to an even $1,000,000, of which one-fourth went to Senator Kearns. He is now worth about $5,000,000.

Kearns is exceedingly geenrous. Not long ago he gave $50,000 for the establishment of an orphanage in Salt Lake City and he also gave $10,000 toward the building of a new Catholic cathedral in the same city. He is now building a marble palace in Salt Lake City, which will be one of the finest in the country, in marked contrast to the dugout which was his first Nebraska home and the humble cabin which sheltered him during his early career in Utah.

Walled In.

While excavating for a cellar in Marietta, O., a few hundred feet from the famous Mound Cemetery, the workmen dug into a mound builder's grave, which was supposed to be two thousand years old. The grave was covered with three layers of heavy stones with three inches of fine white sand between each layer. When the third stone was raised, the bones of a large man were discovered. In the bones of each hand were solid copper axes. The bones crumbled on exposure for an hour. Large bits of charcoal were found in the grave, as were the bones of wild animals supposed to have been deer. The grave was walled in on all sides, and also the top and bottom, with heavy stones. The body of the mound builder sat in an upright position. with the hands in a position as if supporting the body. The grave was two and a half feet wide by two and a half feet long and five feet deep, and the stones surrounding it were easily broken with the fingers, as they were very soft.

Not There.

A farmer once wrote to a distinguished scientific agriculturalist, to whom he felt under obligation for introducing a new variety of swine:—

"Respected Sir:—I went yesterday to the cattle fair; I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of beasts, and I was very much astonished at not seeing you there."

The people who have plenty to eat and drink and wear, and who are comfortably housed, do a terrible lot of grumbling when a pin scratches them.

TOPICS OF TIMES

Men do evil when there is no use for it. One of the wealthiest merchants in Berlin has been indicted for forgery.

A man in Dayton, Ohio, got in trouble with Uncle Sam by forgetting that it is unlawful to send a dun on a postal card.

River transportation is now possible between Parkersburg, W. Va., and Chattanooga, Tenn. But it is a good, long way around.

Mrs. Hortense Adams, of Boise, Idaho, has disposed of the little gold mine she discovered near that city for $250,000 to New York capitalists.

Duke Lac of China was a pretty bad Chinaman last summer, cutting off heads without any reason for the acts. He is only to get a sentence of banishment.

In praise of Tammany it is said that its administration was always liberal to the schools. Money was spent lavishly on them. That placated many to its rule.

It appears now that some of the poetry which once appeared in Eugene Field's column of "Sharps and Flats" in the Chicago News was written by Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus.

Judge Strope, of St. Joseph, has bought a 2,000-acre farm in southwest Missouri, for which he paid $80,000. He will stock it with Hereford cattle worth not less than $110,000.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "There is a railroad down South which has been operated for thirty years without killing a passenger. It has been absorbed by a larger enterprise, and the trains over it will now probably run faster."

Radium, the new metal, is an illuminal of great power. Half a pound of it will make an ordinary-sized room light as day for a million years. At present the price of the metal is too high for general use. One ounce is worth $1,000.

Official encouragement of scientists and inventors is a European custom which this country might well imitate. For the month of January alone the British Royal Society was granted $20,000 to expend in prizes for discoveries and inventions.

Gen. B. M. Prentiss, who died at Bethany, Mo., a few weeks since, was one of the most resolute and daring men produced by the Civil War. He was careful of his men, but an utter stranger to fear. His title of "The Hero of Shiloh" was well deserved. After he came out of the war the flag was his idol.

Here is an organization that might be imitated in other cities: Nearly a hundred actors, clergymen and laymen organized recently the Boston Chapter of the Actors' Church Alliance. It already has 129 members, twenty of them clergymen, and its object is declared to be a common effort on the part of stage folk and church people to help one another and humanity.

In an address before the Young Women's Christian Association of New York, Bishop Potter said the crusade for better physical and moral conditions was not confined to New York City, but was going on the world over. "I should, perhaps, except Boston," said the Bishop, "which seems to exist in such an atmosphere of lofty virtue that it has no need for a John the Baptist crying in the wilderness."

The Celtic steamship, to be finished and launched this summer, will be the largest vessel on the oceans. It will have a displacement of 33,000 tons, nearly 5,000 tons greater than the largest steamship now afloat; a half-dozen long railway trains can be carried by her, and she will be able to provide for nearly 2,500 passengers, almost an army brigade, and Capt. Ismay expects to see an even greater than the Celtic built within a year or two.

When ex-Congressman Culberson, of Texas, was in Detroit, Mich., he was out of sorts and took a Turkish bath, to no good purpose, and then confided the following to the hotel clerk: "Now, if I were at home, my wife would get out a piece of flannel, and my mother-in-law—who is an angel—would make me a horrible mixture of vinegar, onion, suet and mullen. I would be put to bed, and when I woke up I would be well. It is a horrible mixture, but I wish I was at home."

Judge Baldwin of Iowa, in closing his oration at Des Moines on John Marshall, said: "Marshall was as good, if not as great, a patriot as Washington; wiser, if not as talented, as Hamilton; nobler, if not as clever, as Jefferson; and for purity, truth and justice his star glitters the brightest in that constellation. I venture this sentiment for this day and occasion—the Constitution of the United States. It was a growth rather than a creation, and not the work of any one man, but Marshall was its Expounder, Webster its Defender, Lincoln Its Preserver, and Eternity its Keeper."

ALL ABOUT CAMPHOR.

Whence It Comes and How It Is Produced.

"Where does this come from?" asked Sandy McLaurin, picking a block of camphor out of a jar that stood on the counter.

The druggist at the corner near Sandy's home was a good friend to all the boys, and they liked to ask him questions.

"Camphor? That's a long story." The speaker and questioner sat down behind the prescription counter. "Have you ever noticed that row of lindens down on Fourth Street, near the grammar school? Well, the tree that produces camphor looks very much like any one of those. It grows in China, Japan, and other parts of eastern Asia. Occasionally a camphor-tree becomes so old and so large that it is a veritable landmark. In 1691, for instance, a traveler in Japan described a tree which he found that was thirty-six feet about the trunk. Almost a century and a half later the same tree was said by another traveler to be fifty feet around.

"Did your grandmother ever make you take a few drops of spirit of camphor? You know what a fiery taste it has, then. You wouldn't think that camphor and the cinnamon sticks that you like so well are first cousins; but they belong to the same botanical family.

"If you take one of the shiny green leaves from a camphor-tree and rub it gently between two stones, you smell the same odor as comes to you when you take the lid off a camphor-jar. Every part of the tree contains its part of the gum, but the bulk of it comes from the root, trunk, and branches. The first step is to reduce a tree to chips, and these are put into iron vessels having a cone-shaped cover lined with rice straw. Then the vessels are heated, and the camphor is driven out of the chips. Do you know what I mean when I use the word 'volatile'? No? Well, a thing is volatile that seems to fly off in the air. Now, camphor is volatile; it is capable of being changed into vapor. When heat is applied to the iron vessels the camphor is volatilized, but it condenses almost at once; that is, it is changed to a multitude of tiny little lumps of solid camphor, which fasten themselves on the straw that lines the cover. It is then scraped from the straw, refined and pressed into blocks."

"Is camphor used for anything but medicine and to keep off moths?" asked Sandy.

"I was just coming to that. Strange as it may seem, we can get a substance from it that looks almost like ivory—hard and beautifully white. Go out to the first show-case on the left, and bring me a white comb and one of those hand-mirrors with a white back."

Sandy looked puzzled as he obeyed.

"This material," tapping the back of the mirror, "is called celluloid, and it is made from camphor and cotton. It is used for hair-brushes, soap-boxes, knife-handles, and many other articles. In another field we find that it plays its part in changing the map of the world or shaping the destiny of a nation. Camphor is used in making smokeless gunpowder. Our country certainly learned the value of it in the summer of '98."

"Why," Sandy ventured, "I should think, with all the big armies everywhere, that most of the camphor would be used for powder."

"A great deal of it is. That is why camphor has been so dear for a number of years past."

"Couldn't tar camphor be used?"

"Oh, no! Tar camphor is really not camphor at all, though somebody discovered, about twelve years ago, that it would take the place of camphor in preventing the ravages of moths. For many years it was thrown away; it was a puzzle to get rid of it. It comes, in a roundabout way, from bituminous coal. When this kind of coal is heated in a certain way it is split up into gas (used for lighting), a heavy, black liquid (coal-tar), and coke; and it is from the coal-tar that tar camphor is made. I couldn't begin to tell you all about coal-tar in one night, Sandy. Some other time we'll talk about it again."—St. Nicholas.

Disposing of Hearts by Will.

It was a common thing in olden days for a testator to dispose of his heart by will. Edward I., of England, left directions for the burial of his heart in the Holy Land; the famous Earl of Millent and Leicester, who flourished in the early part of the twelfth century, bequeathed his heart to an hospital at Brockley, where he desired it to be preserved in salt; a sister-in-law of Henry III., who died at Berkhampstead in 1239, ordered her heart to be sent in a silver cup to the Abbot of Tewkesbury, who was enjoined to bury it before the high altar. In modern times such testamentary directions have been extremely rare. The late Marquis of Bute, whose relatives have gone to Palestine to fulfil his desire for the interment of his heart on the Mount of Olives, is the only testator in recent years who has expressed such a wish. An English gentleman of the name of Whitehead, who died towards the close of the last century, bequeathed his heart to Lord Le Despencer, "to be deposited in his mausoleum at West Wycombe," and his strange bequest was carried out with much solemnity.

Jay Gould's Timely Hint.

"I called upon Jay Gould once to ask him for a rule that would bring me success in my work," said Edward Boyer, principal of one of the finest grammar schools in New York city. "Every one who knew Jay Gould knew that he was a preoccupied man—that his thoughts were usually far away from the present scene. I was introduced to him by a friend, but I felt that he was scarcely conscious of my presence. We had planned to make some startling remark to attract his attention; and, as I did so, the great financier looked at me for a second as if he saw me for the first time. Then I put my important question. 'What is your business?' he asked, as quick as a flash. 'I am a schoolmaster,' I replied. 'Then let other people do the work.' The advice was to the point, and has proved itself invaluable."—Success.

Longevity in Scotland.

Three score and ten years is the Psalmist's measure of life, but in Caithness, Scotland, a man of 70, unless married, is described as a lad, or by his brother of 90 as a boy.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 17 1901

THE GREATEST ENGINEERING FEAT OF MODERN TIMES.

The irrigation works of the Nile, whereby it is hoped to transform thousands of miles of Egyptian desert into smiling pasture land, are rapidly nearing completion. Sir John Aird, the contractor for this vast undertaking—unsurpassed in magnitude and difficulty by any similar engineering feat of modern times—has the distinction of being the first man to walk dry shod across the historic river.

The object of this, Britain's greatest enterprise is, briefly, the better irrigation of Middle and Upper Egypt. At present the cultivated soil consists of a belt of land on either side of the river extending as far as, and not farther than, the land reached by the waters at High Nile. The rest is arid, unproductive sand.

Now, the Nile waters are peculiarly rich in a sediment invaluable for agricultural purposes, and yet every year enough Nile water and soil to create several Egypts are allowed to run into the Meditterranean. It is to impound this water that a great wall of granite is being built on the southern side of the first cataract. The wall stretches from the right bank of the Nile to the left, a distance of a mile and a quarter, and when completed, will rise 90 feet above the level of the river at low water. The top of it will be as wide as Fleet street, and will accommodate as much traffic. The wall is pierced by 180 sluices. The great steel doors with which they are provided will be worked by machinery, at once enormously powerful and yet so delicate that a child could let loose millions of gallons of this water which is to be Egypt's salvation. At some periods of the year 900,000 tons of water will rush through the sluices every minute.

The dam will bottle up 1,000,000,000 tons of water; but the effect of the wall will be apparent over 144 miles of the river; in other words, a lake 144 miles long be formed—a lake that would stretch from London to Nottingham, and then leave enough water to make a second Windermere.

The cost of the scheme has been fixed at £5,000,000; but the Egyptian government will not be asked to pay a cent until the work has been completed. The settling of this little bill will extend over a period of thirty years, so that Egypt is getting her colossal dam on the deferred payment system. It will prove a good bargain for Egypt, for it is calculated that England is virtually making the land of the Pharoahs a present of something like £80,000,000.

In addition to the great wall at Assuan, a subsidiary dam is being built at Assiut. On the former 12,000 men are employed, the vast majority natives. The stone for the great wall is being obtained from the quarries of which the temples of Philae are believed to have been built—the unhappy Philae which, when the dam is completed, will be submerged and partly disappear from sight for the first time in its three thousand years of existence. The granite blocks that are being quarried bear the marks of wedges used thirty centuries ago.

It may be that Britain's domination in this oldest of lands will go the way that the Pharoahs [and Persians, the Ptolemies and Romans, went in the long ago; but there will be left behind an enduring monument to the enterprise, the wisdom, and the beneficence of the British occupation.—British Californian.

We should not be at all surprised were it to transpire that a second Barnum is at the bottom of the alleged discovery in the Philippines of the original Garden of Eden. It is extremely likely that some fellow will come along on the next boat bearing relics of old Adam and Eve. That such a show would "take," if properly boomed in the press, goes without saying. Few of us but what would cheerfully part with a dollar for the privilege of shaking our fist at the bones of the old sinner who was the author of all our troubles; while our better-halves would not grudge half-a-dollar, say, for the opportunity of telling the mummy of their ancient parent just what they thought of her. The skin of the serpent in which Old Nick embodied himself when on his errand of mischief, and any old fig leaf, might be thrown in gratis to sustain interest and give the thing versimilitude.

We hesitate to say that the authorities at Washington countenance the scheme, but it does look suspicious that a government official should discover anything—beyond pay-day. And we know Washington is aware that the people are ripe for something remarkable to turn up in return for the vast outlay of money on our new possessions.

Still, after all, our conjectures may be wrong, and the design may only be a new application of an old-time real estate dodge. Some persons are going to make money out of the Philippines, and real estate men are not usually the last. Be this the intent, we would warn the enterprising speculators in Luzon lots that the Garden of Eden trick is played out. The Garden of Eden has been discovered seven times in California, and in as many different sections, four times in Arizona, twice in Oregon, and, since their annexation, eleven times in the Hawaaiian group. The American public, credulous though it be, will not stand another Paradise in Luzon.—Ex.

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W. L. HUNTER,
R. C. SPEAR.

Dated Dec 12th. 1900.
Lone Pine, Inyo county, California.
Date of first publication Dec. 28, 1900.

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Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Aves: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.
Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E MERONEY.
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed;
ORDINANCE No. 71.

Filed Jan. 8, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154.

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 72.

Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk,

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2 Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo. State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.

Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 17.....1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending May 16, 1901:

Highest barometer	29.879	15
Lowest "	29.625	13
Highest temperature	88.1	16
Lowest "	53.1	15
Mean "	69.7	
Average dew point	33.0	
Average humidity	28.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	37 S W	11
No. clear days	4	
No. part cloudy days	3	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.06	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.44
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 39 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0.90
" 1899-1900 3 58
" 1900-1901 5.08

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Real Estate Transfers.

A. O. Collins, Administrator of J. S. Collins estate to M. H. Church—160 acres of land near Alvord—$800.

W. S. Goff to W. H. Greenleaf—Monarch mine in Argus mining district—$100.

L. A. Norviel to W. H. Greenleaf—Surprise and Welcome mines in Argus mining district—$500.

M. E. Angell et als to J. B. McCutchen—3200 acres oil land near Olancha—$12.

W. W. Yandell and Ben H. Yandell to Adelaide Sais Green—Part of Lot 8 and all of lots 11 and 12 in block C E of Clarke's addition to Bishop—$10.

MARRIED.

RICHEL—PRESTON—In Independence, May 11, 1901, by Rev. G. M. Bigelow, Charles Richel, of Los Angeles, Miss Jessie Adella Preston, of Philadelphia.

The INDEPENDENT extends its congratulations to the newly wedded couple and wishes them a long, happy and prosperous voyage on the sea of matrimony.

DEARBORN—PETTENATI—In Lone Pine, May 12, 1901, by Rev. G. M. Bigelow, Ollie F. Dearborn and Charlotte Pettenati, both of Lone Pine.

DIED.

DUFFEY.—At the County Hospitah, May 13, Edward Duffey, a native of Ireland aged about 56 years.

E. L. Fletcher came up from Keeler yesterday.

Ice Cream at Inyo Mercantile Co's store next Sunday.

Supt. Squire was down from Mazourka canyon yesterday.

W. O. Meroney came down from Bishop Wednesday evening.

Ben. H. Yandell, Esq., has been visiting Bishop during the past week.

Joe Travis, Owen Jones, J. W. and George Ramsey, started for Tonapah last Wednesday.

Don't forget the Ice Cream on Sunday at Inyo Mercantile Co's.

Mrs. J. E. Meroney and children returned from a visit to relatives and friends at Bishop on Monday last.

S. W. Austin, Register of the Land Office, has commenced the erection of a new dwelling house on his lots on Edwards street.

Dr. Dorrance, of Bishop, made a professional visit to Independence in the interest of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., on Monday last.

Forest Supervisor Price left last Tuesday on a tour of inspection of the southern portion of his district, which extends nearly to Indian Wells.

Miss Lenore Hallengren, who has lately completed a successful term as Principal of the Lone Pine school, left for her home in Sonoma county on Monday last.

Crom Harper and wife arrived last Saturday from Darwin, where they had been for the past few months. They will remain in Independence for the summer.

Mrs. John Baxter, who has been in San Francisco for the past six months under medical treatment, will return home next Monday evening, having entirely recovered from her illness. She will be accompanied by her son, Clifford, who has lately graduated from the College of Dentistry of the University of California with high honors.

Major Nolan and brother, of Los Angeles, paid Independence a flying visit last week. These gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. George Thorpe, left on Saturday last to inspect machinery at Palmetto and other points. The machinery purchased by them with the aid of a new Standard concentrator will be put in at the Montezuma mine near Fish Springs, Inyo county, and the concentrates shipped to San Francisco.

This office was the recipient of an elegant present this week from Mrs. Alice Hession, of Independence, in the shape of several baskets of luscious strawberries. The editor, assistant editor, city editor, county correspondents, stereotypers, compositors, business manager and devils partook therefrom with abnormal glee and yelled enough. One and all regret that the strawberry season does not last the year round, and that there are not more people with the generous nature of the donor in this cruel, unsympathetic and mercenary world.

Decoration Day at Big Pine.

The G. A. R. will observe Decorotion Day, Thursday May 30th, at Big Pine. All the old soldiers and the public generally are cordially invited to be present on this occasion and take part in the exercises of the day. The following is the programme:

Procession will form at 10 o'clock under command of A. O. Collins, Grand Marshall, and march from Main street to the graveyard.

Decoration of Graves.

Procession will reform and return to Hall and be dismissed for dinner.

Literary exercises in Educational Hall at 2 o'clock p. m.

President of the Day....S. E. Vermilyea
Music.....By the Band
Prayer.....Chaplain, J. B. Self
Recitation.....Miss Maggie Campbell
Song.....Choir
Solo.....
Lincoln's Gettysburg Address..... B. H. Yandell, Esq.
Music.....Choir
Oration.....Rev. J. H. Rosen
Music.....Band
Recitation.....Miss Minnie Allen
America, by the assembly, led by Choir
Music.....Band

Wedding at Lone Pine.

The marriage of Miss Lottie Pettenati and Mr. Ollie Dearborn took place at Lone Pine, May 12. On Tuesday, May 14, a reception was given to the young couple at Lone Pine, and about forty people were present to congratulate the popular newly wedded pair. About six o'clock p. m., the guests were ushered into a beautifully decorated room where the most appetizing refreshments were served. A partial list of the wedding presents were: One dozen silver tea spoons, silver sugar shell, butter knife, lace pillow shams, bed coverlet, table cloths, silver knives and forks, glass fruit set, silver coffee pot, tea service, butter dish, etc., etc. A very pleasant evening was spent with music, etc., and the guests departed with hearty congratulations to the young couple and with best wishes for a long and happy married life. The INDEPENDENT received a liberal supply of wedding cake and extends its congratulations to the happy couple.

The Point Was Dropped.

It happened in the superior court last week. Judge Osborne was cross-examining a man by the name of Hawkins.

The cross-examination, for certain reasons, was a warm one.

"Are you not a lawyer, sir?" asked Judge Osborne.

"No, sir," was the reply.

"Were you not educated for the bar?"

"Yes, sir."

"And still you say you are not a lawyer. Will you please explain to the court how you figure that out?"

"Well," replied Mr. Hawkins, slowly, "as I understand it, some people who are educated for the bar are not practicing, and some who are practicing are not educated for it.

The cross-examination on that point was dropped.—Seattle Argus.

Spasmodic Reform.

Another spasmodic crusade is under way in San Francisco against the slavery of Chinese girls. The movement is inspired by the best of motives no doubt, but it seems strange that people should be so frantic to free Chinese girls, most of whom are indifferent about their fate, while hundreds of girls and women of their own enlightened race are through unequal social and industrial conditions forced unwilling victims into a thralldom just as degrading as that suffered by the Chinese women but more adroitly hidden than the brutal methods of the Chinese. The good ladies who display so much mawkish sentiment over Chinese women are the very ones who would turn the shoulder of scorn against the unfortunates of their own race. There is plenty of rescue work to be done in San Francisco, but it should not be confined to Chinatown.

The Fourth

Fourth of July is approaching and our people, if they intend to observe the day in a fitting manner, should be making a move in the matter and not wait until it is too late to get up an interesting and entertaining programme. A meeting of our citizens should be held at once and committees appointed to attend to the details of the day. All those taking part in the exercises should be given ample time to prepare themselves, that they may do credit to themselves, and make it entertaining for our visitors and friends.

Lets

"'Twas there by the brooklet
The birdlets were singing,"

Hummed the young man, as he leaned on the gate.

"And I suppose the flowerets were blooming," said the young lady roughly. And then she pointed to some cattle in the pasture and added, "See those little cowlets."

"Pardon me," said the young man gravely, "them's bullets."

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation by the Faculty and the Class of 1901 of the College of Dentistry, University of California, to the Commencement Exercises at Berkeley, on Wednesday morning, May 15. Among the names in the graduating class, we notice that of John Clifford Baxter, son of our esteemed townsman, John Baxter. Clifford has studied hard and conscientiously and returns to us a full-fledged Doctor Dental Surgery. His many friends here will be pleased to welcome him home, and predict for him a prosperous future.

Miss Clara Reynolds, who has been teaching school at Oxnard, Ventura Co., arrived last Tuesday morning on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Reynolds, of Georges Creek.

E. T. Anderson left for Los Angeles last Friday evening. He expects to return to-morrow morning.

THE RESERVES.

The Private Property of the Government.

Judge Wellborn Renders an Important Decision.

Forest Rangers Will Now Have Authority to Keep Sheep Out of the Mountains.

The Federal Court at Fresno, Judge Wellborn presiding, on Tuesday of last week, rendered an important opinion concerning the power of the government to keep sheep out of the forest reserves. It is reported by the Fresno Republican as follows:

"Judge Wellborn, sitting yesterday morning in the United States district court, rendered a most important decision, with regard to the control that the executive officers of the United States have over the forest domains.

"It will be remembered that under the direction of the secretary of the interior, Charles S. Newhall, superintendent of the forest reserves, last year had a number of sheepmen arrested for poaching on the Sierra reserve. At the same time civil suits were instituted against them to recover damages.

"At the fall term of the federal court in Fresno last November, the prisoners were brought before the court here and at once turned loose, the court maintaining that the department had no right to make encroachment on the reserve a penal offense without act of congress.

"Hearing in the civil cases came up yesterday. The attorneys for the sheep men in four cases, two against L. A. Blasingame and others and two against John Shipp and others, had entered demurrers to the complaints on two grounds; first, that the state law gave stock men the right to pasture on the public domain unless the owners of the land took action to shut them off by fencing; second, that the privilege to pasture on public lands has been conceded so long by the United States that it has become a right, and cannot be taken away without special act of congress.

"Judge Wellborn gave an oral opinion on both these points in overruling the demurrer. In first commenting on the claims that the state law permitted the pasturing of the public lands unless it was fenced, he declared that this would not hold, as he construed the term 'public lands' to signify the federal lands lying open on the market for pre-emption, or homestead, and that when the government had reserved certain holdings from pre-emption that they ceased to be 'public lands.' On this ground the state would hold that the forest reserves were the private property of the national government in the same way that other land is held privately, and could be defended from trespass.

"Secondly, the judge held that it could never be considered whatever, the state law might be with regard to the holding of public land and the right of pasture, that the federal government could be deprived of its control of the land or of the right to protect it in the federal courts.

"As to the claim that the grazers had a right from long presence to go upon the federal domain until congress should decree otherwise, the court held that congress had never given any such right; that it had been exercised through many years through the suffrance of the executive deparment of the government, and the executive department could take it away at any time, should the public interest and the purpose of forming the reserve require it. The court therefore overruled the demurrer, and gave the defendants thirty days in which to answer the complaints.

"District Attorney Flint, in speaking about Judge Wellborn's decision afterward, stated that this decided the law fully and that all that would be required now would be to show the facts in each case.

"He said that this would give the federal authorities absolute control of the situation. Not only could suits be brought to recover damages in case of trespass, but if any stock men threaten to go upon the reserves or indicate their intention in any way, he will injunction proceedings to prevent damage.

"Superintendent Newhall stated yesterday that this ruling gave him his first substantial ground to stand upon, in working under the direction of the secretary of the interior. He said that the forest rangers, who will soon be sent out, will have strict instructions as to trespassers, and will be given power to employ force in keeping out the sheep. The importance of doing this to prevent damage to the forest growth becomes more apparent every year, and it may also be necessary to restrict the use of the ranges for other stock as well as sheep."

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

CIVIL.

Eliza A. Mudget, plaintiff, vs. Elvin Mudget, defendant—Plaintiff granted divorce.

In re estate T. J. Richards—Entire estate set aside to widow.

Dr. Coffin, of Whittier, and Messrs. Williams and Pyle, of Pasadena, are looking over and examining the property of the Eastside Canal Company. They will remain here for several days.

George Montgomery, Julian Eibeshutz and Clair Tyler, of Independence, and Dave Holland and James Stanburrough, of Lone Pine, will leave shortly on a prospecting trip in Nevada.

J. R. Weeks, a former resident of Bishop, Inyo county, dropped dead in the street at Tonapah last week.

There will be plenty of fruit of all kinds in this section this season.

For Sale or Rent.

House of six large rooms on the Main street, Independence, furnished or unfurnished, Three lots, fruits and berries of all kinds. Hot and cold water in house. Bath room, pantry and closet.

Will rent for a long period or sell on the installment plan. Terms, reasonable.

Apply to
CHAS. WALTER,
Independent Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the New Stevens Ditch Company will be held at the office of said company in the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County California, at 2 o.clock P M., May 25th, 1901, for the election of officers, and for such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting.

F. W. FORBES,
Secretary.

Dated May 3rd, 1901.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 8, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 15, 1901, viz.:

WILLIAM H. MITCHELL,

for the N E ¼ Sec. 23, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Houle, Michael McSweeny, Omie I. Mairs, Thomas Webb, all of Independence, Cal

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - Cal

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 29, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 8th, 1901, viz.: Isabella Jenkins, nee Scovil, H. E. 865 for the N W ¼ N E ¼, E ½ N W ¼ N E ¼ S W ¼ Sec. 14, T. 14 S., R 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Henry Glade, Fritz Strohmeyer, Charles Skinner, John Meyer, all of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 3, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on June 11th, 1901, viz.: Abbie Wilcox, formerly Abbie Putman, for the N E ¼, S W ¼, N ½ S E ¼, and S E ¼ S E ¼, Sec. 10, T 12 S., R 34 E, M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: J. W. Wright, Mrs. J. W. Wright, of Independence, Cal., James Jones and A. W. H. Smith, of Tinemaha, Inyo County, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1901:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,309 17
School Fund	$5,533 23	
Gen. Expense Fund	1,422 87	
Salary "	3,633 84	
Bridge "	536 14	
Hospital "	779 45	
Road District No. 1 Fund	422 24	
" " " 2 "	282 25	
" " " 3 "	383 90	
" " " 4 "	128 50	
" " " 5 "	151 00	
General Road "	35 75	
	13,309 17	13,309 17
Total County indbtdness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55
Cash in treasury	11 301 54	
Remaining indebtedness	49 968 01	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.
J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed April 3, 1901.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1901.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1901

RECIEIPTS.

Jan. 1	To cash on hand	$16,682 05	
7	cash from A M Given, tax col	90 00	
	W W Yandell, Co assessor	15 30	
	A M Given, tax col fees	8 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees	69 25	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 05	
14	I P Yaney, (Coroner)	5 00	
	T H Woodworth, fines	7 40	
	George McIntyre, Int State Land	41 80	
	Thos J Kirk, State School	6,758 55	
		23,705 40	
Feb 9	A M Given, Tax col	1,297 50	
	A M Given, Tax Col. fees	35 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	1 50	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees	20 50	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	66 65	
	J J Stewart, sale of pland	3 00	
	James Jones, sale of plank	1 60	
	Mrs C Delaney, Int on State land	8 00	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on State lond	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	5 60	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	11 20	
	W H Murray, Int. on state lnd	22 40	
		25,214 75	
Mar 3	A M Given tax col.	392 62	
	A M Given, Tax col. fees	12 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff, fees	24 70	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees	72 55	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees	63 50	
	Wm M Hatfield, on redempton	50 19	
7	F Rhine, on redmtn	89 86	
25	J G Birchim, Int. on state land	32 00	
	J G Birchim, Int. on swamp land	15 68	
28	J A Donlon, rdmptn	18 86	
		25,986 71	

DISBURSEMENTS

Jan.—Salary Fund	1 583 88	
Hospital	694 45	
Bridge	532 64	
Valley Seal Bond	64 00	
Poleta Schl Bond	32 00	
Road Dist, No. 1	386 62	
" " " 2	265 25	
" " " 3	383 90	
" " " 4	128 50	
" " " 5	151 00	
General Road	35 75	
General Expense	1 260 96	
Bishop School	275 55	
Big Pine	2 50	
Irving	94 50	
Keeler	195 00	
Lone Pine	189 22	
Milton	70 00	
Riverside	144 75	
Round Valley	140 00	
Union	12 80	
Valley	7 50	
Warm Spring	137 95	
Milton Library	3 40	
	6 809 12	
Feb.—By Salary Fund	1 024 98	
Hospital	45 00	
Road Dist No 1	35 62	
Bridge	3 50	
General Expense	165 21	
Bishop School	252 00	
Big Pine	160 00	
Darwin	72 50	
Fish Spring	68 00	
Irving	94 50	
Keeler	27 88	
Lone Pine	75 00	
Milton	98 50	
Poleta	126 00	
Panamint	160 00	
Round Valley	88 10	
Riverside	1 45	
Station	238 90	
Taboose	61 50	
Union	80 00	
Valley	4 00	
Warm Springs	79 20	
Bishop Library	92 00	
Big Pine "	7 67	
Irving "	20 15	
Lone Pine "	8 36	
	9 839 14	
Mar—By Salary Fund	1 024 98	
General Ex. F'd	56 70	
Hospital	40 00	
County Bond	1 500 00	
Bishop School Bond	253 50	
Big Pine	376 25	
Fish Springs	68 00	
Irving	240 00	
Independence	285 50	
Keeler	182 90	

OFFICIAL.

Lone Pine	210 00
Milton	70 00
Panamint	80 00
Round Valley	70 00
Riverside	70 35
Station	64 75
Taboose	60 00
Union	160 00
Warm Spring	75 00
Union Library F'd	8 60
Cash on hand	11 301 54
	25 986 71 25 986 71

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

April 1, 1901.

Salary Fund		539 33
General Expense	1 137 07	
State General	323 77	
Hospital	583 54	
County bond		621 64
General road	923 40	
Road District No 1	227 96	
" " " 2	489 67	
" " " 3	608 09	
" " " 4	429 49	
" " " 5	171 80	
Unapportioned county	189 88	
Road Poll tax	91 20	
Bridge	76 10	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County Sch'l Fund		653 69
Property tax	844 23	
Swamp & Ovrfld Ld	15 68	
Various school funds:		
Bishop	334 17	
Big Pine	411 16	
Panamint	67 75	
Fish Spring	193 95	
Irving	353 67	
Independence	210 61	
Keeler	62 07	
Lone Pine	580 01	
Milton	115 94	
Poleta	184 22	
Round Valley	156 48	
Riverside	118 79	
Station	75 76	
Taboose	250 56	
Union	102 92	
Valley	474 71	
Warm Spring	98 74	
Darwin	248 30	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	14 32	
Big Pine	12 58	
Fish Springs	61	
Irving	37 65	
Independence	19 07	
Keeler	35 63	
Lone Pine	53 87	
Milton	3 49	
Poleta	22 19	
Round Valley	44 73	
Riverside	9 65	
Station	29 35	
Taboose	12 80	
Union	13 13	
Valley	11 46	
Warm Springs	38 59	
Darwin	9 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	11 22	
Big Pine " "	753 18	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	72 34	
Poleta " "	7 30	
Valley " "	7 87	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	69 78	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,269 29	
Estates	149 67	
Cash on hand		11 301 54
	13 116 20	13,116 20

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Clerk
By W. O. Meroney, Depty Clerk.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.

JAMES JONES.
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed April 3, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Auditor.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pails and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to

PETER McGANN,
Near Camp Independence, Cal.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 p m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 8 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—so soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:12 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT, CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing only one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages connect promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers leave Truckee early in the morning (Tuesday). Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee; the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK.

Passengers may also take train mentioned Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines, many being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2000 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table for Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office, Reno.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

No other article used in the domestic economy of the household has so many enthusiastic friends among the housekeepers of America.

No other article of food has received such emphatic commendation for purity and wholesomeness from the most eminent authorities.

The great popularity and general use of the Royal Baking Powder attest its superiority.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

Avoid the imitation powders. They are sold cheap because they are made from alum. But alum is a poison dangerous to use in food

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

ENGLISH MONARCHS.

Death Often Unkind In the Manner of Their Taking Off.

Of the monarchs who have reigned over England since the days of the Norman conquest nearly one-quarter of the number have met violent death. William I was killed by a fall from his horse, William II was shot while hunting, whether by accident or design is still one of the unsolved problems of history; Richard I was killed by a shaft from a crossbow while besieging the city of Chaluz, in France; Richard II was murdered in Pontefract castle, Edward II was murdered in Berkley castle, and Edward V in the Tower of London, Richard III was killed on the battlefield of Bosworth and Charles I had his head cut off in London.

Elizabeth's death was hastened by remorse that she had ordered the execution of Essex, and her sister Mary sickened and died soon after the loss of Calais, declaring that the name of the city would be found after death written on her heart. The death of Edward III's son, the Black Prince, caused the aged monarch to die of grief. So, after the loss of his son in the White Ship, Henry I was never seen to smile again and lived only a short time. Henry VI and George III were insane during the latter years of their reigns and finally died from what in these days would be called paresis. Charles II, Henry VIII, Edward IV and George IV hastened their deaths by the dissipated and sensual lives they lived. Only two monarchs died of that great national scourge, consumption; they were Edward VI and Henry VII. Queen Anne's death was due as much as anything else to overfeeding. Only two monarchs, Henry VI and George III, died after long illnesses.

Olives.

The olive tree in its wild state is a thorny shrub or small tree, but when cultivated becomes a tree 20 to 40 feet high, with no thorns. It lives to a good age. The leaves resemble those of a willow, the flowers are small and white and grow in clusters as grapes do, and the fruit is greenish, whitish, violet or even black in color and generally oval in shape. It is produced in great profusion, so that an old olive tree becomes very valuable to its owner.

Among the Greeks the olive was sacred to Minerva, the goddess of wisdom. It was also the emblem of purity. A crown of olive twigs was the highest honor that could be bestowed upon a Greek citizen. An olive branch was also the symbol of peace, and the vanquished who came to beg for peace bore olive branches in their hands.

The American olive is remarkable for the hardness of its wood. It is found as far north as Virginia. Its fruit is fit for use, and its flowers are fragrant.

The fragrant olive of China and Japan has extremely fragrant flowers, which are used for flavoring tea.

Polite Erie Commuters.

A stranger who had an appointment to meet a friend in the Chambers street ferry house, which is used by Erie commuters, was greatly puzzled the other afternoon by the actions of the men who passed the ticket taker's window. Nearly three-fourths of them took their hats off to the ticket taker in the most polite style.

The stranger thought that possibly the ticket taker's wife was in the box with him, and he went back to look again. There was no one in the box save the ticket taker, who looked good natured, but not imposing. When his friend arrived, the stranger said:

"Is that the president of the Erie road in that box?"

"Certainly not. Why do you ask such a question?"

"Why, every man who passes him takes his hat off, gives him a marching salute and walks on."

The friend smiled pityingly at the stranger's ignorance and said it was a trick of the Erie commuters to carry their tickets in the crown of their hats. They took their hats off so that the agent might see the ticket.—New York Sun.

Early Silk Weavers.

Among the encouragements offered to silk weavers during the first century of the existence of this industry in Lyons was exemption from military service and taxation. So rapid was its development that in 1650 the weavers numbered 18,000, or 60,000 with affiliated pursuits.

A Legend of the Salty Sea.

There are hundreds of queer myths and traditions given to account for the fact that the sea is salt. The Arabs say that when the first pair sinned they were living in a beautiful garden on a tract of land joined to a mainland by a narrow neck or isthmus. When it became known to the Holy One that his people had sinned, he went to the garden for the purpose of driving them out and across the narrow neck of land into the patch of thorns and brambles on the other side. Anticipating what would be the consequence of their heinous crime, they had prepared to leave their beautiful garden and had actually gone so far as to send the children and goats across into the thicket.

When the Holy One appeared on the scene, the first pair started to run, but the woman looked back. For this the man cursed her and for such a crime was almost immediately turned into a block of salt. Compare with Genesis xix, 26. The woman, more forgiving than her husband, stooped to pick up the shapeless mass of salt, when immediately the narrow neck of land began to crack and break. As she touched what had once been her companion she, too, was turned to salt just as the neck of the land sank and the waters rushed through. From that day to this, the Arabs say, all the waters of the ocean have rushed through that narrow channel at least once a year, constantly wearing away the salt of what was once our first parents, yet the bulk of the two salty objects is not diminished in the least.

How General Butler Freed a Man.

General Butler's gift for springing out and taking advantage of every technicality was fully illustrated in the famous case of a respectably connected man in Boston, who, being affected with a mania for stealing, was brought to trial on four indictments. General Butler was the prisoner's counsel. If the prisoner was convicted on all four indictments, he would be liable to imprisonment for 60 years. As the court was assembling General Butler agreed with the counsel for the prosecution that three indictments should be quashed on condition that the prisoner should plead guilty to the one which charged the theft of the greatest amount.

The prisoner, to his amazement, was ordered by his counsel to plead guilty. "Say guilty, sir," said the general sternly. The man obeyed, and the other three indictments were not pressed. But when the counsel for the prosecution moved for sentence General Butler pointed out a fatal flaw, manifest to every one when attention was called to it. In ten minutes the astonished prisoner was a free man. It is said that the court laughed at the ruse, the cleverness of which it was impossible not to admire.

Slandering the Cook.

Here is something that a woman who knows says is a sure diagnosis of the status of the cook. If you have a good cook, you may be more or less sure that she will look too frequently upon the wine when it is red. It is an unfortunate fact, but if the cook is less than a $40 cook as little annoyance as possible may be expected from this weakness. Possibly it will never make itself manifest enough to be known above stairs. But if the cook has risen higher in the social scale of cooks than $40, then look out. A cook who is rated at over $40 may be expected to smash things.

If one chances to make a morning call at the house of a friend and discovers the servants crowded up stairs, frightened and trembling, while from below come the sounds of ironware skating across the kitchen and pottery crashing against the wall and between times the voice of the masculine head of the family gently expostulating or commanding in would be stern tones, then it may be known that that household has reached the dignity of a $50 or $60 cook.—New York Times.

The Rector's Prophecy.

A party of gentlemen, including Professor Bailey and Rector Roberts, a divine widely celebrated for his wit and the audacity of his puns, were crossing the campus of a well known university.

The reverend gentleman, commenting on the fact of his recent elevation to the greater dignity and the assumption of the more resounding title of a canon of the church, exclaimed, "And now that I am a canon I suppose I shall be a bigger bore than ever."

MICE QUICK TO LEARN.

So Says a Maine Man Who Finds Them Interesting Pets.

Out on Forest avenue is a mouse fancier whose residence, lest he lose caste with his neighbors, is withheld. In a pen he has half a dozen or so ordinary field mice.

"They are the most sociable pets I ever had," he remarked, "and any one of them will rise to attention as he hears my step approach the pen. I have had there young ones about six months. They don't live long when cooped up, and they will come freely to my hand to eat or drink. Some of them are so tame that they will climb to my shoulder and display not the slightest alarm at being touched. They haven't acquired so much faith in all humanity, however, and have refused to trust any one else so far.

"While mice eat a great deal for an animal so small when food is abundant, they can exist for a surprising long time with next to nothing. Any one whose house has been invested with mice and who had passed weary weeks when everything that possibly could serve as food was carefully under lock and key, finally calling to service an active ferret, will appreciate this fact. He is a mighty aggressive and tireless forager after food, not hesitating at walls or similar obstructions, through which he patiently gnaws a path. As a test of persistence in this line I hung a basket of food from the ceiling by a rope and after a week's fast placed a mouse at a hole in the ceiling above the basket. He descended some eight feet or more on a slender cord and safely reached his haven, later climbing up again.

"All of my mice I have taken from nests about the premises and notice that they invariably seek shelter below or behind something, never in so exposed a locality as almost any other animal would select. For a nest paper, cloth or any soft material seems to satisfy, and the exceeding fineness with which it is chopped suggests some mighty artistic work with their teeth."—Portland Express.

A VERY PARTICULAR BIRD.

If the Bathing Dish Didn't Suit Him, He Went Unwashed.

"Birds have as much character as human beings," said a specialist on birds. "Some are the most arrant little aristocrats, while others are regular little plebeians. I had a little fellow some time ago who, despite all my efforts, would not bathe. Each morning when, with his white porcelain tub in my hand, I approached his cage, he would resolve himself into the sulkiest, dreariest little ball of feathers you can possibly imagine. I coaxed and pleaded; I even bribed. Bathe he would not. So consistent was he in his determination not to bathe that I named him Tramp. One morning I broke the tub, and in its place I took a shallow blue and white dish of Japanese ware. Tramp eyed me for a moment with all his old hostility, and then as he caught sight of the pretty dish he flew down from his perch with chirps of joy and darted into the water before I could take my hand from the cage.

"I had found the way to his heart, and his morning bath now became a daily source of joy to both of us. But ont fatal morning I broke the blue and white dish. In an apologetic manner I brought to Tramp once more the regulation white bath dish, hoping that his cleanly habits were by this time so ingrained that he would overlook the prosaic appearance of his tub. Not so. An angry flutter of wings, a threatening little beak, a perfect tempest of shrill cheeps and twitterings and then sulky silence on the topmost perch.

"So it went on till I secured another blue and white dish and then peace and harmony and morning baths again."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Better Than Making a Note.

"Just before Badmun was sent to prison he bought a set of books to be paid for in installments."

"What did he do that for?"

"He said it would make the time seem shorter."—Chicago Tribune.

The Twentieth Century.

The twentieth century began January 1st, 1901, and will end with 2000. People did not begin to reckon time from A. D. 1, but waited until about the 550th year of the Christian era. People who begin to take the great health restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, immediately after the first outbreak of dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, constipation, nervousness or kidney trouble will date their cure immediately from then.

After he has been married three years the average man can fool his wife as easily as he used to fool his mother.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

The first export of cotton from this country was in 1785, in which year one bag was sent from Charleston to Liverpool, while 12 were sent from Philadelphia and one from New York

Spring Cleaning

You are made aware of the necessity for cleansing your blood in the spring by humors, eruptions and other outward signs of impurity.

Or that dull headache, bilious, nauseous, nervous condition and that tired feeling are due to the same cause—weak, thin, impure, tired blood.

America's Greatest Spring Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It makes the blood rich and pure, cures scrofula and salt rheum, gives a clear, healthy complexion, good appetite, sweet sleep, sound health.

For cleansing the blood the best medicine money can buy is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is Peculiar to Itself.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

WAS TORTURED

An Indianapolis Woman's Sworn Statement of the Way In Which She Was Saved from Death.

From the Indianapolis News.

Mrs. Mary K. Burns, of 505 Hiawatha street, Indianapolis, Ind., is living evidence of the wonderful powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the remedy that cures where all others fail. For years she endured all the tortures of indigestion, nervousness and female weakness, a complication of troubles that five physicians confessed their inability to cure. Her story is well worth the attention of every woman. She says:

"My illness commenced after my first child was born. I was so weak and nervous that it seemed I would never get strong. For twelve years I doctored for female trouble, complicated with nervousness and indigestion. My stomach was so weak that for days at a time I could eat nothing but bread and milk. I was also troubled with palpitation of the heart and was often so miserable that I could not lie down. Five doctors prescribed for me and I took many kinds of medicine without being benefited. One day I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised in the papers and I decided to give them a trial. I did so and had not finished taking the first box when I knew that I was getting better.

"You can imagine the relief I felt when I found that after years of suffering I was being cured. I continued taking the pills and the female trouble entirely disappeared. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did more for me than it was claimed they would do. Since I first took the pills I have not needed a doctor nor any other medicine; they have restored my health, strength and happiness."

MRS. MARY K. BURNS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of October, 1900.

GEORGE H. SWAN,
[Seal Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred), by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

Garfield Tea purifies the blood, regulates the digestive organs, and promotes good health. It is the herb medicine that has been used successfully for many years.

The famous old Gilt Edge Whiskey is recommended by physicians for family and medicinal use, because it is pure. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

Just Her Way.

Jack—Well, then, since you have broken off the engagement suppose you give me back the ring.

Julia—Eh—you see, Jack—er—Mr. De Trow—I've become very much attached to this ring. It just suits me. So when Tom Getthere proposed last night I told him I didn't want a new ring, but that he could see you and pay you what this cost you.—Philadelphia Press.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S QUEUE.

It Hid a Luxuriant Suit of Straight and Very Dark Hair.

The Father of his Country concealed a luxuriant suit of hair beneath his queue wig. Many now wish the old fashion were in vogue, to conceal thinned hair or baldness. Yet no one need have thin hair nor be bald, if he cure the dandruff that causes both. Dandruff cannot be cured by scouring the scalp, because it is a germ disease, and the germ has to be killed. Newbro's Herpicide kills the dandruff germ—no other hair preparation will. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." There's no cure for dandruff but to kill the germ.

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Best Preparation for Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Graphic.

After the fire in a Buffalo residence had been extinguished by the department and the family were preparing to settle down again for the night a little girl who had been awakened by the disturbance and had come down half dressed was asked by a neighbor if she had been much frightened.

"I should say I was," said the young lady. "When I first heard the alarm, I just chattered in every limb."—Buffalo Commercial.

Then He Hurried Up.

He was too modest to be a successful lover, and he had let 40 years of his life go by without ever coming to an emotional point.

He was in love with a fair being of suitable age, but he would not tell her so, and though she knew it she could not very well give him a hint about the situation.

She was willing because she had arrived at that time of life when a woman is not nearly so hard to please as she might have been at some other time, but he was stupid and went away without a word.

He was gone a long, long time, and when he came back he found her still ready.

"I have come back after many years," he said to her as he took her hand in greeting.

She had learned something in the years since she had seen him last.

"Well, for goodness' sake, Henry," she exclaimed fervidly, "why don't you take them? I'm 35 now. How many more years do you want?"

Then a great light shone upon him, and he did not wait for any more.—London Answers.

Simple Country Living.

A man may enjoy bounding health and know very little about the cause of his happiness, and, alas, a man may suffer all the woes of dyspepsia and have no certain knowledge as to the cause of his misery.

"I'm a confirmed dyspeptic. That's the reason I look so old," said Mr. Collander, gazing almost enviously at the red bronze face of his former chum at college, who had dropped down from the country into Mr. Collander's city office.

"What you need is simple country food, man," said his old friend, clapping him heartily on the shoulder. "Come and visit my wife and me on the farm for awhile, and we'll set you up. It's rich city living that's too much for you. Now, take breakfast, for instance. All I have is two good cups of coffee, a couple of fresh doughnuts, a bit of steak with a baked potato, some fresh biscuit or muffins and either griddle cakes or a piece of pie to top off with. What do you have?"

The city man looked at his red cheeked friend, who stood waiting for the confirmation of his idea.

"A cup of hot water and two slices of dry toast," he responded soberly. "But if you think a simple diet like yours would help me I will make one more attempt to be a healthy man."—Youth's Companion.

Joe Manton's Pistols.

Joe Manton, the famous gunmaker, was crossing Hounslow heath when he was stopped by a highwayman. On hearing the summons to "stand and deliver" Manton recognized a pistol of his own make leveled at his head. "Why, confound it, you rascal," cried the indignant gunmaker, "I'm Joe Manton, and that's one of my pistols you've got. How dare you try to rob me!" "Oh, you're Joe Manton, are you?" said the highwayman coolly. "Well, you charged me 10 guineas for this brace of pistols, which I call a confounded swindle, though I admit they're a good pair of barkers. Now I mean to be quits with you. Hand me over 10 guineas, and I'll let you go because you're Joe Manton, though I know you have got £50 at least about you."

Joseph swallowed his wrath and promptly paid the 10 guineas. But he never forgave the highwayman for getting a brace of his best pistols for nix, and he made himself a special double gun with barrels barely two feet long, which he always carried about with him afterward when traveling and christened "The Highwayman's Master." With this weapon I have heard that he subsequently shot a highwayman who stopped his chaise and mortally wounded him.—"Kings of the Rod, Rifle and Guns."

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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E. W. Grove

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The arpa, or drum, of the south Pacific islands is of wood, one end resembling a vase and the other evidently made in imitation of a shark's head. The head is covered with snake or fish skins.

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I'll bring a surgeon.—Jeweler's Weekly.

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THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

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GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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CHARACTER BUILDING.

A tiny form, new breathing clay,
What does it mean?
An immortal soul has come this way,
Has come to earth, on earth will stay
Until the firm, calm voice doth say:
"Come home!"
Ours is the privilege to mold
This character,
Each one of us, the young, the old.
Great strength and beauty yet untold
This gift divine may soon unfold
To us.
Protect him from each impure thought,
This new-born babe!
The greatest blessing ever sought,
True manliness, may thus be wrought,
For what he thinks impure or not
He is.
The architects of man are we,
Each one of us.
And what false builders we should be
Is living that a child might see
That wickedness, that calumny
Is life.
The son of friend, the son of foe,
It matters not,
As builders we must strike the blow
To make or mar. Build high or low,
The day will come when we shall know
Our work.
"Reform the world!" has been the cry
For many years.
"With sin, unhappiness must die!"
We meet with small success, and why?
The reformation has passed by
Ourselves.
Before we seek to build a man—
A perfect one—
We must ourselves remove the ban
That crushes us; the gulf must span
Between the earthly and the plan
Of God. —Bartlett Warner.

A NOVEL EXECUTION.

"AND don't you find it very dull up here all alone?" I asked. "No," he answered; "not so dull as you might think, by any means. You see, there is plenty of game to be had, large and small, for the shooting; the scenery is delightful to me, who, like you, am a bit of an artist, and then the banditti usually provide a little additional excitement. "What!" I said, "are there banditti around here, then?" "Yes," he answered; "most certainly, though not in the direction from which you have come. But as you proceed into Bohemia you will find the mountains infested with them, and I shall send an escort down with you to-morrow. Indeed, in these piping times of peace it is chiefly for the purpose of escorting travelers through the mountains that we are here. You will have a specially strong escort to-morrow, though, as we have here at present confined in the fort a notorious bandit we captured but yesterday in a raid on his hiding place, and to-morrow I shall send him down to Robensburg for trial. There is no doubt what his fate will be. Two murders have been proved against him, and there are numerous unproved ones and hundreds of robberies down to his name. It is, as you say, a long way to send him, but Robensburg is our headquarters, and he will be tried by the military there. But you must be tired and glad to get to bed." Saying this, he showed me to a small bedroom and left me to my slumbers.

I was awakened early by the sound of a bugle, and was soon out to enjoy the fresh air and fine scenery. I was immediately struck by the strong position of the fort, the site on which it was built being admirably adapted for defense. The road, if road it could be called—perhaps pass would be a better word—here ran for a full mile in a kind of glen or gully, lined on either side by lofty and precipitous rocks, which, towering up high on either side, left only a narrow way in the middle. Standing in the center of this gully, you could look along the path about half a mile each way, at which distance it came to a stop, the road suddenly dipping down on one side to Robensburg and on the other toward a forest. It was in the middle of this valley, or rather cutting, that the fort had been built, stretching across the narrow way from one wall to the other, so that, if necessary, the road could be completely blocked and swept by the guns of the fort. In times of peace the fort had a gate left permanently open, allowing travelers to walk right through it and pursue their way to the other side.

My friend the lieutenant soon joined me, and I remarked on the strong position held by the fort. "Yes," said he, smiling, "I think we could give a good account of ourselves before an enemy could pass along the road from end to end," and he pointed to the three guns mounted on each side, commanding the two roads. A large one was in the middle and a smaller one was on each side of it, and very formidable they looked. He said I might leave them at noon, when the escort for the prisoner would be ready. Hardly had he finished speaking when a shout was heard in the fort, followed by the report of a rifle and a babel of cries. The officer rushed down to see what was the matter, I following him closely. Arrived at the square, we found a crowd of soldiers assembled around a man lying on the ground, bleeding profusely from a wound in the shoulder. The officer was quickly told the cause of the tumult. The bandit, while being led out of his cell, preparatory to being marched away had suddenly stabbed a soldier with a hidden knife, and, taking advantage of the surprise he created, had escaped from the fort, though a sentry had fired at him. He was soon descried flying down the road which led to the forest, and several men started in pursuit. The officer was about to follow them when a grizzled veteran touched his shoulder and said a few words to him.

"Are you quite sure you can do it, gunner?" asked the lieutenant. "Perfectly certain, sir," replied the old soldier. "I will lay my life on it she will not fail us at this moment."

"Very well, then," said the lieutenant, "recall the men."

The bugle rang out and the pursuers turned and slowly retraced their steps to the fort.

"After all," he went on, "it is our best chance, for they could never catch him. Just look at the pace he is going at! I would not lose that scoundrel for anything, and if we cannot take him alive we must anticipate his fate and take him dead."

Several men had been potting at the fugitive with their rifles, but without success, so he ordered them to desist, as it was only throwing away ammunition.

Lighting a cigarette, he sat down and calmly watched the ever-lessening form of the brigand. I now went up to him and asked the reason of this strange apathy on the part of the garrison.

"Don't be in a hurry, my friend," replied he, smiling; "we are not so lazy and foolish as doubtless you think. Listen to me." He then explained that just as he was also starting in pursuit of the fugitive the old gunner had told him that there was a far quicker and surer method of arresting him than that of pursuit. The big gun in the center of the rampart on that side had, by constant practice, been trained to throw its projectile exactly in the middle of the narrow path just before it dipped out of sight, and had been kept permanently in that position. "And," the lieutenant went on, "Gunner Muller is ready to swear that a ball or shell thrown from that gun will hit the exact spot, provided the gun has not been shifted. Now, in that case, all we have to do is to wait till our friend there gets on, or near, that spot, and there you are! You see it is impossible for him to turn to the right or left till he gets out of the pass, owing to the precipices on either side. You know, Muller," said he, turning to the gunner, who was standing by, "the right kind of shell for this case?"

"Yes, sir," said the soldier, saluting; "I know the very thing required, and if the rascal is within ten yards' radius of the bursting point he won't gain the end of that path.'

"Good," said the officer; "load!"

The heavy shell was hoisted into the breech, and everything was got ready for the shot. This all happened in much less time than it takes to describe it, and now the man was within eighty yards of the fatal spot. After finding that he was not pursued, he relaxed the speed at which he started from the fort, and was now trotting steadily on toward the desired goal, keeping in the middle of the path, and no doubt congratulating himself on his escape. When within thirty yards of the place he dropped to a leisurely walk, looking round continually to make sure that no one was after him. Once he stopped and, turning round, made what seemed a gesture of contempt at the fort, and, having thus relieved his feelings, walked on again.

Slowly he neared the fatal spot. All on the fort were breathless with suspense and doubt, for it seemed quite possible that the gun might somehow have got shifted since the last practice. Only the old gunner was calm and confident and lovingly eyed his great charge. I was standing with the lieutenant near the gun, and the wall was lined with every man in the fort, eagerly gazing at that small, dark spot moving so slowly on.

As the bandit neared the end of the path the old gunner handed the lanyard of the gun to a subordinate and bade him fire when he lifted his foot. Then, taking a telescope, he directed his gaze on the fugitive. A deadly silence reigned in the fort. I could hear my heart beating plainly, and I believe every man was in an equal tremor of excitement. I half hoped that the man, robber and murderer though he was, might escape.

When would the signal be given? The suspense was becoming unendurable. I looked at Muller—he was gazing through the telescope. Suddenly he kicked out his leg, still keeping his eye to the glass. A vivid flash followed, a deafening roar, which shook the fort, and then a cloud of white smoke obscured everything. When it had cleared away Muller was standing beside my companion, with a look of content on his face.

"I was right, sir," he cried; "he was hit fair."

True enough, nothing was to be seen where the bandit had been. A loud cheer followed the announcement, and the officer shook hands heartily with Muller, and retired to make a report of the matter, while a party was sent to collect the remains of the victim. A few hours later I left the fort with my escort, after a hearty farewell to the commandant. As we passed the fatal spot I shuddered to see unmistakable signs of the accuracy of the shot.—Chambers' Journal.

Not a "Broncho-Buster" from Choice.

Gov. Roosevelt, in speaking once of his experiences in the far West, made this confession: "You know I am not nearly so fond of 'broncho-busting' and riding wild horses as some persons might have you think. It wasn't because I liked that kind of work that I did it. But I always took just what came, and if it happened to be the wildest animal in the bunch I got on, and stayed on, too, for when I got on I made up my mind to stay, and I have yet to see the broncho that could make me give in."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Unawares.

"She came upon him unawares," read the teacher. "Can any little boy or girl tell me what 'unawares' means?" Up went the hand of the youngest pupil. "I know!" he cried, "it's what we wear next to our skins."

HERE'S A SINGLE-WHEEL LAWN MOWER.

Below is illustrated a new pattern of lawn mower, which the inventor claims will run easier than the two-wheeled rotary grass-cutter now in use. The wheel used is similar to the ordinary wheel, except that it is much larger, affording greater traction on the surface of the earth than was possible with the two small wheels, and therefore providing more power for the cutting mechanism. The latter feature consists of a cutter bar like that of a

RECIPROCATING CUTTER BAR.

large mowing machine, with the guards and reciprocating blades complete. By a simple gear arrangement the power is taken from near the center of the traction wheel and delivered to an eccentric, which in turn reciprocates the knife bar. The swath cut is about equal to that cut by the old mower, but the height of the cutter bar can be adjusted to cut the grass close to the ground or at any height desired. The mower has a clutch mechanism which enables the operator to draw it backward without operating the knives, and when not in use the cutter bar can be tilted into a vertical position to facilitate the removal of the machine from one place to another. Fritz Rauber and John A. Lentz, of Eldorado, Kan., have obtained a patent on the machine.

THE NEW FIRST READER

What is the mat-ter here?
The man is chang-ing his mind.

How do you mean?
His friend asked him what he thought of the signs of spring, and just as he said that he nev-er allowed him-him-self to be struck by signs one of them fell.

What have we here?
This is a busi-ness man en-joy-ing a mod-ern con-ven-ience.

Do you mean the tel-e-phone?
Yes.
If it is a con-ven-ience why does he scowl?
Oh, a small de-tail an-noys him.
What is it?
He has been try-ing for twen-ty minutes to get con-nect-ed with a man on the sec-ond floor a-bove.

What is happen-ing here?
The host-ess is serv-ing re-fresh-ments to her guests.

What are the re-freshments?
Lob-ster sal-ad, ca-viare sand-wiches, cof-fee, ice cream and cake.
Mer-cy. Does such food re-fresh any-body?
Oh, yes! It re-fresh-es the mem-o-ry of days when they used to eat green ap-ples, pea-nuts and Christ-mas can-dy.

What is the young man do-ing?
He is a-pol-o-giz-ing to the young la-dy.
What for?

He stepped on her gown and ru-ined it.
Will the a-pol-o-gy mend mat-ters?
O, no! It will cost $40 for an-oth-er skirt and the a-pol-o-gy is not worth a cent.—Chicago Daily News.

The Worm Will Turn.

"Ha! You laugh me to scorn, Reginald de Bugge, but it will be my turn next."

Such language, coming as it did from a humble caterpillar, at first merely amused the audience, until a bright beetle in the gallery recalled the fact that every worm has his turn, and started the applause.—Buffalo Express.

Money in Old Uniforms.

The worn-out uniforms of the British army when sold bring back into the war office treasury close upon $150,000 a year.

Guest, but Not a Customer.

Street—Hullo! Are you a guest here?
Beat—I am, but the hotelkeeper thinks I am a customer.—Indianapolis Press.

There's always room at the top of the greased pole of success.

Failure is one of the things that are spoiled by success.

CZAR'S SAFE REFUGE

SANCTUARY OF SAFETY FOR RUSSIA'S RULER.

Palace of Gatschina Is Kept Continually Under the Strictest of Guard and Protection — Restricted and Unattractive, but Convenient Domain.

The palace of Gatschina cannot be compared with such castles as Versailles, San-souci or Schoenbrun. It has nothing of the artistic embellishment of the one, the historical memories of the other, or the landscape beauty and comfort of the third. Situated in the middle of a wide and desert plain, it has no pretty surroundings, and built without luxury its exterior does not make an imposing impression. Gatschina lies between Tsarskoje-Selo and Krasnoje-Selo, and the roads from each of these places to the imperial palace, which have private court railway stations, are placed under particular supervision, and may not be used except by the court. A high wall incloses the park, in the center of which is the palace, and this wall is protected by patrols, which never leave the outer circle nor the park itself for one moment out of sight. Entrance is only permitted by special order. Though the superintendence is so strict, it is said that the inhabitants of the palace are not, and must not be, aware of it. Their pleasures and comforts are not impaired by it; and all the amusements that could be agreeable to the emperor and his family—drives, hunts, riding and rowing, evening parties, theatrical representations, etc.—can be partaken of. Adjoining the well-tended park is an extensive wood—like the park, surrounded by a wall and guarded. In the park itself are two lake-like basins of water; the palace contains splendid saloons, and two colonnades which afford agreeable promenades in bad weather; all this aids in preventing the inhabitants from feeling anything of the anxious and never-tiring supervision held over them, and the want of more charming surroundings.

Sometimes the royal family inhabit Peterhof, but always return to Gatschina. Peterhof is more magnificent, Oranienbaum prettier, but Gatschina is considered safer and quieter. For many years before the accession of Alexander III., the palace had been unused; he caused it to be restored and comfortably furnished. It has been seldom spoken of and scarcely more was known of it than that the imperial hounds were kept there. The Gatschina race was celebrated, and a dog from the imperial pack was very valuable, but people cared little for the castle and park.

Still Gatschina has its history. Peter the Great made a gift of it to his favorite sister, Natalie; Catherine II. gave it to her favorite Orloff, who furnished it at great expense, and built additional edifices, by which, after the plans of the Italian architect, Rinaldi, it received quite a different form. After Orloff's death the empress rebought it from his family, and gave it to the Archduke Paul, who inhabited it for some length of time. The palace forms a long square, at each corner of which is a stately tower. The dwelling rooms are in three stories. The colonnades run along the sides, and the pillars are of Finland marble. The rooms are not architecturally beautiful, but are adorned with valuable pictures and sculpture from the imperial hermitage in St. Petersburg, from the Anitschkow palace, and from the winter palace. The views are limited by the park and wood, which, however, have been beautifully laid out by the celebrated St. Petersburg landscape gardener.—London Daily News.

INDIAN MAGIC.

It Is Often Beyond the Power of the Wisest to Explain It.

One need not go to the realms of space, or time, or figures, to met with the incomprehensible, says the London Standard. Despite modern science and ingenuity, this word still remains the only applicable epithet for some of the achievements of Indian conjurers. We can smile at the luminous appearance of the beautiful face before which as the revelation of Osiris, the old Egyptians prostrated themselves in awe—for the marvels of the magic lantern are familiar to us; the early existence of gunpowder gives an easy explanation of the oracle's lightning and thunder; the weird harmony of Memnon was merely the result of an ingenious mechanical contrivance.

But shrewd travelers of later date, whose veracity is beyond dispute, tell of much more inexplicable things than these. One of the best known writers on occultism, Jacolliot, has left an account of certain things he saw during his official sojourn in India, which, as they seem to defy explanation, may fairly be classed among things incomprehensible. The performer whom he accidentally met, and who required some persuasion before he would exhibit feats which, he continually affirmed, were the work of other intelligences.

On some sticks fixed upright in flower pots were placed some leaves from a tree, with holes in each sufficiently large to make them fall to the level of the mold. Standing at a considerable distance, the fakir made a gesture with his hands. A slight breeze semed to pervade the room, then the leaves quivered and gradually worked upward on the sticks. Jacolliot placed himself between the flower pots and the operator, placed the sticks in the flooring, and adopted every means he could imagine to frustrate any trickery, but nothing he did made any difference to the movement of the leaves.

The more familiar feat of the seemingly supernatural growth of flowers was utterly eclipsed by another instance vouched for by the same narrator. His own servant brought him a score or so of seeds, from which he selected and marked one. The fakir planted it in a pot of earth muttered some words over it, and fell into a sort of trance, which lasted about thirty minutes. He then awoke, uncovered the pot and discovered a seedling two or three inches high. Jacolliot examined it and found it had sprung from the seed which he had marked. With a touch of a peacock's feather the fakir depressed a balance of a common weighing machine in daily use in the household, though in the other was a weight of twelve stone, and with a distant motion of his hand he made shavings of wood to sink or move in water. Still more marvelous is the description of the manner in which this veritable eastern wizard was able to set at defiance the law of gravity. On this occasion when leaving the room, he paused on the threshold, folding his arms, and, by a simple act of volition, raised himself from the floor and remained poised in the air for some minutes.

INSURANCE FOR DRUGGISTS.

Liability for Losses from Mistakes Is Now Provided For.

One of the latest things in the fidelity and casualty line is to insure druggists against what is called the wrong prescription man. For $15 or $25 a year several companies down town guarantee druggists against damages arising from mistakes in compounding drugs.

The idea of insuring druggists against loss from their own mistakes originated in the belief of a number of leading pharmacists that they were the victims of a gang of rogues who made a practice of pretending that wrong medicines had been given to some member of their families, sometimes with serious results. The gang was partly broken up by the fidelity company, which first assumed the responsibility of protecting druggists at $5 a year each. An officer of this company says that there are fully 1,000 mistakes a year in the compounding of drugs.

"While there are so many genuine mistakes," he continued, "there are many alleged errors in mixing medicines, and some of the complaints are invented for the sole purpose of extracting money from the retail druggists. Our company guarantees to protect druggists against themselves, but our main desire is to prevent fraud on the part of those who want to blackmail one of our clients for something he has not done.

"It is a serious matter to make a mistake in mixing drugs, but it is frequently even more serious to the druggist to have it noised about that such a mistake was made. I have known chemists to be forced out of business by the publicity given to the fact that they made a blunder. Dishonest persons have recognized the fear that druggists have of an exposure of this kind, and have taken advantage of the knowledge.

"Since we undertook to prevent them a number of druggists have confessed to paying big sums to persons who said mistakes were made. I have the names of half a dozen so-called doctors who have aided the gang that was engaged in the business of bleeding chemists.

"Still, there is nothing really remarkable in this protection of druggists. For instance, we have a special insurance for saloon-keepers, guaranteeing them against financial loss through being locked up for violation of the excise law."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

HIS PASSPORT WAS CORRECT.

Russian Police Arrested Tourist at Midnight to Congratulate Him.

A New York tourist writes to a friend in this country the following experience with the Russian police:

"I arrived in Moscow armed with a faultless passport, which I at once gave up to the police, according to regulations. On my third evening in Moscow, at 10 o'clock, a policeman in plain clothes summoned me from the family circle around the samovar.

"At the station we found the officials engaged with another case, which kept us waiting an hour and a half. Meanwhile I had been ransacking my conscience, but could remember no crime that would warrant this midnight arrest. Finally the official at the desk handed me my passport with a smile.

" 'It is quite correct, he said. I waited, wondering what was coming next.

" 'It is all right, I say. You may go,' the officer graciously repeated. Then my anger rose.

" 'Did you arrest me at midnight to tell me that?' I asked.

" 'Certainly. We were obliged to return the passport to you in person within three days. So we had to summon you to-night.'

" 'Good——'

" 'Now, just keep quiet, will you?' said the little official, severely.

" 'Congratulate yourself that your passport has been found correct.'

"I retired, gnashing my teeth. In the ante-chamber I found my policeman, who raised his cap and asked for a pourboire.

" 'What!' I yelled in angry amazement.

" 'But, little father, I took the trouble to conduct you here. Are you not going to give me the price of a glass?'

"I gave it!"

Missouri's Mule.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "The bray of Missouri's indispensable product, the mule, is now heard around the world from Cape Town to Iloilo, and frequently drowns the warring drum beat as it circles the globe."

When a married man goes to see his folks, his wife looks for signs upon his return that they have Poisoned His Mind.

JUDGE DISCREDITS WOMEN'S EVIDENCE

Chicago Jurist Sets Aside a Verdict Secured by Testimony of Fair Sex.

"I am averse to accepting the decision of the jury as final in this case, especially so as that decision was based largely upon the testimony of women. The testimony of one written document is of more weight as evidence than the oral testimony of a dozen witnesses, particularly when women are concerned as witnesses. Though women are undoubtedly upon a higher moral plane than are men they are not as reliable upon the witness stand. It seems that women are of a more imaginative nature than men, and, though it is no doubt unintentional, they come to believe as true what they at first only imagine and maintain their belief in spite of all evidence against it."

Upon the grounds cited in the foregoing statement of personal opinion Judge Arba N. Waterman, of Chicago, ignored the verdict of a jury and granted a new trial.

JUDGE ARBA N. WATERMAN.

Judge Waterman, reluctant to accept the finding of the jury as final, did not enter the judgment in accordance with the verdict at the time the latter was given and after some reflection decided that the defendant, having been denied justice, was entitled to a new trial before less susceptible jurors. The members of women's clubs and even his associates on the bench denounced Judge Waterman's slurs on the sex. The statement caused a sensation, and both women and men of national reputation assert that Judge Waterman has made a serious mistake.

SANTA TERESA,

The Wonderful Magnetic Healer and Heroine of Mexico.

Santa Teresa, the Mexican Yaqui heroine, now in Europe, is said to be possessed of remarkable healing power, by which she has performed miraculous cures on persons afflicted with all kinds of diseases. She was accused of exciting the Yaqui Indians against the Mexican government, but made her escape into the United States. She drifted to California, where she amazed many people by her wonderful healing power. Teresa is 28 years old. She was born at Sinaloa, of Spanish ancestry. She discovered her power to heal when a little girl. Her first cure was of an old woman, one of whose legs had been rendered useless by paralysis. Teresa rubbed the member a few times and every symptom of the malady disappeared. Soon after this she was attacked by an insane young man, whom she struck in the head in defending herself. The blow from her hand sobered the man, and a few gentle rubbings entirely cured him. At San Francisco Teresa met the family of Charles Owens, a wealthy merchant, to whom she was introduced by C. P. Rosencranz. The little son of Mr. Rosencranz had been suffering from blindness and partial paralysis, and it is alleged that he was completely cured by the hands of the Mexican senorita. When Mr. Owens and his family decided to go to Europe this spring they invited the young heroine-healer to accompany them. She will display her powers on the continent.

SANTA TERESA.

FIRST GAME OF CHESS.

Its Supposed Origin and Some of Its Famous Votaries.

Among the most antiquated of games is chess, which the oldest Persian and Arabic authorities state to be of Indian origin. We find the game specifically referred to in Sanskrit literature 200 years before the birth of Christ.

Enthusiasts to-day might deem the methods then in vogue somewhat primitive, the board usually called an "eight square" to distinguish it from the board on which parchisi or backgammon was played. In the earliest known attempt at romance in Indian literature the "Harsacarita," there is a punning passage, which reads: "Under this monarch * * * only bees: quarrel in collecting dews (dues); the only feet cut off are those in meter; only chess boards teach the position of the four members." That was written in the first half of the seventh century.

There is a Persian tradition to the effect that an Indian sovereign sent a Persian monarch the game of chess between 531 and 579 A. D. By way of returning the compliment the latter King sent the former the game of ward or backgammon.

The game was introduced to the Flowery land as comparatively recently as the sixth century (A. D.). It was probably first known in Spain in the tenth century, for in the eleventh we already find it a popular amusement.

At the beginning of the twelfth it began to be known in this country, as well as in France and Germany; and it unfortunately has to be recorded that at the close of the century it had become a favorite gambling game all over the continent of Europe. Many men who have figured prominently in the pages of the world's history were passionately fond of the game. Perhaps the most noted example of this was Louis XIII., who, though he hated games of chance so much that he would not allow them to be played at his court, was nevertheless so amazingly keen on chess that he played even while riding in his carriage.

It is interesting to record in this connection that each man was provided with a pin at its foot which, being stuck into a padded chess board, resisted the joltings of the royal vehicle.

John Frederick, Elector of Hanover, proved that the ruling passion was strong in death. He had been made prisoner in 1547 by Charles V., and was playing chess with Ernest of Brunswick, his fellow captive, when he got the news that he was condemned to die. He merely made a few remarks on the irregularity of the Emperor's proceedings and coolly went on with his game. On winning it he expressed his keen satisfaction; then he betook himself to the religious exercise befitting one in his unenviable situation.—London Express.

Beating an Avalanche.

One of the most exciting Alpine adventures on record was Mr. Tuckett's race with an avalanche on the Eiger Glacier in 1871. He was ascending the glacier with two friends and a guide. Says Travel:

The glacier sloped somewhat steeply, and on the upper part, above the climbers, a mass of loose, freshly fallen snow had collected. Suddenly the travelers heard a thundering noise, and perceived a huge mass of snow and ice sliding down toward them. They could only try to reach the rocks at the side of the glacier, hoping to do so before the avalanche should sweep them away. Through the knee-deep snow they ran for their lives.

"I remember," said Mr. Huckett, "being struck with the idea that it seemed as if the avalanche were sure of its prey, and wished to play with us for a while. At one moment it let us imagine that we had gained on it; and the next, with mere wantonness of vindictive power, it suddenly rolled out a vast volume of grinding blocks and whirling snow, as if to show us that it could outflank us any moment it chose.

"Nearer and nearer it came, its front a mighty wave about to break. It aimed straight at us, swift, deadly, implacable. The next instant we saw no more. A wild confusion of whirling snow and fragments of ice, a frozen cloud, swept over us, entirely concealing us from one another. But still we were untouched, and still we ran.

"Another half second, and the mist parted. There lay the body of the monster, whose head was still careering away at lightning speed far below us, motionless, rigid, harmless."

Powerful Guns for the British Navy.

Without any fuss or advertisement some of the most powerful guns of the time are being prepared for the British navy. The gun in question is the new 9.2-inch, which is to be carried by the armored cruisers now being built. A feature of the gun is that it is being placed in a hydraulic mounting, this in itself being a big advance over older methods. A big steel hood also encloses the gun's crew, who work in an impenetrable shell of armor. When mounted in the Cressy, for which the gun described is intended, no part below the bottom of the hood will be seen above deck. This hood is six inches thick in front and four inches thick in the rear. Admission to its interior is obtained through a narrow door, which closes an aperture only just wide enough for a man to squeeze through. The hood weighs about 50 tons, the gun is 31 feet long, has a range of 15 miles, and will also be used in coast defense.

Music Lovers.

Enthusiatic Admirer of Sig. Pazzamano (who has been pounding away for nearly half an hour)—"What an artist, isn't he? Such verve! Such finish!"

Fair American (bored)—"Well, I'll allow the verve's there all the time; and I'm just praying the finish'll come soon."—Punch.

Geographic Centers.

If the world be divided into land and water hemispheres, London is the center of the land and New Zealand of the water.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 24 1901

IRRIGTION ITEMS.

THE PRESIDENT AND IRRIGATION.

The transition from barren alkali wastes to scenes of rich vegetation and luxuriant growth, the result of irrigation, must have impressed the President and his party with not only the great productivity of irrigated land, but with the significance of the word "irrigation" to the western country.

In viewing the fertile valleys of the southwest; rich from the fruits of the orchards and the crops from the fields, and dotted with prosperous homes and thriving towns, where a few years ago barren plains starved the cactus and the suge brush, did Mr. McKiuley realize that the reclamation of the arid West carries with it the creation of a great and populous empire within our own territory? The wonderful irrigated belts of West are but an earnest of the transformation of this region, which would follow the inauguration of a policy of national reclamation by which the flood-waters now wasted would be saved for the use of the farmer.

It is hoped that the President, on his trip, has arrived at an appreciation of the question which of all others is most vital to the people of the arid region, namely, water.

DESTITUTE INDIANS.

Due to Lack of Water Supply.

A recent Arizona dispatch states that the Gila river on the Sacaton reservation is again dry, and this being the source of irrigation no grain will be harvested by the Pima Indians. Great destitution the dispatch states, will ensue, and Government aid will be required to relieve the situation.

This was the proposition which Congress was asked to take up last session but refused. For centuries—as far back as we have any record—these Indians had grown their irrigated crops, one of the few Indian tribes which had never cost the United States Government a moment of anxiety. Some years ago the white settlers began to divert the waters of the Gila river above the lands of the Pima Indians; they were even encouraged to do so by the Government. There has not been enough water for both, and as the Indians are not citizens but only wards of the Government, their rights have been totally neglected, and for several years past, as more and more water has been taken out above, their crops have been practically absolute failures.

Congress was asked at its recent session to make some permanent provision whereby the Pimas could be restored their birthright—given back the water stolen from them—through the construction of a storage reservoir along lines approved by Government experts, but no action could be secured. So the Indians are going on retrograding, being forced to become beggars, thieves, and Government paupers, where once they owned their own farms, reared their own families, and had their own tribal government. It is hoped by every one familiar with the subject that Congress will see the justice, wisdom, and absolute economy of making these Indians self-sustaining through substantial irrigation construction.

Large Irrigation Construction.

The government of India is undertaking some irrigation works which will add large areas of reclaimed land to the many millions of acres which the British government has already placed under irrigation. The total cost of this present development will be somewhat upwards of forty millions of dollars. The water used is the melted snows from the great Himalayan range.

Sugar From Water.

Henry Oxnard, who may be said to be the original beet sugar man in the United States, says National Irrigation for May states that sugar beets reach their highest degree of perfection, commercially, under irrigation. In sugar content, purity, and yield per acre the greatest excellence is produced by giving the crop the moisture needed at just the right time. The sugar-beet industry in this country is a young giant, and the irrigated beet area is rapidly increasing.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

When a mine has become forfeit by reason of failure to do assessment work annually, all the improvements are forfeited with it, and the mining claim being relocated, the claimants have the right to the improvements. A mill would be an improvement that would become forfeit. If the mill which had been used in connection with the mine was built on a separate millsite location it would not become forfeit by failure to do assessment work on the mine, and could not be located or claimed with the mine. The mill on a millsite claim is the property of the builders till it is abandoned. The payment of taxes is evidence that it is not abandoned.—Mining and Scientific Press.

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FOR THE
INDEPENDENT
INDEPENDENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the New Stevens Pitch Company will be held at the office of said company in the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County California, at 2 o.clock P M., May 25th, 1901, for the election of officers, and for such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting.

P. W. FORBES.
Secretary.

Dated May 3rd, 1901.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
May 8, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 15, 1901, viz.:

WILLIAM H. MITCHELL,
for the N E ¼ Sec. 23, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Houle, Michael Mcsweeny, Omie I. Mairs, Thomas Webb, all of Independence, Cal

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

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MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, makes close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

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IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

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USES
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HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND
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HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

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ALLLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.

—x—

D. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf D. I. MAIRS

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate.

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Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

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INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

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LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST
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Reasonable Prices.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF
General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND W
GUARANTEE THE
QUALITY
OF OUR GOODS

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Of Massachusetts

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A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

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GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

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Inquire at this office

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.
{SEAL}
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at a regular meeting of said Board on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.
Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL}
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed)
ORDINANCE No. 71
Filed Jan. 8, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, on the road district in the County of Inyo State of California between the first day of March 1901 and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April in the year A. D. 1861 and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL}
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL}
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 72.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 3.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict therewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same in the Inyo Independent a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL}
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL}
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 24 1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending May 23, 1901:

Highest barometer	29 822	22
Lowest "	29.593	17
Highest temperature	87.2	17
Lowest "	39 5	21
Mean "	73 0	
Average dew point	20 9	
Average humidity	23 2	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	37 S W	11
No. clear days	3	
No part cloudy days	5	
No. cloudy days	2	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.06	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete 4 44
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3 40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 39 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0 90
" 1899 1900 3 58
" 1900-1901 5.08

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898

Real Estate Transfers.

Jas. P. Thomas to L. P Yandell 80 acres of land near Bishop—$10.

J. G. and F. A. Birchim to W. D. Roberts—80 acres of land in Round Valley—$10.

D A. Bradshaw and wife to Mabel G. Bradshaw—Tract 11 of Keough addition to Bishop—$10.

M. C. Hall and wife to R. M. Johnson—Lot 8 in Block E of Academy addition to Bishop—$75.

Rhoda L. Kelty and husband to J Walter Hanby—House and lot in Bishop—$500.

Tracy N. Stebbins to Mrs. Emily B. Flint—Group of mines near Ballarat—$80,000.

Hillside Water Co. to J. N Yandell—40 acres of land near Bishop—$10.

J. B Hicks to R A. Brown—20 acres of oil land near Olancha—$10.

J. B. Hicks to R P. Jones—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$10.

F. I. Syertson to D. J Smith—20 acres oil land near Olancha—$1.

F. M. Reynolds to C. W. Graves—60 acres oil land near Olanch—$20.

BORN.

MOORE—In Independence, May 20, 1901, to the wife of Walter B. Moore—a son.

CARRASCO—In Lone Pine, May 8, 1901, to the wife of Cristobal Carrasco—a daughter.

Skip Reynolds has been prospecting for a cayenne pepper tree.

Julian Fibeshuiz will leave to-morrow morning on a visit to San Francisco.

Mrs. McKinley is improving steadily and is now reported to be out of danger.

Mrs. A O Collins, of Black Canyon, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Bertrand Rhine.

President Thompson, of the Reward mine, accompanied by Messrs. Parker and Lister were visitors in Independence Wednesday.

Wells Barnes came in from his mine a few days ago He reports having about 70 tons of good milling ore on the dump and plenty more in sight.

James Jenkins, of Georges Creek, has purchased a new buggy. The young ladies of that vicinity would do well to cultivate his acquaintance.

M Arton, of Keeler, is in this city, having come up from there yesterday morning. Mike is a little under the weather and comes for medical assistance.

J. J. Gunn, who has been operating his mine at Modoc for the past six months, is now at his home here. His brother, Tom Gunn, came in with him for a brief visit.

Miss Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gunn, who has been attending a seminary in Santa Rosa during the past year, returned to her home in Independence on Monday evening last.

Arthur A. Shirley, of Bishop, visited Independence this week on business connected with his father's estate. His mother, Mrs. Amelia Shirley, has been appointed administratrix

There is inquiry being made by Los Angeles parties looking toward a telephone line from Independence, Bishop and other valley localities. We should like to see this accomplished.

Mr and Mrs. Fred Schabbell returned last Saturday morning from their visit to Los Angeles during the Fiesta and the visit of our President. Mr. Schabbell does not like the Los Angeles climate, he having suffered with rheumatism all the time he was there. No place like Inyo.

Deputy District Attorney Ben H. Yandell expects to leave for Ballarat on Saturday afternoon, being called there to prosecute two criminal cases which are set for May 28th. The exact nature of the cases is not known, but it is thought the arrests are the result of a "scrap" among the boys some five or six weeks ago.

This office received on Wednesday last a large bouquet of beautiful roses, sweet peas, pinks, pansies, and numerous other varieties of flowers that we do not know the name of, from Mrs Bertrand Rhine. Mrs. Rhine takes great interest in the culture of flowers of different kinds, having as many as 150 varieties in her flower garden. She takes delight in her work, and is always pleased to present people with flowers who appreciate them.

Are we going to celebate the Fourth of July?

S. E. Vermilyea, Esq., of Bishop, was attending Superior Court on Tuesday last.

Louis Joseph, a merchant of Big Pine, was here for a couple of days during the week.

Forest Supervisor Price returned from the southern portion of his district a few days ago.

Mrs P. W. Forbes and children returned from a visit to relatives at Bishop on Friday last.

A O and Charles Collins were down from Black Canyon on Monday on business at the Land Office.

It has been cloudy, cold and threatening rain for the past three days. Indications are favorable for rain to-night.

Elias and Robt. Blake, S. J. and Henry McMurry and George Reinhtckle were down from Big Pine on Monday last.

Robert O'Neal and J. White Smith, Esqs., were down from Bishop in the early part of the week on Superior Court business.

P. W. Forbes, Esq., returned from San Francisco Thursday morning, where he had been attending a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Norman Mairs started this morning with a band of cattle for Long valley, Mono county, where they will be pastured during the summer months.

Sixty thousand machinists in the United States are out on a strike. Sixty-five hundred are out in San Francisco. They are asking for shorter hours and more pay.

Only land believed to be of a non-mineral character can be located and patented as mill site. But if, after patent, a vein is discovered upon it, the patent is not invalidated.—L. A. Mining Review.

Vernon Smith, of Big Pine, passed through here on Monday last on his way to Lone Pine after a county road-grader, which will be used to better the condition of the roads in the vicinity of Big Pine.

The rain storm on Monday last on the other side of the mountains did considerable damage to hay and cherries in the bay counties. The weather bureau notes that rain has fallen only five times on May 20, since 1852.

Wm. Rowan passed through here yesterday morning with 26 work horses, on his way from Bishop to Los Angeles. There were a fine looking lot of animals and will no doubt bring the owner handsome returns.

A habitue of the tenderloin district in Truckee, by the name of Devlin, who failed to heed the warning of the "601" of that place, was taken from the jail by sixty masked men, given a coat of tar and feathers, and put on the first train leaving the town.

The State Supreme Court last Monday handed down an opinion sustaining the judgment of the lower court in the case Angus vs. Craven. The decision is, in effect, that the deeds alleged to be held by Mrs. Nettie R. Craven to portions of the property of James G Fair are invalid.

William Arcularius will leave for Mason valley, Nevada, to-morrow morning, where he has secured a contract for hauling freight for the Excelsior and Bluestone Copper Companies. He will ship his six wagons and 30 head of mules by rail to Wabusba.

Rev. J. J. Pardee, who left here about eighteen months on account of ill health has lately gone to Virginia City to fill the Methodist pastorate there. Mr. Pardee will attend the Methodist Conference which meets at Big Pine in August next, and will then visit his many friends in this vicinity.

Miss Lucy Harper, who taught the Taboose school this year, will visit relatives here for a few weeks before departing for her home in Virginia City, Nev Miss Harper has taught the Taboose school for three successive terms and has given eminent satisfaction. She will return again next term.

The "O Be Joyful" group of mines in the Panamint mining district, near Ballarat, was sold by Tracy N. Stebbins to Mrs. Emily B. Flint of Los Angeles, for $80,000. Eighty dollars worth of revenue stamps were on the deed. This is the largest mining deal that has taken place in Inyo county for many moons.

The population of Los Angeles based upon the number of names in the new City Directory to be soon issued, is estimated at 119,000 for the year 1900. This estimate is made upon the very conservative allowance of two and one-half residents to each name in the directory. If that is not sufficiently conservative we would like to know what conservative means.—L. A. Mining Review.

Frank Golden and R T. Hofer returned from Tonopah on Thursday. They are enthusiastic in their reports of the new camp, and assert that most of the leasers are taking out ore richer than ever On Thursday of last week they saw that Henry Cutting took out ore valued at $3,000 Mr Cutting's shaft is 64 feet deep—the deepest in the camp—and his success gives additional vigor to his neighbors. Messrs Hofer and Golden bought an interest in several leases.—Walker Lake Bulletin.

Agatized and Petrified Woods

The Tombstone, Ariz., Prospector says: "It is stated that the Pan-American Exposition exhibit of agatized and petrified woods from the stone forests of Arizona will be the most extensive display of the kind ever attempted. Sections of large trees, sound and perfect from bark to heart, will be shown, the hardness of which is only three degrees from that of a diamond. Steel cannot scratch them nor ink stain them."

ORIGIN OF THE BUFFALO ORDER.

There has been considerable speculation as to the origin of the Order of Buffaloes. The whole scheme is of course, an advertisement for the Pan-American Exposition, which opened in Buffalo on May 1, but even this fact may be news to the public as well as to some members of the order.

But the great question of the hour is: "Who started the thing?"

The origin of the order is a matter of dispute. One story is that a number of citizens of Hamilton, Canada, who were forming a club to go to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, hit upon the idea. Another is that the responsibility rests with a number of railroad passenger agents who thought it would be a good way to advertise the exposition. And there are others.

The question: "Are you a Buffalo?" is asked oftener than any other one just now. That is the question a Buffalo asks when he is looking for a victim to initiate.

The correct affirmative answer can only be given by a true Buffalo, one who has been invested with the secrets of the Order of Buffaloes and received into one of the numerous herds which roam the plains of the western continent. The initiation is humorous in the extreme and once a member you are anxious to get your friends to join.

This club, whose members are of all ages, sexes and conditions, has only been in existence a short time, but already boasts a membership of millions, and includes in its herds all grades of humanity, from ex-presidents to bootblacks—in fact everyone who has at any time had the sum of 11 cents.

This is the only requirement, and it is here that the joke comes in. For the prospective candidate seldom has the exact amount, and tenders anywhere from 20 cents to twenty dollars, when asked for his fee, with the result that he is out just that amount, being blandly told that "Buffaloes never give change." In an irrepressible spirit of emulation and retaliation the new made bison proceeds to work the same game, and thus countless additions are made to "The Buffalo Club."—Ex.

Hanged at San Quentin.

E. V. Methever, the man who murdered Miss Dorothy McKee at Long Beach in July, 1899, was hanged for the crime at San Quentin. While no one here seems to remember Methever, his family were residents of San Bernardino county and were well known. At the time the murder was committed, Methever was 61 years of age, and the killing was the outgrowth of an insanely jealous love for Miss McKee.

Miss McKee's parents owned a bakery at Long Beach, and Methever lived next door. The young girl naturally felt sorry for the old man, who was leading a lonely life, and was accustomed to chat with him occasionally when passing by. [illegible] violently in love with the girl, but could gain no sign of a return of affection from her, and it was this fact that induced the murder.

On the evening of July 25, 1899, Miss McKee was out bicycle riding with Mrs. A. C. Scudder and Isaiah Baker on the beach. On their way home after a short spin, Methever met them and deliberately knocking Miss McKee from her wheel, drew a revolver and shot her three times, after which he attempted to end his own life with a fourth shot, but succeeded only in causing an ugly wound.

He was tried for and convicted of the murder, the sentence being death, and although every effort has been made to induce the Governor to commute it, the only result was the postponement of the carrying out of the sentence from last October until last Thursday, when he was hanged.—Weekly Times-Index.

The Hassayampa Legend.

Here is how the Mining Reporter of Denver good humoredly presents the case:

"The most remarkable statements are appearing in all the mining journals of the country (Mining Reporter included) as to the recent discoveries of gold ore in the vicinity of Wickenburg, Arizona. In considering these the reader should not forget that this town is located on the shores of the ever dry Hassayampa River, a stream whose waters, when obtainable, are believed by many (even among Arizonians) to produce a very astonishing effect upon the moral nature of those who quench their thirst therein. To put the matter courteously, it is said that all who drink of the Hassayampa acquire at once and retain forever thereafter a distaste for the truth, and an inability to adhere to it even in the ordinary affairs of life The region is an arid and warm one, where the ice cream tree does not flourish nor the soda water tuber grow. Even empty beer bottles are scarce. As a consequence, practically everyone who has been there has become in due time thirsty, and has absorbed more or less of the subtile Hassayampa liquid. Thus Arizonans in general, and particularly citizens of Prescott and Phoenix (the two nearest cities to the dangerous locality), have become thoroughly inoculated with the virus of the waters and need watching. . . ."

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

CIVIL.

May 21, 1901.

E. H. Blake, plaintiff, vs. Henry Utter, defendant—Cause tried and taken under advisement by the Court.

PROBATE.

May 23, 1901.

In re estate Henry Shirley, deceased—Amelia Shirley appointed administratrix with bond fixed at $4,500.

In re estate C. B. Rawson, deceased—Petition to sell all of the personal property granted.

Lieu Lands.

Lieu lands are lands which may be taken in exchange for, or which are taken in exchange for, other lands to which for specified reasons the U. S. Government finds it desirable to regain its title after a private claim has attached by operation of law. In some cases a designated reservation has been made to provide lieu lands for possible exchangers who have land the government wants. This land—reserved to become "lieu" land—can only be agricultural land. Mining claims are located on it. It does not become "lieu" land till taken by some claimant in exchange. Until title is confirmed it is locatable if a mine be discovered on it. Generally one having the right to "lieu" land is granted the right to select it anywhere in the public domain not otherwise claimed or occupied. The selected land then becomes "lieu" land. It is subject to location if a discovery of mineral of value be made on it. The mere selection in exchange would not protect the exchanger in the ownership of a tract of land to which he could not get agricultural patent directly under the homestead laws.—Mining and Scientific Press.

For Sale or Rent.

House of six large rooms on the Main street, Independence, furnished or unfurnished, Three lots, fruits and berries of all kinds. Hot and cold water in house. Bath room, pantry and closet.

Will rent for a long period or sell on the installment plan. Terms, reasonable.

Apply to
CHAS. WALTER,
Independent Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP - - - - Cal

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.
L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 29, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 8th, 1901, viz: Isabella Jenkins, nee Savoie. H. E. 8.5 for the N W ¼ N E ¼, E ½ N W ¼ N E ¼ S W ¼ Sec 14. T 14 S. R 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Glade, Fritz Strohmeyer, Charles Skinner, John Meyer, all of Theebe, Inyo Co., Cal

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 3, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on June 8th, 1901, viz: Abbie Wilcox, formerly Abbie Putman, for the N E ¼, S W ¼, N ½ S E ¼, and S E ¼ S E ¼, Sec. 10, T 12 S., R 31 E, M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. W. Wright, Mrs. J. W. Wright, of Independence, Cal., James Jones and A. W. H. Smith, of Tinemaha, Inyo County, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1901:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,309 17
School Fund	$5,538 23	
Gen. Expense Fund	1,422 87	
Salary "	3,633 84	
Bridge "	536 14	
Hospital "	779 45	
Road District No. 1 Fund	422 24	
" " " 2 "	282 25	
" " " 3 "	383 90	
" " " 4 "	128 50	
" " " 5 "	151 00	
General Road "	35 75	
	13,309 17	13,309 17
Total County indebtdness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55
Cash in treasury	11 301 54	
Remaining indebtedness	49 968 01	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.

J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed April 3, 1901.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1901.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1901

RECIEIPTS.

Jan. 1	To cash on hand	$16,682 05	
7	cash from A M Given, tax col	90 00	
	W W Yandell, Co assessor	15 30	
	A M Given, tax col fees	8 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees	69 25	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 05	
	14 I P Yaney, (Coroner)	5 00	
	T H Woodworth, fines	7 40	
	George McIntyre, Int State Land	41 80	
	Thos J Kirk, State School	6,758 55	
		23,705 40	
Feb 9	A M Given, Tax col	1,297 50	
	M Given, Tax Col. fees	35 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	1 50	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees	20 50	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	66 65	
	J J Stewart, sale of pland	3 00	
	James Jones, sale of plank	1 60	
	Mrs C Delaney, Int on State land	8 00	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on State land	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	5 60	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	11 20	
	W H Murray, Int. on state lrnd	22 40	
		25,214 75	
Mar 3	A M Given tax col.	392 62	
	A M Given, Tax col. fees	12 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff, fees	24 70	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees	72 55	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees	63 50	
	Wm M Hatfield, on redempton	50 19	
7	F Shine, on redmtn	89 86	
25	J G Birchim, Int. on state land	32 00	
	J G Birchim, Int. on swamp land	15 68	
26	J A Donlon, rdmptn	18 86	
		25,986 71	

DISBURSEMENTS

Jan.	Salary Fund	1 583 88	
	Hospital	694 45	
	Bridge	532 64	
	Valley Seal Bond	64 0	
	Poleta Schl Bond	32 00	
	Road Dist, No. 1	386 62	
	" " " 2	285 2	
	" " " 3	383 90	
	" " " 4	128 50	
	" " " 5	151 0	
	General Road	35 75	
	General Expense	1 260 96	
	Bishop School	275 55	
	Big Pine	2 5	
	Irving	94 50	
	Keeler	195 00	
	Lone Pine	189 22	
	Milton	70 00	
	Riverside	144 75	
	Round Valley	140 00	
	Union	12 80	
	Valley	7 50	
	Warm Spring	137 15	
	Milton Library	3 40	
		6 809 12	
Feb.	By Salary Fund	1 024 98	
	Hospital	45 00	
	Road Dist No 1	35 62	
	Bridge	3 50	
	General Expense	165 21	
	Bishop School	252 00	
	Big Pine	160 0	
	Darwin	72 50	
	Fish Spring	68 00	
	Irving	94 50	
	Keeler	27 88	
	Lone Pine	75 00	
	Milton	98 50	
	Poleta	126 0	
	Panamint	160 00	
	Round Valley	88 10	
	Riverside	1 45	
	Station	238 90	
	Taboose	61 50	
	Union	80 00	
	Valley	4 00	
	Warm Springs	79 20	
	Bishon Library	92 00	
	Big Pine "	7 67	
	Irving "	20 15	
	Lone Pine "	8 36	
		9 839 14	
Mar	By Salary Fund	1 024 98	
	General Ex. F'd	56 70	
	Hospital	40 00	
	County Bond	1 500 00	
	Bishop School Bond	253 50	
	Big Pine	376 25	
	Fish Springs	68 00	
	Irving	240 00	
	Independence	285 00	
	Keeler	132 90	

OFFICIAL.

Lone Pine	210 00
Milton	70 00
Panamint	80 00
Round Valley	70 00
Riverside	70 35
Station	64 75
Taboose	60 00
Union	160 00
Warm Spring	75 00
Union Lib ary F'd	8 60
Cash on hand	11 301 54
	25 986 71 25 986 71

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

April 1, 1901.

Salary Fund		539 33
General Expense	1 137 07	
State General	323 77	
Hospital	583 54	
County bond		621 64
General road	923 40	
Road District No 1	227 96	
" " " 2	480 67	
" " " 3	608 09	
" " " 4	429 49	
" " " 5	171 80	
Unapportioned county	189 88	
Road Poll tax	91 20	
Bridge	76 10	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County School Fund		653 69
Property tax	814 23	
Swamp & Overfld Ld	15 68	
Various school funds:		
Bishop	334 17	
Big Pine	411 16	
Panamint	67 75	
Fish Spring	193 95	
Irving	3 3 67	
Independence	210 61	
Keeler	62 07	
Lone Pine	586 01	
Milton	115 91	
Poleta	184 22	
Round Valley	156 48	
Riverside	118 79	
Station	75 76	
Taboose	2 0 56	
Union	162 92	
Valley	474 71	
Warm Spring	98 74	
Darwin	248 30	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	14 32	
Big Pine	12 58	
Fish Springs	01	
Irving	37 65	
Independence	19 07	
Keeler	35 63	
Lone Pine	53 87	
Milton	3 49	
Poleta	22 19	
Round Valley	44 73	
Riverside	9 65	
Station	29 35	
Taboose	11 80	
Union	13 13	
Valley	11 46	
Warm Springs	38 59	
Darwin	9 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	19 22	
Big Pine " " "	753 18	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	72 34	
Poleta " "	7 30	
Valley " "	7 87	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	69 78	
Bishon school special	5 13	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,269 29	
Estates	149 67	
Cash on hand		11 301 54
	13 116 20	13 116 20

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

J E. MERONEY
Clerk
By W. O. Meroney, Depty Clerk.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

Filed April 3, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Auditor.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the Administratrix at the late residence of said F D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORNES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2 1901
"	March 30 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	Augus 24 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,
SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to

PETER McGANN,
Near Camp Independence, Cal.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:40 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	122	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	135	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	159	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	177	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	231	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:35 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:29 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:23 a m
Reno	Ar 8:26 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

The Change of Life

Is the most important period in a woman's existence. Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are symptoms of a dan-

MRS. JENNIE NOBLE.

gerous, nervous trouble. Those hot flashes are just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

It builds up the weakened nervous system, and enables a woman to pass that grand change triumphantly.

"I was a very sick woman, caused by Change of Life. I suffered with hot flushes, and fainting spells. I was afraid to go on the street, my head and back troubled me so. I was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MRS. JENNIE NOBLE, 5010 Keyser St., Germantown, Pa.

Faults In Decoration.

"The great fault," says a decorator who has the courage of his art, "that I find in the average home is its conglomerateness. This begins with the walls, that ought to be flowered and spotty about one time in a hundred and which are so 99 times in the same count. A safe rule to be followed by the rank and file of furnishers is that of plain walls. The spotty effects are sure to creep in before the furnishings are done and are less inartistic if against a plain background.

"We still get too much in our houses, forgetting every day the important basic principle of successful furnishing—viz, the useful thing beautiful in its suggestion of service and the beautiful thing really artistically beautiful and then not interfered with. A bit of delicate ivory carving has no place against a massive vase of Egyptian pottery. Use one or the other and leave either to work out unmolested its work of pleasing effect. A jumble of woods and materials, too, in fittings and furniture is detestable. Oak, cherry, marble, onyx and wicker in designs of colonial, empire and half a dozen other periods mingled suggest discord and restlessness rather than the harmony and peace that should be in every room."—Buffalo Express.

GARFIELD TEA, the medicine that purifies the blood and cleanses the system, brings good health to all who use it. It is made from herbs. Druggists sell it.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough-Balsam.

The prompt use of a pure stimulant has saved many a human life. Old Gilt Edge Whiskey is pure. Sold by all first-class dealers. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors for U.S.A.

Really a man loves all women, but one at a time.

A Cough, Pneumonia, Weakened Lungs, Consumption.

It's a short story; but stop at the first chapter by using

Acker's English Remedy

It will cure your cough at once and prevent Pneumonia. It will heal your sore lungs and will positively cure Consumption. But what is the use of getting to that stage?

"I always reccommend ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY for coughs and lung trouble. It is the best medicine I have handled in my 14 years experience. It has cured every case where tried."

A. B. COOK, Druggist, Bellefontaine, O.

Write to us for testimonials and free illustrated book on Consumption.

Sold at 25c, 50c and $1.00 a bottle. If you are not satisfied return the bottle to your druggist, and get your money back. W. H. Hooker & Co., Proprs., Buffalo, N. Y

Consumption Cured.

For the treatment of Consumption and diseases of the throat, call on or write for literature and report of cases

KOCH INSTITUTE,

431½ So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

IF CLAIMANTS FOR PENSION write to NATHAN BICKFORD, WASHINGTON, D. C., they will receive quick replies. B. 5th N H Vols Staff 20th Corps. Prosecuting Claims Since 1875.

SUMMER is BEST TIME to CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption

Our remedy is GUARANTEED; $1.00. P. O. Box 973

W. H. SMITH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

DANCED WITH THE QUEEN.

The Only American Who Ever Obtained that Coveted Honor.

"Richard, I am told thee has been dancing with the queen. I do hope, my son, thee will not marry out of meeting."

The good, old-fashioned quaker simplicity and distrust of royalty were never better exhibited than in these words of the mother of the late Richard Vaux. They were her first greeting to him on his return home from the court of St. James after his memorable exploit at the court ball in Buckingham palace, when he attained the distinction of being the only American who ever danced with Queen Victoria.

It was in 1837. Mr. Vaux's position as secretary to Mr. Stevenson, United States minister to the court of St. James, was in itself a noteworthy one, and brought him at once into social prominence in London, but his exceptional personal attributes, his brilliancy of conversation, charm of person, exquisite manners, elegance of diction and gallantry of carriage made him the beau ideal of a court cavalier and a welcome guest in the houses of the nobility, where he was received and welcomed with open arms, says the Philadelphia Press. No one, therefore was greatly surprised in court circles when it became known that the young queen had singled him out for a signal honor, and had commanded that he attend the court ball at Buckingham palace, which was to be given in honor of her coronation.

When, however, the night of the ball arrived, and the "queen's cotillon" set was formed, and the guests beheld Richard Vaux, arrayed in his brilliant court costume, take his place in it, a position that was supposed to be reserved for royalty alone, there was surprise and excitement indeed. Then the music struck up and the gallant young American threaded his way through the intricacies of the royal dance, bearing himself with an air of grace and confidence that was wonderful to behold. The queen was seen to smile in gracious approval as he took her hand and led her through the evolutions of the dance. And there was not a man present who would not have given a coronet to win so coveted a distinction.

After that Mr. Vaux's career was a series of brilliant social triumphs. In his candidacy for congress, in 1890, certain voters in his district resented his having danced with the queen of England, and used the fact against him as a reflection on his democracy.

"Four-Leaved Clover" is the title of the new novel on which the author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland" is at work.

Mrs. Voynich's novel," "Jack Raymond," will be ready for publication in England soon. The author of "The Gadfly" has preserved a long silence, and it is to be hoped that her second book will prove a worthy successor to the earlier work.

George Moore is trying a rather remarkable experiment. He has rewritten his novel, "Evelyn Innes," and that so thoroughly that it will be practically a new book. Thus altered, "Evelyn Innes" is to be published at the same time as Mr. Moore's wholly new novel, "Sister Theresa," which is in the nature of a sequel.

A new novel by Julien Gordon, under the title of "Mrs. Clyde," a story of a social career, has appeared. It is a novel of American life, containing glimpses of Boston, Washington and New York society, and while it is said that certain of the characters are susceptible of identification, there is no final authority for this.

Kindergarten in Cuba.

The second annual report of the Cuban Orphan society, of which General Francis V. Greene is President, has been made public. For the first year of its existence the work of the society was all in the direction of relief. Then, early in 1900, the government of the island took the relief work off its hands and left the society to take up educational work along kindergarten and manual training lines. At the present time the society maintains free kindergartens for destitute children and small manual training schools in Santa Maria del Rosario, Matanzas, Guantanamo, and Sagua la Grande. It is teaching 150 boys and 32 girls manual training; has 145 children in its kindergartens; has organized 100 poor widows into sewing clubs; has established English classes in some of the public schools, and is teaching 40 public school teachers the principles and methods of kindergarten work so that they may apply them in the public schools.

GEN. GREENE.

Called to Preach.

It is to be feared that some other men's "call" to preach is not more imperative than that of the negro referred to by Mr. Booker Washington in the Outloook.

The old negro was working in the cotton-field one hot day in July. Suddenly he stopped, and looking toward the sky, he exclaimed:

"O Lawd, de cotton am so grassy, de wuk am so hard, an' de sun am so hot, dat I b'lieve dis darky am called to preach!"

Considerable Difference.

Melton—Our minister impressed it upon his congregation that the world was consanguineous.

Fenwick—Our minister merely said all the world was kin. Is there any difference?

Melton—Most assuredly! Your minister only gets one thousand a year, but ours gets ten thousand.—Philadelphia Record.

In every married couple, one has the other bluffed.

EVERY WOMAN

Who Had the Grip This Winter Should Read This.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt.

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of the Ex-Secretary of the German consulate, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman, from 3417 Wabash ave., Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Schmitt says: "I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe, and having repeatedly heard of the value of Peruna in such cases I thought I would try it. I used it faithfully and began to feel a change for the better the second day, and in the course of a week I was very much improved. After using three bottles I not only found that the grip had disappeared, but my general health was much better. I am satisfied that Peruna is a wonderful family remedy and gladly endorse it." Yours,

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt.

La grippe leaves the system saturated with catarrh. This condition is known as systemic catarrh. Peruna is the only remedy. Allow no one to persuade you that there is any other remedy just as good.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

The fiery grid of remorse turns out many a saint—half baked.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Best Shorthand College.

If you wish to succeed as stenographers and book-keepers, follow the advice of all the Official Reporters of S. F., and attend the GALLAGHER-MARSH COLLEGE, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Graduates have no trouble obtaining positions, as none but *incompetent* stenographers are out of employment, and graduates of this College are qualified to fill any amanuensis' position very creditably. Board and lodging to be had for $15 per month. Life scholarship, $50; by month, $10. Send for catalogue.

The Best Preparation for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Avoid Colds

By drinking Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, proprietors.

Comprehensive and Explicit.

A party of ladies were recently doing Boston and suburbs. Their chaperon had graduated with honor from a high school, had a smattering of college life, but not of the Harvard annex, and was in all respects a young lady of the up to date period. The party relied on their guide for instruction. When they reached the big grain elevator between Chelsea and Charlestown, their escort drew special attention to its construction and in a very bland way of conveying her knowledge said: "Ladies, this is a grain elevator. This is where they put in all the grain, and it comes out all ready for use."

One of the visitors in a surprised tone asked: "How can that be? I see no signs of machinery."

"Well," said the chaperon, "I don't know how it is myself, but that's the way it's done anyway."—Boston Traveler.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE

ANCIENT ENGLISH BRIDGES.

They Have Survived Time's Ravages and Remain Practically Intact.

The old Bow bridge built by Queen Matilda at Stratford-atte-Bow in the twelfth century, survived till lately in a much-restored condition; the charge of it was given by its builder to a religious house near by. It was a simple stone structure of three arches and was not only often in bad repair, but was used by its keepers to extort money from passengers.

From the frequency with which the prefix bridge occurs in the names of places one might imagine that many of our towns and villages have been named from their bridges, and such is indeed often the case, but in many other instances the prefix comes really from the name of St. Bride, or Bridget, one of the most popular of Celtic saints.

At another Stratford, that situated on the Avon and destined to world-wide fame, there was in Leland's time a poor bridge of timber, so insecure that "many poor folks and other refused to come to Stratford when Avon was up, or commynge thither, stood in jeopardye of lyfe." It remained for Sir Hugh of Clopton, once mayor of London, to erect the existing fine structure, which, says Leland "hath fourteen great arches of stone and a long causey made of stone, low-walled on each side, at the west end of the bridge." This was the bridge that Shakespeare knew and to all intents and purposes it is the bridge that still stands.

Another bridge existing is interesting in that we possess the original contract by which it was built. After giving minute particulars as to how this bridge of Chatterick should be built, the document ends: "And ye saides John, Tho. and Bob. schalle this forsaid brigge sufficiantly in masoncraft make and fully per-furnish in all partiez and holy endyd be ye Fest of Saint Michelle ye Archangelle quilk yt shalle fall in ye yere of our Lords Gode Mle. CCCCXXV." The price for this Yorkshire bridge is also stipulated.

Sometimes the maintenance of bridges was provided for by tolls, sometimes by alms, sometimes by the church's indulgences. Persons frequently contracted to keep a certain bridge in order in return for the toll, and in those days, it goes without saying, the exacting of the toll was more rigorously exercised than the reparation of the bridge. A form of application for such rights exists, whose date is probably the early fourteenth century. It is as follows: "To our lord the King prays his vassal, William of Laytmer, lord of Yarum, that he will grant him pontage for five years at the bridge of Yarm, which is broken down, where wont to pass with carts and with horses on the King's highway between the water of the Tees toward Scotland. May it please him to do this for the soul of Madame his consort, who is to God commended, and for the common profit of the people who pass." The application was granted — London Household Words.

GYPSIES ARE A NUISANCE.

Austro-Hungary Has Adopted Means for Their Suppression.

In every part of Europe bands of Hungarian gypsies are to be encountered. As a rule they travel in families, numbering from twenty-five to 100 souls and more, carrying along with them all their various and strange paraphernalia and domestic necessities. In most countries of Europe laws have been passed according to which these vagabonds are allowed to stay only a couple of days or a couple of hours in certain provinces or provincial districts, when they are escorted by "gensdarmes" over the border. Their principal business transactions consist of fortune-telling, begging and stealing. They are especially clever in the latter branch of business and take everything from a pin and needle to a horse and carriage.

The gypsies have been a real nuisance for Europe for centuries and the Austro-Hungarian government is now considering a plan to force this most peculiar vagabond race into settlement somewhere in the vast plains of Hungary. Most characteristic of the gypsies is the fact that they never work. This is one of their first principles. For more than 600 years they have been roaming over Europe, and the up-to-date gypsy is by all means the cleverest thief in the world. Where no cat gets through the little brown gypsy boy finds his way. They have no religion, no morals, no honor or no fatherland. But he is prouder, perhaps, than a Spanish grandee. He lies to perfection and is the greatest story-teller in the world. Many other efforts have been made from time to time to confine the gypsies to certain territories in Hungary, but always without any success.

A Wind That Blew.

"You call this a stiff March wind?" remarked my friend, Dan Weyrich, the other evening. "Why, this is nothing. This is a southern spring zephyr compared with what we used to get when I was a boy. We were living then over on the farm. Our house was set in a very exposed place on a small hill. When the March wind blew she rocked that house like a small skiff in a gale at sea. I slept then in a bed on rollers. Many a night in March I was awakened by the rolling of the bed all round the room. It would bang against all four walls, making such a noise that sleep was well nigh impossible."

"What did you do then?" I ventured to ask.

"What could I do," said Dan, "but sleep on the floor and hang on to the bed to keep it from rolling. It was sleeping under difficulties, I'll admit, but then we didn't have many nights like that."—Albany Journal.

Progress in Railroad Building.

In 1890 there were 161,000 miles of railroad in the United States; in 1900 there were 190,893 miles. The value of railroad securities in 1890 was $9,500,000,000; in 1900 it was $11,692,000,000. In 1890 31,300 locomotives pulled 1,000,000 cars; in 1900 37,000 locomotives pulled 1,300,000 cars of larger capacity. In 1890 the railroad earnings were $525,000,000; in 1900, $1,336,000,000, with a general reduction in freight and passenger rates.

It's a pretty tough proposition, whether you keep house or board.

There are always more early birds than worms.

A Strange Instance of Heredity.

Two young men were walking down Chestnut street, when one of them stumbled slightly. Instantly he covered his eyes with both hands as though some dreadful explosion were about to happen. It was an odd and needless gesture, and in answer to a question from his friend he said of it:

"Whenever I stumble I do that. All my life I have been doing it. My foot slips and at once it seems to me that a great noise is to burst forth and a great flame to shoot up into my eyes. I could no more break myself of this habit than I could stop breathing.

"It is, my father says, a freak of heredity. My father is blind. He fought in the civil war, and in a certain charge one day as he ran toward the enemy his foot slipped in a furrow, he stumbled, and a shell burst in his face, blinding him. He was a young man then, and I was not yet born. He has always ever since put his hands to his eyes on stumbling, and I developed the habit at the age of 4.

"It is strange, too, how in precisely the same way my father and I make our common gesture. We place the back of our left hand over our eyes horizontally and set the palm of our right hand upon this vertically, forming a kind of cross. My father will have the habit till he dies, and I suppose that I, too, will have it all my life, thanks to heredity."—Philadelphia Record.

Rules For Preserving Life.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the Chicago philanthropist, when celebrating his eightieth birthday gave these rules for long life:

No pies or cakes; no pains or aches.

Most men dig their graves with their teeth.

If you overwork your liver, it will soon tell on your brain.

Live like a farmer, and you will live like a prince.

Men can live ten days without eating. They can't do without pure air for five minutes.

Don't get angry and don't get excited. Every time you fret you lose a minute of life.

Let a man abuse his stomach, and he'll get fidgety and cross to his family.

Doctors say don't sleep on a full stomach. I take my after dinner nap just the same, and I'm 80 years old. You can't believe all the doctors say.

If you catch a cold, lose your quinine and eat an onion.

Give away your money. It's exhilarating and tends to longevity.

The idea of giving while one is alive will become epidemic as soon as men discover what fun it is.

Swallowed His False Teeth.

A man recently swallowed his false teeth and it drove him mad. Stomachs will stand a great deal, but not everything. If yours is weak try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures indigestion, constipation, kidney and liver troubles, as well as malaria and fever and ague. It is particularly effective in all nervous affections, and is strongly recommended at this season of the year when the system is run down and most susceptible to disease. All druggists keep it.

The scream of today is for self-realization, the prayer of tomorrow will be to escape from self.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

KILL THE DANDRUFF GERM

Or Your Hair Will Fall Out Till You Become Bald.

Modern science has discovered that dandruff is caused by a germ that digs up the scalp in scales, as it burrows down to the roots of the hair, where it destroys the hair's vitality, causing falling hair, and, ultimately, baldness. After Prof. Unna, of Hamburg, Germany, discovered the dandruff germ, all efforts to find a remedy failed until the great laboratory discovery was made which resulted in Newbro's Herpicide. It alone of all other hair preparations kills the dandruff germ. Without dandruff, hair grows luxuriantly. "Destroy the cause you remove the effect."

Garfield Tea has long been recognized as the greatest remedy for bowel and liver troubles; it is made from simple herbs that cure chronic constipation.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

Taken by the Takers.

The women of Nantucket, where there are more stoves than in bigger cities, use holders to open doors and move stove tops and take special delight in doing so, for the holders they all call "takers." "Takers" was the name used on the island in the days when it was making big history for itself, and the lovers of antiquities take great delight in it. With this name a couple of squares of chintz bound at the edges become a relic. This feeling of veneration the islanders convey to their summer visitors to such an extent that the city people carry "takers" home with great delight and handle tongs and bellows with them. There is a great deal in a name.—New York Times.

The Spring Medicine

Is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In thousands and thousands of homes — in cities, towns and villages —three doses a day of this great medicine are now being taken by every member of the family.

In some homes even the visitor is given a teaspoonful with every meal.

Why such wide and general use? Because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has proved itself by its wonderful effects in cleansing the system of all humors, overcoming that tired feeling, creating appetite, clearing the complexion, giving strength and animation, the best of all Spring Medicines, so that it is par excellence the Spring Medicine.

Accept No Substitute.

STUDEBAKERS MAKE A CHANGE.

The Big Firm Incorporates Under the Laws of California.

THE NEW OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

San Francisco House No Longer a Branch —Local Capital Is Interested.

Frederick S. Fish, one of the leading members of the great firm of Studebaker Bros. & Co., of South Bend, Ind., has been in San Francisco for several days, perfecting a new organization of the local house of Studebaker Bros., which occupies the large four-story building at the corner of Market and Tenth streets.

"The company has for some time had in contemplation the changing of its large and important branches to ordinary home offices, making them corporations in themselves," said Mr. Fish this morning. "The object is that what has erstwhile been a branch may be identified as a home concern, having a local management and with local capital invested. Another reason is that it makes it more convenient for our business, and, again, we desired to let some of our managers become proprietors, giving them an interest in the corporation on the profit-sharing basis.

"My trip West from the home office has been for the purpose of making these corporations in Salt Lake, Portland and San Francisco. These have all been completed. I have also inspected our branch houses at Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane.

"Our company here has been incorporated under the name of the 'Studebaker Bros. & Co. of California.' The Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company will own a controlling interest in the corporation, and will give the business the same oversight and attention that characterized the business when it was conducted as a branch.

"The San Francisco house will have as a board of directors Lloyd F. Weaver, George A. Newhall, Daniel W. Earll, Colonel George M. Studebaker (who, by the way, was the youngest colonel in the Spanish-American war, leading the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers) and Frederick S. Fish.

"The officers of the company are: President, Frederick S. Fish; vice-president, treasurer and general manager, Lloyd F. Weaver; secretary, Chester N. Weaver.

"The new company takes over all the business and assets of this branch and will continue for the present at the same location, although we contemplate securing as soon as practicable a larger building, with a more central location. We have now four large stores, with 75,000 square feet of floor space, but this does not afford us sufficient room. The building at Tenth and Market streets was built by Studebaker Bros., but the firm has outgrown it.

"We intend to make this San Francisco house the carriage emporium, not merely of this city, but of the State of California. We recognize the growing importance of this locality and its magnificent prospects, and we want to be numbered among the home people. San Franciscans will be enabled by us to get anything in the line of vehicles that they may want. Our business here has shown a flattering increase each year. We employ at our factories in South Bend 2,300 workmen, and yet we are unable to keep abreast of our orders."

Mr. Fish, who is a delightful gentleman as well as a most able business man, departs tonight on the Owl train for the south, where he will spend a week at Hotel del Coronado. The manager of the new corporation, Lloyd F. Weaver, is one of the most prominent young business men in the city, and one who is exceedingly popular and universally respected for his sterling character and fine abilities.

No External Symptoms.

The blood may be in bad condition, yet with no external signs, no skin eruption or sores to indicate it. The symptoms in such cases being a variable appetite, poor digestion, an indescribable weakness and nervousness, loss of flesh and a general run-down condition of the system—clearly showing the blood has lost its nutritive qualities, has become thin and watery. It is in just such cases that S. S. S. has done some of its quickest and most effective work by building up the blood and supplying the elements lacking to make it strong and vigorous.

"My wife used several bottles of S. S. S. as a blood purifier and to tone up a weak and emaciated system, with very marked effect by way of improvement.

"We regard it a great tonic and blood purifier."—J. F. DUFF, Princeton, Mo.

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S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. It contains no minerals whatever. Send for our free book on blood and skin diseases and write our physicians for any information or advice wanted. No charge for medical advice.

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed - Alx. Senna - Rochelle Salts - Anise Seed - Peppermint - Bi Carbonate Soda - Worm Seed - Clarified Sugar - Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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To Live Long.

Among the rules given by a physician to promote longevity is one forbidding the placing of the bed against the wall. This is in accord with the advice of another scientist, who demonstrated some time ago that the layer of air within a few inches of the wall of the average bedroom, with no ventilator but the window, is not disturbed by that draft. The rule further advises sleeping on the right side and the placing of a mat at the bedroom door, upon which, presumably, the dust from the shoes may be left, thus reducing the danger from disease germs. Adults are advised to drink no milk, to avoid intoxicants, which destroy the cells that in their turn destroy disease germs, and to eat fat, which feeds these cells. A rule to eat little meat and to see that it is well cooked is rather surprising. Another is full of wisdom: Watch the three D's—drinking water, damp and drains. The last four relate to mental therapeutics: Have change of occupation; take frequent and short holidays; limit your ambition; keep your temper.—New York Post.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
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THE CYCLONE SEASON

Vagaries of the Monstrous Disturbances Are Unexplainable—Some of the Queer Things Cyclones Have Done.

The months of April and May usually cover the time when the cyclone has its inning in the central valleys of the country. The records of recent years show that at about the first of May the cyclone season is at its height, although some of the frightful storms have not occurred until a month later.

Scientists have struggled with the cyclone problem for many years, but much of the mystery surrounding its origin is unexplained; also the reasons of the prodigious power it exerts upon objects in its path. They agree, however, on one thing, and that is the name. Cyclone, they say, is a misnomer, the correct designation being tornado, but the people who have actually wrestled with the monster and have seen it tossing their residences about in midair call it a cyclone, and cyclone it will be. Scientifically the cyclone is the storm that sweeps over the South Atlantic Ocean, with a diameter of from 100 to 1,000 miles.

The tornado travels in much smaller form, but in its reduced dimensions it has all the concentrated energy of the ocean storm. The diameter of the tornado is seldom more than 100 yards and frequently much less than that. It has been known to travel straight along a country road for more than a mile, wrecking everything in its path, but not injuring the fences on either side. The diameter of this tornado could not have been more than 80 or 90 feet, but its power was almost beyond belief.

But the curious freaks worked by the cyclone of the Kansas variety command more attention than its tremendous force. On one occasion the roof of an eight-room house was lifted bodily, carried 200 yards, half way into a grove, where it seemed impossible that it could have passed between the trees, and left lying flat, but upside down, in a vacant spot just large enough to receive it. Occasionally the side of a house is carried away and converted into kindling wood, while the rest of the edifice is quite uninjured.

In one instance, in Iowa, half a double house was shattered to bits, while the other half and the hall were quite untouched, even the carpet on the hall floor remaining unsoiled, and the paper on the wall showed neither spot nor scratch.

In another, the porch of a Kansas house was cut away as neatly as though with an ax, a queer contract being seen in a third case, where the house was destroyed and the porch left standing intact.

In Nebraska the second story of an eight-room house was taken off and the first was left, so little shock being given to the building by the violent removal of the upper half that the clocks on the mantelpieces were not disturbed, and continued to tick as usual.

A still more curious freak was played by the wind in a Kansas dwelling. A double house, with a hall in the middle, stood facing the direction from which the cyclone was approaching. When the storm was seen the residents took refuge in their cave and listened to hear the fall of their home. A terrible crash was heard, and they, of course, supposed that the house had gone. On emerging they were surprised to see the house standing as before, but were almost paralyzed with astonishment to find the northeast wall of the dining-room, which was on the opposite side of the house from the direction the storm came, had been blown out, the furniture, tables, dishes and all other contents had been carried off and crushed to atoms, and no other damage had resulted to any part of the building.

The cyclone which devastated Sherman, Texas, stripped nearly all of the dead of clothing, and from the feet of every corpse the shoes had been wrenched. This is a common trick of cyclones, but scientists cannot fathom it. In many instances the shoes disappear, being either torn to fragments so as not to be recognizable as footwear or carried off to considerable distances and dropped in places where, if found at all, they excited little comment. In several instances, however, the shoes have been found close to the bodies of the dead and in a condition that indicated very powerful electrical action.

Some years ago a shoe was taken from the ruins caused by a Kansas cyclone, and its condition caused no little wonder. It had been ripped from the foot of a man who was killed. The strings were gone and the upper portions, from ankle to sole, were cut into tolerably regular strips from a quarter of half an inch in width. The sole seemed at first glance intact, but a closer examination showed that this portion was pierced by a number of small round holes. They were the holes where the metal nails or tacks had been; the latter had disappeared, melted by the electricity.

Sometimes these remarkable effects are produced without visible injury to the body or to the clothing that remains on it, a circumstance quite unexplainable with our present knowledge. When the clothing is removed it is generally not found, being probably rent into indistinguishable rags, but when it or portions of it are left the wind treats it in the most whimsical manner. In Iowa, in 1885, all the clothing but the coat was torn from the body of a man, this garment remaining almost intact; in Kansas a body was stripped of all save a collar and cravat.

A WESTERN CYCLONE AT WORK.

LOVE VAULTS FROM A CIRCUS MAN'S HOME.

Peter Sells is not the only circus man who has seen Cupid in his act of turning somersaults. Walter L. Main has sued his wife for divorce. He is one of Ohio's best-known showmen and lives in a magnificent home at Geneva, but Mrs. Main refuses to share it with him, and is in California. She was Florence Damon, a young school teacher of Trumbull, Ohio, which was also Main's home. At the time of their marriage, in 1887, Main was a poor country lad, whose natural bent was the training of animals, ponies and dogs. The year before he had been on the road giving performances in a small, round-top tent, and had met with enough success to encourage him to launch out again in a similar enterprise. His wife made and was in charge of the wardrobes, and took tickets at the tent entrance. Main made half a million in the business in fifteen years. Up to 1899 Mrs. Main traveled with her husband, who can not understand her present actions.

W. L. MAIN AND HIS WIFE.

Weather Wit.

"What makes your hands so cold this morning, dear?"

"Oh, I suppose I should call it 'winter's icy grip,' since I've been shaking with the cold."—Judge.

CHAP LOOKED GREEN.

HE PROVED NOT TO BE SO, HOWEVER.

Train Boy Short Changed Him, but He Had His Revenge Later—"Butcher's" Experience with a Well-Known Pinkerton Detective.

The "train butcher" will soon be like Othello, for the railroads are going to abolish him. As a matter of fact, his business has been growing beautifully less for several years, and his disappearance was only a matter of time, anyhow. The "train butcher" is a sharp trader, a most insinuating talker, and wonderfully clever in some things that are not looked upon with favor by those who demand exact justice—and change. But despite his cleverness the "train butcher" occasionally gets bitten instead of being the biter.

Old residents of Missouri well remember the old State warrants issued during the war. They were dangerously like the greenback issued by the Government, and were a source of considerable amusement as well as of trouble long after they ceased to be worth anything. One day a verdant-looking youth boarded a Hannibal and St. Joseph train in Central Missouri, and the "train butcher" at once marked him as easy prey. But the passenger refused to purchase for a long time, only succumbing when the "butcher" made tempting offers. He bought a "Life of Jesse James" and tendered in payment what appeared to be a $20 bill. Of course, the "butcher" was in a hurry to pocket the bill and short change the verdant youth, so he did not scan the bill closely. In making change he "held out" about $16.45, and then hurried away, carefully avoiding the verdant youth for several stations. But "Mr. Butcher" soon detected the Missouri State warrant and hurried back to the verdant youth.

"Say, you gave me a phony bill!" said the train boy.

"What is that?" asked the passenger.

"A counterfeit; spurious bill."

"I guess not," drawled the passenger. "Pap got it in a hos trade during the war, an' he's had it ever since until he gave it to me to go down to St. Loocy with."

"Well, you'll have to make it good," said the train boy.

"Is that so?" said the passenger, arising in his seat. "Well, how about the change you gave me? It was short about $3.30. You tried to beat me and got left. I'm willing to compromise with you, however. I'll give you all your change back except $3.30 and you give me back the bill. Instead of you working me for $3.30 I'll just work you for that amount."

The train boy tried to bluff the passenger, but it was no go, so he accepted the compromise. A week later a passenger stopped him and said:

"I'll buy another 'Life of Jesse James' if you'll accept this bill and give me the right change."

The train boy started, looked at the passenger, and then smiled a sickly smile. He recognized not only the verdant young man of the previous acquaintance, but also recognized one of the smoothest detectives that ever worked St. Joseph for Pinkerton.—Omaha World-Herald.

HEALTHY SELDOM HUNGRY.

Stomach's Pangs Said to Be Felt Because of Imperfect Digestion.

"A thoroughly healthy person is never hungry." Thus says Dr. William Henry Porter of the Strathmore, who is a recognized authority on dietetics. Up to this date a huge appetite has almost invariably been considered as evidence of a good physical condition. Many persons will realize, after weighing the doctor's remark, that their great desire for food at certain times is a warning that all is not well with them. Dr. Porter supports his startling statement by some interesting explanatory facts. The healthy person does not slight his meals, it must be understood, but does ample justice to them. Yet not until he tastes the food before him, says Dr. Porter, does he realize the need of it. He could go about and forget his meal times but for the force of circumstances. The pangs of hunger are felt as an effect of imperfect digestion.

Dr. Porter gives some valuable information on the question which and of what kind shall be the principal meal—morning, noon or night. In speaking of this he said:

"As in the running of an engine, the most intensive consumption of fuel must be just prior to and in accordance with the amount of work to be performed; so, in a man, the time for taking, and the quantity and quality of the meal ingested, or the determination of the 'principal meal,' must be in harmony with the work to be accomplished. If the individual is to begin his daily labors between 4 and 6 in the morning and terminate them between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening it necessitates the taking of a good and liberal breakfast at an early hour in the morning, from a half hour to an hour before beginning active work, especially so if the last meal of the day previous has been a light one at 6 o'clock, as is the common habit of this class. Habits of this kind naturally call for the heaviest meal, which also may be called the principal meal, at noon, or near that hour.

"On the other hand, if the custom is to rise between 6 and 8 in the morning, and the largest amount of work is performed between 9 in the morning and the succeeding midnight, an entirely different arrangement of the meals must be followed. In this class a light breakfast is in order at about 8 in the morning; a stronger, more substantial meal at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and the heaviest and what justly deserves to be called the principal meal should be taken from 6 to 7 in the evening, because this is more nearly in the middle of the working hours. When the labors are continued until midnight and the hour of resting is after this time a light meal should be taken at 11 o'clock.

"In any of the instances cited, if the foodstuffs taken have been easy of digestion, rapidly absorbed and oxidized, the fires will naturally burn low after several hours' sleep and abstinence from food. On the other hand, if the foodstuffs taken require considerable time for their digestion and are slowly absorbed and oxidized, the heat-producing supply may not be exhausted completely during a somewhat prolonged abstinence from food, or during the hours usually spent for sleeping."—New York Herald.

KNIGHTED BY FRANZ JOSEF.

Cleveland Man Honored by the Ruler of Austro-Hungary.

Emperor Franz Josef, of Austria-Hungary, has made Theodor Kunditz, of Cleveland, a knight of the Order of Franz Josef, one of the highest nonhereditary honors it is in the power of any European monarch to bestow. The decoration is highly prized because of its rarity. There is said to be but one other in the United States, that having been conferred on Dr. Gerster, of New York, in 1893, for his work in assisting Hungarian immigrants who reached New York destitute.

The insignia of the knighthood is a medal or badge bearing the imperial crown of Austro-Hungary and the name of the order, together with the individual number of the person on whom it is conferred. The decoration is about two inches long and an inch and one-half wide, is made of gold, and is of the finest workmanship. In decorating him with the order of Franz Josef the Emperor gave to Mr. Kundtz the right to the use of the prefix "sir" as a title before his name, this being the European custom, but Mr. Kundtz says that he will not avail himself of this right. He will not call himself "Sir Theodor Kundtz."

THEODOR KUNDTZ.

Some years ago, when Count Hagenmuller, Austro-Hungarian Minister to the United States, was in Cleveland for a visit he was entertained very lavishly by Mr. Kundtz, and it is thought Mr. Kundtz's knighthood may have been solicited by the Minister. The decoration was sent through the Austro-Hungarian consul at Pittsburg. With it was merely a formal letter announcing that the honor had been conferred by Emperor Franz Josef.

During all the years that Mr. Kundtz has been a prominent and successful manufacturer in Cleveland he has done a great deal to assist his less fortunate fellow countrymen. He has given much money to hospitals and other charitable works. Last summer he made a business and pleasure trip to his native land, and it is thought he contributed to some of the charities there. The decoration is one that is not given to those who seek it.

Farm Names Have Value.

"It is a wonder to me," remarked the dairyman as he sold a lot of eggs that came from a farm whose name is known all about this section for the excellence of its products, "that farmers do not name their farms more frequently and so establish a sort of trademark for their produce. They would do it, I am sure, if they only knew how much it adds to the value of the stuff they send to the markets. I have scores of customers who will buy only milk, eggs, chickens or other produce they want that comes from a certain farm and is so stamped.

"There are a score or more of gentlemen farmers who appreciate this, and who have given fanciful names to their places and so at once added to the value of their produce. It also adds at once to the value of their property, for the name very quickly becomes known, and people who are looking to buy country places are willing to pay more for one that has an established name and reputation. Now, Jones' farm or Smith's farm does not mean anything to the average buyer, but call it 'Edgewood,' 'Ivanhoe,' 'Lookout' or any other fanciful name and it at once obtains a market value it never had before and without the expenditure of a penny. It is a queer short-sightedness that has led farmers to overlook this, for they are usually shrewd enough in other respects. If they would name their farms and furnish good stuff from it for a couple of years they would find that the value of their property had doubled in that period."—New York Times.

A dog has to have a fight about so often to be healthy.

CHILD LOVE.

Two little arms were clinging,
And a little head was pressed
(The rosy face all hidden)
Closely against my breast.

"What is it, dear?" I questioned,
Caressing the golden head.
Whispering sweetly and shyly,
"I love you!" the darling said.

What had I given to win it—
This offering pure and sweet?
A story told in the twilight,
A merry word when we meet?

Oh, child love, so gladly offered,
So easily won, I pray
Through life I may find this treasure
Mine, as it is today!

There are trials to meet and vanquish
And sorrows crowned with the years,
And lips curve less to smiling,
And eyes fill oft with tears,

But the heavy heart grows lighter,
Half of its grief beguiled,
When love, with a heaven born impulse,
Speaks from the lips of a child!

—Home Notes.

ALUM IN FOOD.

How Can the Danger Be Avoided?

The reported cases of poisoning from the use of alum baking powder have awakened the public to the serious danger which menaces the health of the people of this country in the numerous alum powders which are urged upon consumers.

Generally, alum powders may be known from the price at which they are sold, or from the fact that they are accompanied by a gift, or are disposed of under some scheme. The alum powder costs but a few cents a pound to make, and is often sold at twenty or twenty-five cents a pound; sometimes as low as ten cents.

It is impossible to name all the alum powders in the market, but any baking powder sold at a low price or advertised as costing much less than the well-known, high-class powders, or accompanied by a present, or disposed of under any scheme, is of this class, detrimental to health and to be avoided.

These facts should incline consumers to turn a deaf ear to all importunities to buy the inferior powders. The wise housekeeper will decline in all cases to take them.

Fished For Its Dinner.

"Looking over my neighbor's fence one day," says a lover of animals, "I was surprised to see on his doorstep these queer companions: A beautiful white sea gull and my neighbor's pet cat sitting quietly together.

"Becoming interested, I jumped the fence and asked Jones about his feathered pet. He told me that some boys had shot the gull a few days before and broken its wing, and as they were passing his house he noticed the poor, suffering thing and bought it. He bandaged the broken wing, and the gull, seeming to understand his kind intentions, became quite tame and nestled its pretty head against his hand.

"Jones entertained me by showing how the gull usually took his meals. Bringing a plate of oysters and a fork, he called 'Goosey, goosey, goosey!' and the bird came running to him. Then he held out an oyster on the fork and the gull seized it quickly with its yellow bill and ate it as demurely as if oysters had been served to it in this way all of its days.

"The oddest thing occurred one day when my neighbor gave the gull some small pieces of meat for dinner. He placed the meat on the ground near the gull, but the gull, espying a pan of water near by, took the meat piece by piece and, walking over, dropped it into the water. Then, true to its nature, it began fishing for its dinner."—Christian Advocate.

George III and the Wigmakers.

When George III ascended the throne of England, his wealthy subjects were beginning to leave off wigs and to appear in their own hair, "if they had any." As the sovereign was himself one of the offenders, the peruke makers, who feared a serious loss of trade, prepared a petition, in which they prayed his majesty to be graciously pleased to "shave his head" for the good of distressed workmen and wear a wig, as his father had done before him.

When the petitioners walked to the royal palace, however, it was noticed that they wore no wigs themselves. As this seemed unfair to the onlookers, they seized several of the leading processionists and cut their hair with any implement that came most readily to hand.

From this incident arose a host of curious caricatures. The wooden leg makers were said to have especial claims on the king's consideration, inasmuch as the conclusion of peace had deprived them of a profitable source of employment; hence the suggestion that his majesty should not only wear a wooden leg himself, but enjoin the people to follow his laudable example.

Victoria's Proposal.

It was at Windsor castle that Queen Victoria, then only a girl of 20, did what she described as "the most nervous thing a woman was ever called on to do"—when she summoned the young Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha to a private interview and "proposed" to him. She had first met him when as a boy of 17 he came with his father to England, and when, three years later, he "made no secret" of his love for his fair cousin "no one was surprised and every one was delighted."—London Tit-Bits.

Japanese Story Tellers.

Professional story tellers roam from house to house in Japan to spin their yarns. In the city of Tokyo there are about 600 of these professional romancers. Their pay averages 20 cents an hour. When the story teller discovers that his romances are becoming dull from frequent repetition, he moves into a new district.

THE AWAY-FROM-HOME GIRL.

"WRITE your home letters regularly and keep in touch with your parents and old friends by weekly correspondence," writes Margaret E. Sangster in the Ladies' Home Journal, addressing girls who have gone from home into the world to seek their livelihood. "Never let a Sunday afternoon drift out without your hour spent in an intimate and loving letter to the dear mother. This is a good occupation for Sunday, and I can hardly tell you how minute and confidential and affectionate this writing should be. But there is no need. You know what you like to hear from home, and what mother and father most long for, when your letters come. I follow those letters. Mother is in the kitchen, washing the dishes. She wipes her hands and sits down in the low rocking-chair by the window, where the lilac is beginning to bud. Father stands between the table and the door, waiting to hear what you have said, and aware that he must wait until mother has satisfied her heart with the first reading. Then it will be his turn. To them both you are, and you will always be, just their own little girl, and you can never send them a line which they will not scan with eagerness. So never put off your family at home with a scrappy, hurried scrawl; take time, and tell them everything."

Value of the Disciplined Mind.

The world needs men and women who are sufficient unto themselves, able to stand alone and make the most of trying and unpleasant conditions. The discipline of the life should be to make our knowledge and resources available for practical use. What matter it that we read every book in the world, and gain all the knowledge that science and art can teach us, if we cannot put this information to use either to the profit of our minds or physical conditions? This greatest use of knowledge and culture is not for money-making, for achieving material success in the struggle for life, but to sweeten and discipline ourselves. The philosopher who has gained the true key to knowledge stands aloof from the thronging crowds of eager money-makers and reputation seekers. He is content to know that the visible attainments of life are not the highest and dearest. Others may strive for them, but he longs for the intellectual pleasures which come only to the disciplined soul.—A. S. Atkinson, M. D., in the Woman's Home Companion.

American Women Honored.

American women who have been made Ladies of Grace, of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, by King Edward. They received the honors for the work they did toward fitting out the hospital ship Maine, which was sent to South Africa.

MRS. BLOW. MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST.

Letter Writing.

Apropos of letter writing, how many women make the mistake of not sufficiently revealing their identity in a business communication. Many feminine correspondents still leave much to be desired in this matter of identity, both as regards clearness and dignity. "M. A. Smith" looks business-like enough, but how is the recipient to know whether it is a man or a woman? A woman in a business letter to an equal should always sign herself in full: "Mary A. Smith," prefixing "Miss" in parentheses if she be a spinster—if a married woman with her husband living, with Mrs. John B. Smith" in parentheses below her own name.

A Heroine.

Miss Hannah R. Richards, the pretty daughter of Farmer Joel Richards, of Thorofare, N. J., is a heroine, of whom all the residents of that little town are justly proud. The distinction thus suddenly thrust upon her came through the capture of a runaway horse in Gloucester, and the saving thereby of the lives of two children. Several men had tried in vain to stop the frightened animal. Miss Richards said:

MISS RICHARDS.

'I don't think I deserve all the praise I am getting, but I couldn't see those children killed, and when the horse turned the corner I just ran out and caught him by the bit and held on until he stopped. I am glad I saved the children."

The Conversational Hop.

The "conversational hop" is conducted in this way. Distribute among the company cards on which are written twelve subjects for conversation, duly numbered. The men should then choose partners for each subject, putting the lady's name on their cards and theirs on hers at the subject they are to talk on. At a signal given by the hostess the partners take their places, tete-a-tete all through the room; the conversation must be exclusively upon the subject designated upon the cards. When the conversational hop is finished—that is, all the twelve numbers talked out, votes are cast by the ladies for the best conversationalist among the men and by the men for the best among the girls. Prizes are awarded accordingly.

The prevalence of tucks accounts for the great popularity of the yoke. It is a more simple matter arranging the full tucked skirts on a well-fitting, becoming, shaped yoke, than bringing all of the fullness into the waist band and getting the tucks to set in just the approved way over the hips. The becomingness of the yoke is seldom questioned, especially the yoke known as the "tailor shape" that has a decided dip at the back. Even this particular shape has its variations. Sometimes it boasts a triple effect, often it is scattered and more often slashed at the middle.

For women with pretty arms this will be a delightful summer, if those so gifted are inclined to display their physical attractions. In ten new models for summer waists displayed to a class of ambitious seamstresses, not one waist of the ten had long sleeves. All were cut off either just above or just below the elbow and below the cut-off part there was slipped in a big puff of soft goods. This style of sleeves will be almost universal, and this means that, when the warmth of June shall have melted into the torridness of August, the undersleeve will reign supreme.

Bolero jackets, with or without sleeves, of heavy white, black or ecru lace, are worn over velvet, silk or satin waists. For theater wear, the lace designs are sometimes outlined with gold and rows of gold paillettes, or even the entire jacket is made of gold braid and cord, in renaissance pattern. These all-gold jackets appear to the best advantage over waists of velvet of a deep, rich color, or over ivory white satin waists.

Boudoir Chat.

The beautiful women of Marie Antoinette's court are said to have used the most simple toilet preparations for keeping their skins fresh and rosy. Lemons were supposed to be a cure for discolorations of the skin, and were used freely in the bath. Cucumbers and strawberries were also supposed to play an important part in the preservation of beauty. A delightful cucumber cream was made from cucumbers, sweet almond oil, white wax, spermaceti and lanolin, the proportions being four cucumbers, six ounces of sweet almond oil, an ounce of white wax, an ounce of spermaceti and two ounces of lanolin.

Will Cross Ocean Alone.

Madame Neilson is a name that will be written in large letters on the scroll of fame should she successfully accomplish the feat that she has determined upon—a trip across the sea in an open sailboat. Madame Neilson, who lives in Philadelphia, is generally known as a spiritualist, and she will be unaccompanied on her long age save by the spirits that she may be able to invoke. Her venture is to be made in acceptance of the offer of a prize by Capt. Blackburn, of Gloucester, Mass., to the woman who will make the quickest trip, across the Atlantic to Lisbon, Portugal, in a sailboat, alone. The madame is a quarter-blood Indian.

MADAME NIELSON.

Remedies for Cold Sores.

You can use nothing better for cold sores than pure glycerine; peroxide of hydrogen is also good. Apply with a bit of absorbent cotton the moment the little disfiguring blister begins to form, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. You might also try the following—have it prepared by your druggist: Oxide of zinc, 30 grains; cold cream, 1½ ounces.

Patents Granted to Women.

Since the Patent Office was first established in 1790 only 5,757 patents have been granted to women. There are other interesting figures. There have been 415 patents issued to colored men, of whom 28 were granted to one inventor and 22 to another. More than 80 per cent of the patents issued are to citizens of the United States.

A Chinese Proverb.

"You cannot prevent the birds of sadness from flying over your heads. But you can prevent them from stopping long enough on your shoulders to build their nests in your hair."

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 31.....1901

IRRIGATION ITEMS.

MACHINERY FOR IRRIGATION.

The adoption of petroleum as a fuel by some of the western railroads and the discoveries of the vast California oil deposits direct special attention to this question of fuel in the western States where coal is such an expensive commodity. It would seem that the California and Texas oil fields may supply the West with motive power, and the discovery of oil is hastening the adoption of oil-using engines.

In many of the smaller irrigation systems power is employed extensively in getting the water to the land. Where coal and wood are expensive it is often advantageous to use engines operated by gasoline, distillate, kerosene, or crude oil.

A recent visit to the large Chicago warehouses of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., showed a great number of types of engines and pumping machinery used in irrigating—petroleum engines, and those using gasoline, kerosene and distillate, steam engines, boilers, windmills, &c.

"If a considerable quantity of water is desired, but it is necessary to raise it only a short distance," explained the sales-manager, "then a centrifugal pump would be a desirable type. If, however, water is to be taken from a greater depth than would be available for an ordinary suction pump, a good machine would be a combined engine with gear and box forming a part of the engine, the base being extended and arranged to carry the gearing. A special form of clutch is used for disengaging the gear to facilitate starting, or so that the engine may be used for other service without disconnecting the pump.

"Another interesting method of pumping from a well is seen in the work of a combined engine and air-compressor. The water is literally blown out by the air forced into the well. A pipe is placed within the well casing and as the air is forced into that pipe the water is forced out in a continuous stream.

"This particular engine," remarked the manager, pointing to a modest-looking machine, "will pump out 42,000 gallons per hour.

"The development of pumping machinery in the United States within the last few years has been remarkable. We have reached a high degree of perfection in this as well as most other classes of machinery, and American pumps and engines easily lead the world."

Mostly Government Land.

In connection with the much-discussed proposition for the Government to provide storage reservoirs for irrigation in the West, it is interesting to note the large proportion of public land yet remaining in some of the Western States and Territories. In Arizona, 76 per cent of the land belongs to the General Government; of California, with all its great private development, 58 per cent. is public land; of Montona, 78 per cent. remains public; in Utah, 89 per cent. belongs to the United States; in Wyoming, 86 per cent.; in Idaho, 89 per cent., and in Nevada, 95 per cent. belongs to the Federal Government.

With title to all this vast acreage yet remaining in the General Government, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for that Government to provide the means for its improvement and settlement.

Differs from the American Way.

"The Forestry and irrigation problems in almost all the countries of the old world are solved by the respective governments. The comparatively small country of Sweden,," says National Irrigation, "owns 20,000,000 acres of forest lands. the income from which maintains numerous forestry schools besides yielding a handsome revenue to the State. Germany and France both have extensive forestry departments and Spain controls all irrigation works. The general government is always the logical manager of both classes of such work, for successful irrigation development depends not only upon proper supervision, but likewise upon a comprehensive forestry system which will protect this important source of irrigation supply."

"It is evident that Congress must soon take steps for national control of the whole irrigation problem," says the Chicago Inter Ocean. "From the one hundredth meridian to the Sierra Nevada, except in a few districts, water must be economized that men may live. The region in question is capable of supporting a vast population if only its residents can arrange for a fair division of the water supply."

The canals of the United States are 4,590 miles in length. And there are fourteen times four thousand five hundred and ninety miles of canals that need to be built before our arid region shall have reached a fair degree of development.

Throughout great areas, the summer flow of waters is not sufficient to maintain irrigation. But with the winter and spring flow impounded in storage reservoirs and then let down as needed, millions of acres can be reclaimed and dotted with farm homes.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

ADVERTISE

IN THE

INDEPENDENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
May 8, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 15, 1901, viz.:

WILLIAM H. MITCHELL,

for the N E ¼ Sec. 23, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Houle, Michael McSweeny, Ossie I. Mairs, Thomas Webb, all of Independence, Cal

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL

IRON

WORK.

HORSE

SHOEING

A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

FOR

MEDICINAL

AND

HOUSEHOLD

USES

TRY OUR

Castle

Bourbon

HIGH GRADE

CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

SUBSCRIBE
SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

INDEPENDENT
INDEPENDENT.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

— -x- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

AT THE OLD STAND

OF

NATHAN RHINE

Will be found, as usual, a Full

AND COMPLETE

LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST
LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST

Reasonable Prices.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF

General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE

GUARANTEE THE

QUALITY

OF OUR GOODS

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the member of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.
{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.
Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed;
ORDINANCE No. 71.
Filed Jan. 8, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.)
ORDINANCE NO. 72.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL.}

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 31 1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending May 30, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	29.855	29
Lowest "	29.658	27
Highest temperature.....	84.2	30
Lowest "	40.9	24
Mean "	57.6	
Average dew point.....	34.1	
Average humidity.....	47.8	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	40 N	24

No. clear days 2
No. part cloudy days.....5
No. cloudy days.....0
No. rainy days.....2
Precipitation for week ..26
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date m—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.44
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.39 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0.90
" 1899-1900 3.58
" 1900-1901 5.34

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Real Estate Transfers.

E. T. Anderson et als to H. C. Steele—"Black Eagle," "Alhambra," and "Great Western" mines near Citrus—$500.

DIED.

PFEFFERLE—At the County Hospital, May 26, 1901, Paul Pfefferle, a native of Germany, aged about 65 years.

Fred Burckhardt was up from Lone Pine yesterday.

Louis Joseph and J. T. Smith were down from Big Pine Tuesday.

The Board of Education will meet in Independence on Monday next.

Dr. J. C. Baxter will open a dentist's office in Independence in a few days.

County Clerk Meroney and George S. Wood drove up to Big Pine Thursday.

Miss L. Landrum and Miss Mary Mulholland left for Big Pine yesterday morning.

Crom Harper and his brother, Will Harper, will start some time next week for Tonapah.

Mrs. Beale and children, of Candelaria and Miss Fay, of San Francisco, are visiting Treasurer Bunney's family.

Wm. Baker, Ed Ober and Mrs. Allingham, of Big Pine, were visitors at the county capital on Tuesday last.

It is reported that over one hundred men will leave Randsburg for the Tonapah mining camp in Nevada.

The Inyo contingent at Tonapah is reported as doing well, and laying a solid foundation for future wealth.

Word has been received from Tom Ferguson at Tonapah stating he has a lease on a mine and is doing well.

Mrs. M. Mulholland went to Big Pine Tuesday on a visit to friends and to attend the Decoration Day ceremonies.

Paul Pfefferle, one of the old-time miners of the Darwin section of country, died at the County Hospital on Sunday last.

O. H. Hill, the genial host of the Valley View Hotel, came down from Bishop last Monday evening, returning next morning.

Miss Mamie Hession was a passenger for Big Pine Tuesday. Miss Mamie will visit relatives and attend the Memorial services.

A few days ago a prospector brought to Lone Pine some gold ore, from five pounds of which he mortared out $200 worth of gold.

Harry Mead passed through town Tuesday morning with his big team on his way to Mojave for a load of freight far the Bishop merchants.

Harry Shaw, one of Mono's Supervisors, Frank Shaw and Johnny Kewley, of Bishop, and Wm. Edwards, of Benton, were in Independence yesterday on land business.

Arthur Smith left for Los Angeles last Monday evening. Arthur has been on the sick list for some time, and goes to the California Hospital in Los Angeles for medical treatment.

Miss Georgia Johnson came out from Mound House last Thursday on a special, being summoned by the critical illness of her mother, Mrs. O. H. Hill, of Bishop.—Hawthorne Bulletin.

Tracy N. Stebbins, who lately sold the "O Be Joyful" group of mines near Ballarat, was a visitor in Independence on Saturday and Sunday last. He left for Los Angeles Monday afternoon.

J. J. Gunn and his brother, Tom Gunn, left on Tuesday morning's train. Mr. J. J. Gunn goes to San Francisco and Tom will visit Tonapah and see for himself the future possibilities of that much talked of mining camp.

Surveyor J. J. Booker started for Tonapah Wednesday. His mission is to survey the county line between Esmeralda and Nye counties in order that we may determine in which county the new mines are situated.—Walker Lake Bulletin.

If Independence intends celebrating the coming Fourth of July it is high time a move were being made. Our people are likely to go elsewhere for celebrating of the day if nothing is done to keep them at home. If our business people would all act together in this matter we feel certain that a program could be arranged and carried out that would do us credit and be a source of pleasure to outside visitors.

About Tonapah.

The last returns from ores shipped have been so good that every one is happy, and we are certain of being able to make this camp a second Comstock. The returns are as follows. Dunlap, Douglass and Stewart, 302 ounces silver and $75 gold. Brougher, 423 ounces silver and $78 gold; Dan Fitzpatrick, 300 ounces silver and $86 gold.

The only drawback is the infernal climate. The wind blows a gale every other day, and the thermometer goes to the freezing point as often. Yesterday Butler Peak and the hills adjoining were covered with snow, and ice formed in the houses. But we don't care about little things like that, for good mines, good fellows and good money make everything lovely. Every once in a while some fellow comes in from the outside and wants to be bad, but gets called down "pretty pronto," for it is the determination of the men here to make people keep the peace. We have had no trouble so far and do not want any dime novel heroes with two or three six shooters on and a machete between their teeth shooting up the town. Almost all the men here have traveled and seen enough of that work to be tired of it, and are about as hard men as any bad men ever ran against, so anybody coming must understand that they will make a good Injun of him if he don't be have.

The roads are in good condition and the teams and stages come in on time. In a little while it will be possible for a man to find a bed to sleep in, but at present it is as hard to find a bed as a 40 carat diamond.—Volcano in Walker Lake Bulletin.

Mazourka Canyon

Dave Pobst and E. M. Huntley are working some new ground in the Pobst gulch which is yielding good returns. It would be interesting to know just how much gold had been produced from this gulch by the dry washers.

D. S. West has about eighteen feet of pay gravel in the Al Rose canyon. H. Detels is also stripping in the same locality.

The Mazourka Mining & Water Co., are still drifting for bedrock in the main channel. An unfortunate accident occurred this week at the works. The store room, which was situated in the main tunnel about fifty feet from the face, caught fire from some unknown cause and consumed a large quantity of provisions and materials.

Times Have Changed.

Some Americans who had long lived in England spent last Summer in Maine, and wishing to play golf, got permission from the farmer to use some pasture land, and there laid out links.

The farmer's old servant, scandalized by the sight of tall, athletic girls in scarlet coats, armed with iron-hoofed clubs, striding over the fields, one day reported to his master:

"Them girls in the pasture scare our cows!"

The farmer scratched his head. "Hiram," came his leisurely answer, "times is changed since we was young. Used to be the cows scared the girls!"—Youth's Companion.

A Remarkable Success.

A remarkable success has been achieved by the management of the Los Angeles Herald in the building up of that paper, and in the Sunday edition of The Herald this fact is particularly apparent. The Herald issues a Sunday newspaper and magazine combined that is fully equal to any in the west, if not in the whole country. The illustrated magazine supplement is always filled with intensely interesting matter, and superbly illustrated. The regular features compare favorably with the best papers.

Our Oil Fields

The 50 Oil Company, which owns 1,920 acres of selected oil lands south of Owens Lake, is now definitely organized and ready for business, and has issued an attractive prospectus. J. L. Cooke, the president, who is familiar with the property of the company and who is a man of both experience and judgment, says that he feels certain of the future on account of the splendid indications of oil that exist on the company's lands.—Mining and Engineering Review.

The past week of cool weather has put a stop to the rapid melting of snow in the mountains. As it was the river, creeks and ditches were bank full of water, and had the warm weather continued nothing could have prevented the streams from spreading out over the country.

The practice of the storing of waste waters for irrigation smacks considerably of the method of the careful husbandman, who, during the time of plenty, lays away an ample surplus against the season of scarcity and want.—National Irrigation.

Nearly every day parties are passing through Independence en route to Tonapah. If the travel from other points is as great as it is from this section, Tonapah will soon have a larger population than any other camp in Nevada.

A meeting will be held at the Pavilion Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock for the purpose of reorganizing the Independence Athletic Club. All persons interested in the matter are requested to be present.

Trout fishing is the fad now-a-days. E. L. Fletcher, as a disciple of Isaac Walton, has caught as many as three of the finny beauties during a week of constant angling.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

In re estate of Charles C. Steward—Anna Steward appointed Administratrix of the estate of Charles C. Steward with bond fixed at $400.

In re estate of Joseph J. Steward—Anna Steward appointed administratrix of the estate of Joseph J. Steward with bond fixed at $600.

INTERNAL REVENUE CHANGES.

Documents Made Free of Tax on Which Stamps are Now Placed.

Changes of importance in the internal revenue taxation go into effect July 1st. The last congress reduced or repealed a portion of what are known as the "war taxes," and, as a result, after July 1st, next, it will not be necessary to stamp checks, telegraph messages and a number of other written instruments that, for some three years past, the people have been required to pay a "war tax" on. Here are the documents made free of tax on which stamps are now necessary:

Demand bank checks and drafts.
Bills of lading for export.
Certificates of deposit.
Certificates not otherwise specified.
Sight drafts.
Express receipts.
Money orders.
Mortgage conveyance in trust.
Power of attorney to vote.
Power of attorney to sell.
Promissory notes.
Protest blanks.
Telegraph messages.
Warehouse receipts.

The following reductions on business documents are also made to take effect at the same time:

Foreign bills of exchange, 4 cents for each $100; changed to 2 cents for each $100.

Bonds of indemnity, 50 cents.

Conveyance, exempt below $2500; above $2500, 25 cents for each $500.

Bankers' capital and surplus, $50 for $25,000, and $2 for each additional $1000.

Bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, etc., 5 cents for each $100.

Brokers' contract, 10 cents.

Certificates of stock, original issue, 5 cents for each $100.

Certificates of stock, transfers, 2 cents for each $100. (Amended to include bucket shops.)

Time drafts or bills of exchange, inland, 2 cents for each $100.

Freight receipts or domestic bills of lading, 1 cent.

Stock brokers, $50.

What Nature Intended.

If the position of women in France is not particularly enviable from the point of view of the English-speaking nations, it is undoubtedly superior to that of a century ago. A curious document has been preserved as indicating the temper of some Frenchmen of that generation. It was originally presented to the French legislature, and reflected masculine sentiment to a somewhat astonishing degree.

It abounds in "whereases"; and, being an argument upon the fact that maternal love, marriage, filial piety and gratitude antedated the invention of printing, of the alphabet or of writing, and can exist without book-learning, asserts that it is the intention of a wise nature that woman shall be occupied with the duties of the household.

Then it proceeds calmly to affirm that a woman who cannot read is modest and retiring, timid and shrinking, while the tendency of those women who can read and write is toward a boundless conceit; and furthermore, that nature, in giving to woman prodigious aptitude for speech, seems to have wished to save her the trouble of reading.

As if this were not enough to excite all womankind to righteous wrath, the whereases proceed to assert that a woman usually loses in morals as she gains in knowledge, and that since women have entered the professions the nurse has neglected the nurselings, the cook her cooking and the saleswoman her goods, while young girls have become argumentative, and treat their mothers as imbeciles.

As the result of this grevious exposition of the evils of feminine learning, it is "resolved" that neither maid, wife nor widow shall put hand to pen; that the needle and the distaff shall be left to women; that the province of womanhood shall be the sentiments of the heart; and that each sex has its appointed place, and should keep it.

This pleasant arraignment excited considerable discussion and brought forth some expressions of unqualified approval, but it finally expired of its own general imbecility. Even the extraordinary Frenchman of that period could not quite stand for such differentiation of the sexes.—Youth's Companion.

For Sale or Rent.

House of six large rooms on the Main street, Independence, furnished or unfurnished. Three lots, fruits and berries of all kinds. Hot and cold water in house. Bath room, pantry and closet.

Will rent for a long period or sell on the installment plan. Terms, reasonable.

Appiy to
CHAS. WALTER,
Independent Office.

OIL! OIL!

o—x—x—o

High Grade Oil in Inyo County.

First opportunity to develop Inyo County Oil Fields.

Get in now while you have a chance.

The Kern River District will be a mere bagatelle in comparison.

Send for prospectus to

THE 50 OIL COMPANY,
No. 393 PARROTT BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
T. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS.

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's

supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP - - - . Cal

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.
L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 29, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 8th, 1901, viz.: Isabella Jenkins, nee Scovil, H. E. 805, for the N W ¼ N E ¼, E ½ N W ¼ N E ¼ S W ¼ Sec. 14, T. 14 S., R 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Henry Glade, Fritz Strohmeyer, Charles Skinner, John Meyer, all of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 3, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on June 11th, 1901, viz: Abbie Wilcox, formerly Abbie Putman, for the N E ¼, S W ¼, N ½ S E ¼, and S E ¼ S E ¼, Sec. 10, T 12 S., R 31 E, M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: J. W. Wright, Mrs. J. W. Wright, of Independence, Cal., James Jones and A. W. H. Smith, of Tinemaha, Inyo County, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1901:

Total Warrants drawn ...		$13,309 17
School Fund	$5,533 23	
Gen. Expense Fund	1,422 87	
Salary "	3,633 84	
Bridge "	536 14	
Hospital "	779 45	
Road District No. 1 Fund	422 24	
" " " 2 "	282 25	
" " " 3 "	383 90	
" " " 4 "	128 50	
" " " 5 "	151 00	
General Road "	35 75	
	13,309 17	13,309 17
Total County indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55
Cash in treasury	11 301 54	
Remaining indebtedness	49 968 01	
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.
J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY.
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed April 3, 1901.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1901.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1901 RECIEIPTS.

Jan. 1 To cash on hand	$16,682 05	
7 cash from A M Given, tax col	90 00	
W W Yandell, Co assessor	15 30	
A M Given, tax col fees	8 00	
J E Meroney, recorder, fees	69 25	
J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 05	
14 P Yancy, (Coroner)	5 00	
T H Woodworth, fines	7 40	
George McIntyre, Int State Land	41 80	
Thos J Kirk, State School	6,758 55	
	23,705 40	
Feb 9 A M Given, Tax col	1,297 50	
A M Given, Tax Col. fees	35 00	
A M Given, sheriff, fees	1 50	
J E Meroney, clerk, fees	20 50	
J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	66 65	
J J Stewart, sale of pland	3 00	
James Jones, sale of plank	1 60	
Mrs C Delaney, Int on State land	8 00	
Clayton Belknap, Int on State land	11 20	
Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	5 60	
Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	14 00	
Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	11 20	
Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	11 20	
W H Murray, Int. on state lrnd	22 40	
	25,214 75	
Mar 3 A M Given tax col.	332 62	
A M Given, Tax col. fees	12 00	
A M Given, Sheriff, fees	24 70	
J E Meroney, Recorder fees	72 55	
J E Meroney, Clerk fees	63 50	
Wm M Hatfield, on redempton	50 19	
7 F Rhine, on redmtn	89 86	
25 J G Birchim, Int. on state land	32 00	
J G Birchim, Int. on swamp land	15 68	
28 J A Donlon, rdmptn	18 86	
	25,986 71	

DISBURSEMENTS

Jan.--Salary Fund	1 583 88
Hospital	694 45
Bridge	532 64
Valley Scol Bond	61 00
Poleta Schl Bond	32 00
Road Dist, No. 1	386 62
" " " 2	285 25
" " " 3	383 90
" " " 4	128 50
" " " 5	151 00
General Road	35 75
General Expense	1 260 96
Bishop School	275 55
Big Pine	2 50
Irving	94 50
Keeler	195 00
Lone Pine	189 22
Milton	70 00
Riverside	144 75
Round Valley	140 00
Union	12 80
Valley	7 50
Warm Spring	137 95
Milton Library	3 40
	6 809 12
Feb.--By Salary Fund	1 024 98
Hospital	45 00
Road Dist No 1	35 62
Bridge	3 50
General Expense	165 21
Bishop School	252 00
Big Pine	160 00
Darwin	72 50
Fish Spring	68 00
Irving	94 50
Keeler	27 88
Lone Pine	75 00
Milton	98 50
Poleta	126 00
Panamint	160 00
Round Valley	88 10
Riverside	1 45
Station	238 90
Taboose	61 50
Union	80 00
Valley	4 00
Warm Springs	79 20
Bishop Library	92 00
Big Pine "	7 67
Irving "	20 15
Lone Pine "	8 36
	9 839 14
Mar—By Salary Fund	1 024 98
General Ex. F'd	56 70
Hospital	40 00
County Bond	1 500 00
Bishop School Bond	253 50
Big Pine	376 25
Fish Springs	68 00
Irving	240 00
Independence	285 00
Keeler	132 90

OFFICIAL.

Lone Pine	210 00
Milton	70 00
Panamint	80 00
Round Valley	70 00
Riverside	70 35
Station	64 75
Taboose	60 00
Union	160 00
Warm Spring	75 00
Union Library F'd	8 60
Cash on hand	11 301 54
	25 986 71 25 986 71

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

April 1, 1901.

Salary Fund		539 33
General Expense	1 137 07	
State General	323 77	
Hospital	583 54	
County bond		621 64
General road	923 40	
Road District No 1	227 96	
" " " 2	489 67	
" " " 3	668 69	
" " " 4	429 49	
" " " 5	171 80	
Unapportioned county	189 88	
Road Poll tax	91 20	
Bridge	76 10	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County Sch'l Fund		653 69
Property tax	844 23	
Swamp & Ovrfld Ld	15 68	
Various school funds:		
Bishop	334 17	
Big Pine	411 16	
Panamint	67 75	
Fish Spring	193 95	
Irving	303 67	
Independence	210 61	
Keeler	62 07	
Lone Pine	580 01	
Milton	115 91	
Poleta	184 22	
Round Valley	156 48	
Riverside	118 79	
Station	75 75	
Taboose	209 56	
Union	102 92	
Valley	474 71	
Warm Spring	98 74	
Darwin	248 30	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	14 32	
Big Pine	12 58	
Fish Springs	91	
Irving	37 65	
Independence	19 07	
Keeler	35 63	
Lone Pine	53 87	
Milton	3 49	
Poleta	22 19	
Round Valley	44 73	
Riverside	9 65	
Station	29 35	
Taboose	11 80	
Union	13 13	
Valley	11 46	
Warm Springs	38 59	
Darwin	9 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	11 22	
Big Pine " "	753 18	
Fish Springs " "	195 16	
Taboose " "	72 34	
Poleta " "	7 30	
Valley " "	7 87	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	69 78	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,269 29	
Estates	149 67	
Cash on hand		11 301 54
	13 116 20	13 116 20

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Clerk
By W. O. Meroney, Deputy Clerk.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed April 3, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Auditor.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,
SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pails and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to
PETER McGANN,
Near Camp Independence, Cal.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:07 p m	8:30 a m
Tibbets	252	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an impressing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:18 a m
Reno	Ar 8:26 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug2-tf

Letters Proving

Positively that there is No Medicine for Woman's Ills Equal to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

PROFUSE PERIODS.

"I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound about three months ago, and cannot express the wonderful good it has done me. Menstruations were so profuse as to leave me very weak for some time after. Was also troubled with leucorrhœa, tired feeling, bearing-down sensation, pain across the back and thighs. I felt as though there was a heavy weight in my stomach all the time. I have taken two bottles of the medicine, and now have better health than I have had for four years."

MRS. LIZZIE DICKSON HODGE, Avalon, Ohio.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

"I was taken sick five years ago with 'The Grippe,' and had a relapse and was given up by the doctor and my friends. Change of Life began to work on me. I flowed very badly until a year ago, then my stomach and lungs got so bad, I suffered terribly; the blood went up in my lungs and stomach, and I vomited it up. I could not eat scarcely anything. I cannot tell what I suffered with my head. My husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken half of it I began to improve, and to-day I am another woman. The Pinkham's medicine has saved my life. I cannot praise it enough."

M. A. DENSON, Millport, N.Y.

$5000 *will be paid if this testimonial is not genuine.* Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.

Knowledge of grammar comes into practical use when the blushing maid says "No" twice.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HAIR.

Its Profusion, at Her Age, Has Always Been a Wonder.

Over 80 years old, Queen Victoria had luxuriant hair, which had for years been a marvel. The court physician, following Professor Unna's discovery, had treated her Majesty's scalp with a germ destroying preparation, which he had always kept secret. It is now known, however, that the remedy for dandruff, the germ destroying element, is embodied in Newbro's Herpicide, the only hair preparation on the market that does destroy the dandruff germ. Without dandruff, hair will grow profusely, and falling hair will be stopped. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Tipping the Butcher.

Did you ever buy your own steaks and get the worst in the shop nearly every time? An old friend has had that misfortune, and he is always willing to pay two or three cents more a pound than any other customer. Having listened calmly to his tale of woe, I inquired if he had acquired the practice of tipping the butcher. Tipping the butcher? No! He thought it was a sufficient tip to offer the two or three cents more a pound. "That offer," I tried to explain, "goes to the proprietor direct, or his block man thinks you are trying to make a thief of him by inducing him to hold out for himself the extra price. It will never work.

"Just say to your cutter: 'See here, old chap, I've been dissatisfied with my steaks for some time. Come out and take a drink, and tell me how to select good meat.' He's too busy. Then slip a dime into his hand and say, 'Have a glass of beer when you get out,' or a quarter and say, 'Have a smile with me when you have time.' Repeat this performance and presently your steaks are the delight of home. In the busiest private market in New York it is the rule to tip the butchers. You can get nothing fit to eat without it."—New York Press.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK.
CATALOGUES FREE
Showing Full Line of Garments and Hats.
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS. 40

Consumption Cured.

For the treatment of Consumption and diseases of the throat, call on or write for literature and report of cases

KOCH INSTITUTE,
431½ So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Information.

The citizen looked helplessly at the piles of drifted snow that lay on the sidewalk in front of his house.

"What would you take to clean this walk?" he said, addressing the first man who came along.

"A shovel, sir," responded Mr. Ruffon Wratts, Walking Delegate of Jewelers' Union, No. 247, passing on.—Chicago Tribune.

Cross Tobias.

"But, my dear Tobias, remember that you may die at any time."

"Die, did you say? Die? That's the last thing I'll do."—Sondags Nisse.

The Destroyer.

"I'm afraid poor old Hithard is done for. His locomotor ataxia is too much for him at last."

"What make of automobile is that?"—Smart Set.

Rural Art Criticism.

Impressionist Artist—I paint things as I see them.

Farmer Wayback (kindly)—Do ye, naow! Don't ye think that mebbe some liver medicine would do ye good?—Sommerville Journal.

An Easy Matter.

"The reason some men don't get along happily," said Mr. Meekton, "is that they don't know how to manage a wife."

"You know this?" was the skeptical query.

"Certainly. It is the simplest thing in the world. All you have to do is to say 'yes' whenever she wants anything and always let her have her own way."—Washington Star.

Good Name.

"The new American consul general at Hongkong is named Rublee," remarked the Observant Boarder.

"Rub Lee," repeated the Cross-Eyed Boarder; "how suggestive of washee-washee!"—Philadelphia North American.

An Inquiry.

Miss Beansby—Perhaps you haven't read all of Omar Khayyam?

Mrs. Porkchopp—Perhaps not. Has he written anything recently?—Puck.

His Customary State.

"Your friend Tackey is 'way off in Honolulu now.' Doesn't that surprise you?"

"It does and it doesn't."

"Heard he was going there, eh?"

"No, I didn't know he was in Honolulu, but I knew he was 'way off even when he was here."—Philadelphia Record.

Not Hard to Suit.

Executive—I would appoint your man, but he is too ignorant for the police force.

Heeler—Den put him on de school board.—Moonshine.

They Pass.

Daughter—But he is so full of absurd ideals.

Mother—Never mind that, dear. Your father was just the same before I married him.—Brooklyn Life.

An Objectionable Word.

Weary—What kind o' shavin' soap does yer use?

Dreary—Don't speak o' soap; yer jar me.

Engagement Confidence.

"You trust me thoroughly, don't you, Ethel?"

"Of course, Edgar; but, tell me, are the installments on this diamond ring all paid off?"

No Vernal Joy.

"I pity the rich."

"Why?"

"They know nothing of the joys of spring, for they have lettuce the year round."

Little Angel.

"Does Bobby cry much?"

"No; he doesn't cry at all unless he wants his own way about something."

Fair Enough.

Disgruntled and Umbrellaless Citizen—You played thunder, didn't you, in predicting fair weather for to-day?

Weather Prophet—Well, it is as fair for one as it is for the other, isn't it?—Puck.

Afterward.

She—How did you come to propose to me, Harry?

He—Um—er; I think I came in a street car. I didn't have the price of a cab.—Detroit Free Press.

Roosevelt Never Dodged Trouble.

"When Theodore Roosevelt was a little boy he and a playmate used to walk together to a private school," says the Ladies' Home Journal. "Their way took them past a public school. One day young Teddy appeared in a new sailor suit. This was too much for the public school boys. To them the suit was the distinguishing mark of a 'dude.' The sneering crowd planted itself across the sidewalk. Teddy and his chum, seeing trouble ahead, came on with fists clenched, and the battle began. A few minutes later the 'dude' and his companion went on their way somewhat less tidy than when they started, but leaving behind them a tamed and lame bunch of surprised boys. For a week there were daily fights with the same results. One morning after an especially hard battle, young Roosevelt said to his friend: 'Let's go around the block and come back to fight 'em again.'"

A small boy sometimes gets all the candy he can eat, but never all he wants.

The man who lacks faith in his ability seldom accomplishes anything.

THE DEADLY COBRA.

How Venomous Creature Is Handled by Hindoo Snake Charmers.

The creatures were on the defensive, but not one of them attempted to strike at the master, who sat serenely in front of them, so long as he did nothing to annoy them. Kullan talked to them as if they were his dearest friends. After a time one or the other of them would lower its head, collapse its hood and begin to try to wriggle away. Whereupon Kullan would give it a smart little rap on the tail with his stick and bring it instantly to attention again. Whether this man possessed any special magic over these cobras or whether the description given below of how he could handle and play with them was simply due to his method I cannot say. He himself repudiated the idea of magic and asserted positively that any one who had the necessary nerve and dexterity could do exactly the same.

He used no reed instrument or music of any kind to propitiate the reptiles. He would simply squat on his haunches in front of them, and, after they had been hissing and swaying their uplifted heads backward and forward for a few minutes, he raised his hands above their heads and slowly made them descend till they rested on the snakes' heads. He then stroked them gently, speaking all the time in the most endearing Hindoostanee terms. The serpents appeared spellbound. They made no effort to resent the liberty, but remained quite still, with heads uplifted, and seemed rather to enjoy it. Presently his hands would descend down the necks about three inches below the heads, his fingers would close loosely around the necks, and he would lift them off the ground and place them on his shoulders. The looseness of the grip appeared to be the main secret. The snakes, being in no way hurt, would then slowly crawl through his fingers and wind themselves round his neck, his shoulders and his arms. They appeared to realize that no harm was to be done them, and they made no effort to resent the handling. He would pick them gently off one arm and place them on the other and, in fact, stroke them and pet them as if they had been a pair of harmless worms.—Cornhill.

Cases of Queer Revenge.

In England, where men have more time for everything, including revenge, some queer methods of playing even have come into the courts.

Albert Bewdley of Leeds had a dog that howled at night. A naturalist next door did not like it, but had no legal recourse.

One day ants of the minute red variety began to overrun Bewdley's house. Nothing that could be done headed them off. They grew worse and worse. He had made up his mind to break his lease and move when one night he heard a noise in his dining room. Slipping down, he found the naturalist emptying a bag of ants on the floor.

In court the naturalist paid damages, but he did it smilingly.

Rowley, the late English violinist, was hard to beat on his perseverance against one who had incurred his ill will.

Rowley had a quarrel with a horse dealer named Brant. It was a trivial matter, but Rowley took the next house to Brant, set up a piano, bought a cornet and proceeded to make insomnia for Brant.

After one or two assault cases in court Brant moved. Rowley bought out the next door neighbor and followed with piano and cornet. Brant went to law, but found he could do nothing. Failing, he took a detached house. Then Rowley hired brass bands and organs and assailed him. This was actionable, and Rowley paid £1,000 for his revenge.—Chicago Tribune.

Two Ways of Writing.

Mrs. Bibbs—I declare! You men can't write a letter unless you have a regular desk and office chair and big blotting pad and I don't know what all.

Mr. Bibbs—Yes, and a woman may have a $200 writing desk, with everything to match, and yet she'll sit down on a stool and write on an old book.—New York Weekly.

Made Sure of the Pie.

A young girl who carried her dinner was observed to eat her pie first. When asked why, she replied, "Well, if there's anything left it won't be the pie, will it now?"—Boston Christian Register.

CONGRESSMAN BOTKIN'S RECOVERY.

[Suffered Twenty-five Years.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1898.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.:

My Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines, Peruna and Manalin. I have been afflicted, more or less, for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation; a residence in Washington has increased these troubles.

Hon. J. D. Botkin, Congressman-at-Large from Kansas.

A few bottls of your medicines have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuation of their use will effect a permanent cure.

Peruna is surely a wonderful remedy for catarrhal affections.

J. D. Botkin.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

The Golfer's Pun.

At a recent auction sale one of the paintings had for a subject a gayly attired golf girl making a long drive. The bidding on this opened very brisk—$60, $65, $70 and finally $72.

"Seventy-two, two, two, two!" cried the auctioneer.

"Fore!" shouted some one in the rear.

With the exception of the golfer in the front row, who immediately "ducked," the joke passed unnoticed.

"Four," repeated the auctioneer. "Do I hear five?"

He did not hear "five," and a cold sweat broke out on the brow of the last bidder as now, for the first time, the possibility of having to buy that picture occurred to him. Seventy-four dollars for making a pun! He made a solemn vow then and there that he would never attempt another as with a sickly grin he thought of unpaid bills. The attendant was standing at his elbow; the auctioneer had raised his hammer. "One—two—th"—

"Five!"

The ordeal was past. The auction proceeded, with the crowd unaware that the punster had received proper punishment.

For the benefit of those who do not play golf a diagram of the pun is furnished. "Fore" is the warning shouted by the player when about to drive.—New York Mail and Express.

Not an Educated Dog.

In the "Floresta Espanola" of Melchior de Santa Cruz the author has an anecdote of Cardinal Pedro Goncalez. That prelate noticed that one of the priests in his retinue, a Biscayan, carried a short sword under his cloak. The cardinal reproved him and told him that it was wrong for a cleric to carry arms. The Biscayan replied that he carried the weapon to defend himself if he were attacked by a dog. The cardinal said that in case he saw a dog running at him he should begin to recite from the gospel of St. John. The priest acknowledged that this was a good way, but held to the dagger, "because there are some dogs who do not understand Latin."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills.

All first-class dealers sell Gilt-Edge Whiskey because of its purity and excellence, and those that have tried it will use no other. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

Take Garfield Tea for constipation; it has this to recommend it: it is made from health-giving herbs and it surely cures.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The Best Preparation for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

It's hard to make a wise man of a fool, but a wise man often makes a fool of himself.

In the Spring

The blood is impure, weak and impoverished—a condition indicated by pimples and other eruptions on the face and body, by deficient vitality, loss of appetite, lack of strength and animation.

There's a physical reason for this—but it need not be discussed here.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes the blood pure, vigorous and rich, creates appetite, gives vitality, strength and animation, and cures all eruptions. Buy a bottle and have the whole family begin to take it today.

"I was bothered with very bad sores on my arms and hands. Hood's Sarsaparilla being recommended, I got a bottle, and when I had taken it the sores were all gone. Hood's is the best blood purifier I ever used." W. E. WILLIS, Felton, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

Demand for More Battleships.

When the Secretary of the Navy recently demanded more battleships, Congress considered his recommendations favorably, and authorized the construction of several powerful warships. Protection is what our seaports require, and fortifications will not adequately supply this. Defense against all disorders of the digestive organs, such as dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, rheumatism and nervousness, is adequately afforded by that efficient remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Try it.

Man should have a place for everything and get as much as possible of everything to keep in it.

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

The Best Shorthand College.

If you wish to succeed as stenographers and book-keepers, follow the advice of all the Official Reporters of S. F., and attend the GALLAGHER-MARSH COLLEGE, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Graduates have no trouble obtaining positions, as none but *incompetent* stenographers are out of employment, and graduates of this College are qualified to fill any amanuensis' position very creditably. Board and lodging to be had for $15 per month. Life scholarship, $50; by month, $10. Send for catalogue.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Spots on some reputations won't show because of the dirt already there.

Contagious Blood Poison

There is no poison so highly contagious, so deceptive and so destructive. Don't be too sure you are cured because all external signs of the disease have disappeared, and the doctor says you are well. Many persons have been dosed with Mercury and Potash for months or years, and pronounced cured—to realize when too late that the disease was only covered up—driven from the surface to break out again, and to their sorrow and mortification find those nearest and dearest to them have been infected by this loathsome disease, for no other poison is so surely transmitted from parent to child as this. Often a bad case of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula or severe skin disease, an old sore or ulcer developing in middle life, can be traced to blood poison contracted in early life, for it remains smoldering in the system forever, unless properly treated and driven out in the beginning. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this peculiar virus, the only remedy known that can overcome it and drive it out of the blood, and it does this so thoroughly and effectually that there is never a return of the disease to embarrass or humiliate you afterwards.

Like Begets Like. ***The Sin of the Parent.***

SSS cures Contagious Blood Poison in any and all stages; contains no mineral to break down your constitution; it is purely vegetable and the only blood purifier known that cleanses the blood and at the same time builds up the general health.

Our little book on contagious blood poison is the most complete and instructive ever issued; it not only tells all about this disease, but also how to cure yourself at home. It is free and should be in the hands of everyone seeking a cure. Send for it.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Ferry's SEEDS

Ferry's Seeds are known the country over as **the most reliable Seeds** that can be bought. Don't save a nickel on cheap seeds and lose a dollar on the harvest.

1901 Seed Annual free.

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Guns, Fishing Tackle.

Largest Assortment in the West.
Goods and Prices to Suit Everybody.
Send 4 cts. each for Gun and Fishing Tackle Catalogues.

SUMMER is BEST TIME to CURE **Catarrh, Bronchitis** and **Consumption**

Our remedy is GUARANTEED; $1.00. P. O. Box 973

W. H. SMITH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FLATFISHES' EYES.

A Migration Which Takes Place After the Creatures' Birth.

Flatfishes keep their white and blind side on the muddy or sandy bottom and pretend that the upper and speckled side is a part of that bottom. This they do to avoid observation, for in spite of their awkward shape they are swallowed at sight by pertinacious enemies, to the manifest discomfort of both. A greedy cormorant curling up and attempting to swallow a plaice, which tries to be as disobliging as possible, affords an object lesson not soon forgotten on the way not to behave at mealtimes. But the bird usually succeeds in its object, and the flatfish, in spite of persistent efforts to retain its natural flatness, at last disappears down the round, elastic throat of the cormorant. With a view to avoid unpleasantnesses of this kind, soles are wont to hide themselves in the sand, keeping only their eyes above the surface to act as sentinels.

In reality the dark surface of a sole, plaice or turbot is its side and not its back. It is true that both eyes are visible, which is not the case when a mackerel or a conger is laid on its side, but this is simply owing to the fact that one eye of a flatfish has since the creature's birth passed across what we may call the bridge of its nose to keep company with the other eye.

The wandering eye begins its migration at a very early age—so early, indeed, that it is a little difficult to detect it on its journey. A plaice a fifth of an inch in length and 5 days old carries one eye on each side of its nose. When three-fifths of an inch long and about 2 months old, the left eye has crossed over to the right side. Lemon soles when one inch long or 2 months old have the left eye on the edge of the head, but when double that size and 6 months old both eyes are found on the right side. A sole assumes its lopsided aspect by the time it has been hatched 2 months. When a turbot is half an inch in length, the right eye just begins to peep over the center arch of the bridge, at three-quarters of an inch it is half way across, and at an inch the passage is complete and the two eyes look out from the left side of the head.—Longman's Magazine.

Not Entirely Alone.

As he entered the car he saw at a glance that there was one seat with a young lady in it, and he marched straight down the aisle, deposited his overcoat, sat down and familiarly observed:

"I entirely forgot to ask your permission."

"That's of no consequence," she replied.

"Thanks. Just arrived in the city, I presume," he ventured to remark as he glanced at the bundles and grips on the floor near by.

"Not exactly."

"You're all alone, eh?"

"Almost, but not quite. My husband is the conductor on this car, the motorman is my cousin and my father and a brother are in the seat back of us."

"Aw! Aw! I see," gasped the man, and the floor of the car suddenly became so redhot that he lit out without another word.—Salt Lake Herald.

Babies In Greenland.

The bed of the baby Eskimo is not always one of eider down. There are times of famine now and then when the condition of the ice makes hunting impossible, and old and young starve to death. Cases have been known on both shores of Baffin bay where babies have been eaten by starving adults, but infanticide in Greenland is unknown because of a belief that the spirit of a murdered infant turns into an evil spirit called Angiak that forever haunts the entire village and brings endless misery and distress.

When a friend is in trouble, don't ask, "Can I do anything?" Do something.—Atchison Globe.

Do but half of what you can, and you will be surprised at your own diligence.

Our first regular factory for manufacturing glass was established at Temple, N. H., in 1780 and was operated by imported German glassmakers.

When you forget there are others, you are nearing a burned bridge.

RHEUMATISM

Caused by an Impure Condition of the Blood—How It May Be Permanently Cured.

From the Mirror, Manchester, N. H.

Although rheumatism is one of the most painful and dangerous of the many troubles which afflict mankind, it can be permanently cured if a proper course of treatment is taken. The real cause of rheumatism is the presence of acid in the blood and the only cure is to purify, nourish and strengthen this vital fluid. The best specific yet discovered for this purpose is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and the number of cures they have effected in cases of this stubborn disease is wonderful. Mrs. S. D. Loveland, of No. 133 West Hancock street, Manchester, N. H., was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by the use of this remedy. She says:

"Several years ago one of my knees was injured by a fall. About the first of June, 1897, rheumatism set in and at last got so bad that I could not bend my knee. It was very painful and I was unable to move about. I tried various remedies, but not one of them relieved me in any way.

"In the latter part of August, nearly three months after the pain and stiffness began, a friend, Mrs. Rothwell, of Everett, Mass., told me of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale people. I willingly gave them a trial and experienced relief in a few days. I continued until I had taken three boxes and was able to bend the knee and go up and down stairs without difficulty. I have since taken the pills a number of times for other troubles and always with good results.

"I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People many times. I have not learned with what effect they were taken, excepting in the case of two of my relatives and a young woman living in my family, each of whom was greatly benefited. I feel that I cannot say too much in favor of the pills."

Signed, MRS. S. D. LOVELAND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of February, 1901.

JOHN G. LANE, [Seal] Notary Public.

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2.50.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Simplicity, strength and purity combined in Garfield Tea, the herb medicine that cures constipation and liver troubles.

The mental deficiency of the fellow who doesn't agree with you is simply astonishing.

Beware of Them

There are two afflictions which perhaps give the most pain and trouble, viz:

Sciatica and Lumbago

Both disable and cripple, but

St. Jacobs Oil

is their best cure.

Bowels Don't Move?

Caused by over-work! Over-eating! Over-drinking! No part of the human body receives more ill treatment than the bowels. Load after load is imposed until the intestines become clogged, refuse to act, worn out. Then you must assist nature. Do it, and see how easily you will be cured by CASCARETS Candy Cathartic. Not a mass of violent mercurial and mineral poison, but a pure vegetable compound that acts directly upon the diseased and worn out intestinal canal, making it strong, and gently stimulating the liver and kidneys; a candy tablet, pleasant to eat, easy and delightful in action. **Don't accept a substitute for CASCARETS.**

I'll bring a surgeon.—Jeweler's Weekly.

"I have gone **14 days** at a time **without movement of the bowels.** Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; I did everything I heard of but never found any relief until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give $100.00 for each movement; it is such a relief." AYLMER L. HUNT, 1029 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

More Information.

Tommy—P[illegible] what do th[illegible] put [illegible]ster in

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC *THE TABLET*

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking **CASCARETS** today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with **CASCARETS** today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 449

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell **CASCARETS** absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of **CASCARETS.** Book free by mail. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

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Wind that sings of the dreamy South
When the pale first blossoms woo the bee,
Wind that flings from a golden mouth
Tender spray of the summer sea,
Wind that keeps for us light and bloom,
That cradles the bird in the tree-top nest,
Wind that sleeps in the lilac's plume,
Of the winds of heaven we love the best.

Over the springing wheat-fields pass,
And over the small home gardens fare,
Evermore bringing to grain and grass
And the flowers thy breath of blessing rare.
Give us the cup of thy wine to taste,
O wind of the South, so strong and fleet!
Never a drop of its joy to waste,
In the days of the springtime coy and sweet.
—Woman's Home Companion.

A COOL SCOUNDREL

MY profession isn't a popular one. There is considerable prejudice against it. I don't myself think it's much worse than a good many others. However, that's nothing to do with my story. Some years ago me and the gentleman who was at that time connected with me in business—he's met with reverses since and at present isn't able to go out—was looking around for a job, being at the time rather hard up, as you might say. We struck a small country town—I ain't going to give it away by telling where it was or what the name of it was. There was one bank there. The president was a rich old duffer; owned the mills, owned the bank, owned most of the town. There wasn't no other officer but the cashier, and they had a boy who used to sweep out and run errands.

The door was chilled iron, about the neatest stuff I ever worked on. I went on steady enough; only stopped when Jim which, as I said, wasn't his real name—whistled outside, the watchman toddled by. By and by, when I'd got pretty near enough, I heard Jim—so to speak—whistle again. I stopped, and pretty soon I heard footsteps outside, and I'm blowed if they didn't come right up the bank steps, and I heard a key in the lock. I was so dumbfounded when I heard that that you could have slipped the bracelets right on me. I picked up my lantern, and I'll be hanged if I didn't let the slide slip down and throw the light right on to the door, and there was the president. Instead of calling for help, as I supposed he would, he took a step inside the door and shaded his eyes with his hand and looked at me. I knowed I ought to knock him down and cut out, but I'm blest if I could, I was that surprised.

"Who are you?" says he.

"Who are you?" says I, thinking that was an innocent remark as he commenced it and a-trying all the time to collect myself.

"I'm the president of the bank," says he, kinder short; "something the matter with the lock?"

By George, the idea came to me then!

"Yes, sir," says I, touching my cap. "Mr. Jennings, he telegraphed this morning as the lock was out of order and he couldn't get in, and I'm come on to open it for him."

"I told Jennings a week ago," says he, "that he ought to get the lock fixed. Where is he?"

"He's been a-writing letters, and he's gone up to his house to get another letter he wanted for to answer."

"Well, why don't you go right on?" says he.

"I've got almost through?" says I, "and I didn't want to finish up and open the vault till there was somebody here."

"That's very creditable to you," says he, "a very proper sentiment, my man. You can't," he goes on, coming round by the door, "be too particular about avoiding the very suspicion of evil."

"No, sir," says I, kinder modest like.

"What do you suppose is the matter with the lock?" says he.

"I don't rightly know yet," says I, "but I rather think it's a little on account of not being oiled enough. These 'ere locks ought to be oiled about once a year."

"Well," says he, "you might as well go right on, now I am here. I will stay till Jennings comes. Can't I help you—hold your lantern, or something of that sort?"

The thought came to me like a flash, and I turned around and says:

"How do I know you're the president? I ain't ever seen you afore, and you may be a-trying to crack this bank for all I know."

"That's a very proper inquiry, my man," says he, "and shows a most remarkable degree of discretion. I confess that I should not have thought of the position in which I was placing you. However, I can easily convince you that it's all right. Do you know what the president's name is?"

"No, I don't," says I, sorter surly.

"Well, you'll find it on that bill," said he, taking a bill out of his pocket. "And you see the same name on these letters," and he took some letters from his coat.

I suppose I ought have gone right on then, but I was beginning to feel interested in making him prove who he was, so I says:

"You might have got them letters to put up a job on me."

"You're a very honest man," says he, "one among a thousand. Don't think I'm at all offended at your persistence. No, my good fellow, I like it, I like it," and he laid his hand on my shoulder. "Now, here," says he, taking a bundle of his pocket, "is a package of $10,000 in bonds. A burglar wouldn't be apt to carry these around with him, would he? I bought them in the city yesterday, and I stopped here to-night on my way home to place them in the vault, and I may add that your simple and manly honesty has so touched me that I would willingly leave them in your hands for safe keeping. You needn't blush at my praise."

I suppose I did turn sorter red when I see them bonds.

"Are you satisfied now?" says he.

I told him I was, thoroughly, and so I was. So I picked up my drill again, and gave him my lantern to hold, so that I could see the door. I heard Jim, as I call him, outside once or twice, and I like to have burst out laughing, thinking how he must be wondering what was going on inside. I worked away, and kept explaining to him what I was a-trying to do. He was very much interested in mechanics, he said, and he knowed as I was a man as was up in my business by the way I went to work. He asked me about what wages I got and how I liked my business and said he took quite a fancy to me. I turned round once in a while and looked at him a-setting up there as solemn as a biled owl, with my dark lantern in his hand, and I'm blamed if I didn't think I should have to holler right out.

I got through the lock pretty soon and put in my wire and opened it. Then he took hold of the door and opened the vault.

"I'll put my bonds in," says he, "and go home. You can lock up and wait till Mr. Jennings comes. I don't suppose you will try to fix the lock to-night."

I told him I shouldn't do anything more with it now, as we could get in before morning. "Well, I'll bid you good-night, my man," says he, as I swung the door to again.

Just then I heard Jim, by name, whistle, and I guessed the watchman was a-coming up the street.

"Ah," says I, "you might speak to the watchman, if you see him, and tell him to keep an extra lookout to-night."

"I will," says he, and we both went to the front door.

"There comes the watchman up the street," says he. "Watchman, this man has been fixing the bank lock and I want you to keep a sharp lookout to-night. He will stay here until Mr. Jennings returns."

I saw Jim, so called, in the shadow on the other side of the street, as I stood on the step with the watchman.

"Well," says I to the watchman, "I'll go and pick up my tools and get ready to go."

I went back to the bank, and it didn't take long to throw open the door and stuff them bonds into the bag. There was some boxes lying around and a safe as I should rather have liked to have tackled, but it seemed like tempting Providence after the luck we'd had. I looked at my watch and see it was just a quarter past 12. There was an express went through at half past 12. I tucked my tools in the bag on the top of the bonds and walked out to the front door. The watchman was on the steps.

"I don't believe I'll wait for Mr. Jennings," says I. "I suppose it will be all right if I give you his key."

"That's all right," says the watchman.

"I wouldn't go away very far from the bank," says I.

"No, I won't," says he. "I'll stay right about here all night."

"Good night," says I, and I shook hands with him, and me and Jim—which wasn't his right name, you understand—took the 12:30 express, and the best part of the job was we never heard nothing of it.

It never got into the papers.—Argonaut.

ARE AFRAID OF MIRRORS.

Most Wild Animals Take Fright at Their Own Reflections.

A glance at himself in a mirror yesterday frightened Big Ben, the zoo's largest lion, so badly, says the Philadelphia Press, that the keepers in charge feared he would do violence to himself. He was in an angry mood all day and paced restlessly up and down his cage, stopping at the bars and raving at every chance passerby.

The antics of a small boy particularly excited his ire and he raged and stormed as only a big lion can. The lad enjoyed the performance and waited until Ben had finished his tirade, and then drew a hand mirror from under his coat and held it directly in front of Ben.

The lion looked over and then jumped for the intruder that dared face him in such a fashion, but brought up against the bars with force enough to throw him to the floor. Surprised at the appearance of the invader, he filled the house with his roars. The keepers ran to the cage and endeavored to quiet him, but he continued the uproar until exhausted.

In the meantime the adventurous youth had disappeared and was discovered in front of the wolves' cage trying to excite them in the same way. He was led from the garden and warned to keep away.

About a year ago a serious disturbance at the zoo was due to the flashing of a mirror in front of the lions' den. At that time the lions, with the exception of one or two of the wildest, were kept in one cage. A visitor held a mirror in front of them one afternoon and the beasts were thrown into panic. They fought and dashed at the bars with such violence that it was feared several would die as a result of their frantic struggles. It required the combined efforts of all the keepers for several hours before they could be quieted.

MICHAEL G. MULHALL, FAMOUS IRISH STATISTICIAN.

MICHAEL G. MULHALL.

Michael G. Mulhall, whose death was recently announced, was perhaps the best known statistician of the present day. Mulhall was born at Killiney, near Dublin, sixty-four years ago, and his career was full of adventure. He was educated in Rome at the Irish College, and he was the pioneer of the English newspaper press in South America, the first paper printed there, in our language, having been the Standard, produced by Mulhall at Buenos Ayres in 1858. In 1878 he returned to England, and proceeded to make his name as the author of "The Progress of the World," "The History of Prices," and the invaluable "Dictionary of Statistics," which finds a place in every reference library. Mulhall was married to a lady whose book, "Between the Amazon and the Andes," placed her among the ranks of ladies who travel well and write well of their travels.

Best Legs in the World.

The most lifelike and serviceable artificial legs in the world are manufactured in America. Enormous quantities of these limbs are shipped to Europe every year.

The first great boom in the artificial-leg business was brought about by the civil war. Since that time railroad and trolley car accidents have kept up an ever increasing demand. Another factor has been the general use of antiseptics. The mortality among those who have their legs amputated is far less than formerly and a large proportion of the survivors become patrons of the wooden-leg factories.

The old-fashioned peg-leg is practically a thing of the past. The modern artificial leg shows a great advance over the old forms. Every improvement has been with the idea of greater simplicity.

The main object of the manufacturers is to improve the fit of the legs. The best models now cost $100. It costs from $5 to $25 a year to keep one of these in order.

Few women wear artificial legs. On the other hand, it is becoming more common to fit limbs to children. Legs are made for children sometimes before they can walk. They are fitted as soon as the child learns to stand and make it possible for it to develop symmetrically.

Sorrow in the House.

There is a tightness in the "help" market of San Francisco. Servant girls have been growing scarce for some months, and at present the stringency has become marked to a dire degree. The surface indications are a falling off of numbers at the employment offices, an absence of response to advertisements for housemaids and a growing tendency among those who are engaged to throw up their places at short notice. A deeper sign is the standard of the wages of house servants. Twenty-five dollar places now bring thirty dollars, thirty-dollar cooks bring thirty-five or forty dollars, while twenty-dollar housemaids cannot be found. In a number of households where it has been customary to have the housework done by female servants, the mistress, from utter inability to secure one, has been obliged to hire Japanese day labor at a dollar and a half a day. This seems to be the time when the energetic Eastern woman should follow the now proverbial advice and go West.

Long-Lived Birds.

It used to be believed that the ravens lived longer than any other species of birds, and it was said that their age frequently exceeded a century. Recent studies of the subject indicate that no authentic instance of a raven surpassing seventy years of age is on record. But parrots have been known to live one hundred years. One lost its memory at 60 and its sight at 90. There is a record of a golden eagle which died at the age of 118 years. Another golden eagle was kept in the Tower of London for ninety years. A third died at Vienna aged 104 years. Geese and swans are tenacious of life, and extraordinary accounts exist of the great age that they have attained. Buffon and other authorities have credited them with 80 and 100 years of life.

The average woman puts off acknowledging her wedding presents as long as possible, knowing that the donors expect the acknowledgment to contain an invitation to visit her.

ON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

WHERE ROBINSON AND HIS MAN FRIDAY LIVED.

Boston Man's Visit to the Little Dot on the Map of the Pacific Ocean Made Famous by the Charming Pen of Alexander De Foe.

John Burns, of Boston, has been on a journey to Juan Fernandez, the famous island home of Robinson Crusoe. He saw many of the places on the island that were frequented by Alexander Selkirk, and where he fortified himself against real and imaginary enemies.

Mr. Burns took several pictures of the more notable places and strolled about the island, even climbing the high mountains. It is a rockribbed, rather desolate possession of the Chilian Government, 400 miles off the Chilian coast.

"There is a good little harbor on the west side of the strange island," said Mr. Burns, "and it is here that the prosperous and contented inhabitants are located. The colony consists of eighty Germans and some natives of Chili, ruled by Alfred Bodt, who is Governor of Juan Fernandez, and receives $100 a month.

"The bay is pretty and alive with lobsters, mackerel, and yellowtail. The yellowtail are from one to two feet long, and, like the mackerel, are fine eating. As for the lobsters, I do not believe there are any finer ones anywhere. There is a small cannery on the island, where some of the fish are put up for shipment. A schooner comes in every twenty days from Valparaiso and gets some of the fish and lobsters, and also, when required, takes away some of the wild game. Beyond the visits of this craft the island is as lonely as when De Foe wrote of it, or when it was the resort of the Spanish buccaneers.

"I visited the large cave where Robinson Crusoe made himself safe from savage barbarians, as he supposed, when he discovered the footprints of Friday in the sands. The cave runs back into the mountains for at least fifty feet. It does not start from the water, but has its mouth somewhat inland. It is largely grown over with bright green leaves and is attractive even to this day. There are other smaller caves near at hand.

"The island is covered with wild goats, wild donkeys, and wild pigs. The natives, odd to relate, catch the goats in the same way that it is reported that Selkirk did.

"The only fruit that I saw there were the fig and the quince. The fig trees are numerous and grow from fifteen to thirty feet high. I think that almost any kind of fruit would flourish there.

"Altogether the island is a strange little principality, eighteen miles long and six wide, with mountains reaching to a height of 3,000 feet. It is pretty well watered, and is greener and more attractive every way than I had expected to find it. The harbor and the little colony on the shore are very picturesque. The water is as blue as indigo most of the time, and this, combined with a clear sky and soft air, and the singing of birds, makes it a unique place, and altogether one particularly fitted for the hero of the distant island, who became the theme of De Foe's pen."

PAUL JONES AND THE DUCHESS.

Great Captain Was Not to Be Outdone in French Courtesy.

The Duchess of Chartres was an enthusiast in the cause of American liberty, and a warm friend of its great naval champion, Paul Jones, whom she nicknamed the "Untitled Knight of the Sea." The Duchess was a royal Princess and a very great lady, and Captain Jones was a sailor, self-educated, and the son of a Scotch gardener, but in the exchange of gifts and compliments which, according to the custom of the day in France, attended their friendship he was not to be outshone.

At a luncheon which she gave just before he sailed from France in the Ranger, on that famous cruise of his which carried the war to the very shore of Britain, it was the good fortune of Paul Jones to share in a conversation touching a French naval engagement in which the grandfather of the Duchess had borne a conspicuous part, and to defend and explain his maneuvers on that occasion—showing a knowledge of every ship and every captain engaged, and winning on the spot the ardent personal adherence of Mme. de Chartres.

At the close of the feast she presented to him a valuable watch which had been her grandfather's. Taken by surprise, the American captain nevertheless accepted it with a grace that charmed the courtly company, promising in return, if fortune favored him, he would some day "lay an English frigate at her feet."

It was a daring boast, but in A. C. Buells' recent biography of Paul Jones it is related how he kept it. Within two years occurred the marvelous victory of the Bon Homme Richard over the Serapis, concerning which the victor wrote the Duchess a letter, ending: "The enemy surrendered at 35 minutes past 10 p. m., by your watch, which I consult only to fix the moment of victory."

That was a phrase to delight a society that reveled in pretty phrases, and the Duchess was amply satisfied. When Paul Jones reached Paris she gave a grand banquet in his honor. Just before it ended he reminded her of her gift and his promise. A servant was sent to his room and returned with a long leather case, which the Duchess took amid the exclamations and eager curiority of the company.

"Your royal highness perceives the impossibility of keeping my promise in kind," explained the Knight of the Sea, smiling. "The English frigate proved to be a forty-four on two decks, and she is now at Lorient with French colors flying. The best I can do toward keeping my word of two years ago is to place in your dainty hands the sword surrendered to me by one of the bravest of men—the sword of Captain the Hon. Richard Pearson of his Brittannic majesty's late ship, the Serapis."—Youth's Companion.

THE WORLD'S RICHEST MAN.

Alfred Beit, Whose Fortund Exceeds $1,000,000,000.

Rumors from London say that an American lady is to marry the richest man in the world. The lady is Mrs. Adolf Landenburg, widow of a New York banker who was drowned at sea a few years ago, and who is said to be one of the most beautiful women in metropolitan society. Her private fortune amounts to about $500,000. She is tall and stately, is fond of fox hunting and is a superb horsewoman. She has spent much time in London, where she met her affianced, Alfred Beit, a German.

Mr. Beit's wealth is said to exceed ten hundred millions. He is the brains and the biggest part of the diamond trust, and is the principal owner of the famous De Beers diamond mines at Kimberley and of the gold mines further north. He is a partner of Cecil Rhodes, but that astute Englishman is only an incident in the diamond line when compared with Beit. Rhodes

MRS. LANDENBURG. ALFRED BEIT.

was a late comer, and the ingenious German had all but completed the work of organization when Cecil put in his appearance at Kimberley.

Mr. Beit is 47 years old. His father was a well-to-do merchant in Hamburg twenty-five years ago, and Alfred was a clerk in the concern. About that time the South African excitement began to grow important, and the Hamburg merchant was asked for large credits by business men near the diamond fields. Alfred Beit was then 22, shrewd, capable, cautious, and precocious. His father sent him out to South Africa to investigate the general state of business there and determine whether the trade demanded the credits and whether the credits were good.

Young Beit saw and appreciated the situation. He began by buying up the scattered and conflicting claims. To accomplish this work he was liberally backed by his father and his father's friends in Germany. The result was the great De Beers Company, which for many years has paid 5½ per cent on its bonds and from 20 to 40 per cent on its stock. It is capitalized at $40,000,000. Next came the gold discoveries, and here, too, Beit was the first organizer in the field.

Mr. Beit is the poorest-looking rich man on earth. His clothes are so very plain as to be almost shabby. He never discusses his trade with outsiders, but beneath his mild and apparently diffident exterior is a capacity for business unsurpassed by that of any man in the great commercial countries of christendom. His wealth has been estimated at $1,000,000,000, but this takes no account of the few barrels of diamonds he keeps stowed away for fear of lowering prices.

He Would Not Be Beaten.

"Talking about extraordinary things," said one first-class passenger to another on an Atlantic liner, "I once swallowed the contents of eighteen eggs at a sitting. That takes some beating."

"Which I can give it," returned the other. "On one occasion, let me tell you, I got outside the inner meaning of no less than twenty-four eggs, sir; think of that!"

"Ah! I knew—I had a sort of presentiment that you would beat me if I told my tale first. But are you sure of those twenty-four eggs? I may not have heard you quite distinctly. It's a lot, you know."

"Yes; and I did it, fairly and squarely. Twenty-four hens' eggs at a single sitting."

"Oh, I see," said the man who had spoken first, and he said it in the manner of one who has solved an incomprehensibility, "hens' eggs! I thought you meant ostriches' eggs, the same as the eighteen I swallowed!"—Modern Society.

Ready to Start.

A lecturer in a California town had in his audience a lank young man who drank in every word with flattering avidity, and whose eyes bulged with delight at the pictures thrown on the screen.

As the evening wore on, the lecturer got into the habit of looking at this entranced listener, and after a while had almost the feeling that the lecture was intended for him alone.

This evidently was the idea which possessed the lank young man as well, for when the lecturer said:

"And now I will ask you to go with me two miles into the jungle," he sprang to his feet.

"Anywhere you say, mister," he shouted, with kindling eyes, "if you can just hold on long enough for me to cut home and get my gun!"

When you get a new job you always try for a time to please, and work hard and intelligently. Why don't you keep it up?

THE ANCIENT SPORT OF FALCONRY

The ancient sport of falconry is still existent in parts of England, and an afternoon's hawking at partridges recently witnessed by the writer was an enjoyable and quite uncommon experience. The untiring and most persevering patience in the training of the hawks struck one most forcibly as the sport progressed, and it may be interesting to give in a few words the methods practiced, both in flying the birds, and training them for the sport.

To first catch your falcon is the chief difficulty, and some patience may be necessary before a nest is discovered. Mostly the eyrie is built in some almost inaccessible rocky cliff, and only a trained and bold cliff-climber can secure it.

The young falcons should be taken when nearly ready to fly, as when fully fledged they are able to feed themselves and continue their growth without coddling. These youngsters are brought to their future home and turned loose in an open shed—that is, open in front, but roofed against bad weather; here blocks of wood are pegged into the ground which suffice for the twofold purpose of roosting and dining table for hereon their food is placed by the falconer.

Fresh meat, rabbits, or dead birds are given them, and as the days go by the young falcons gradually learn to fly, and in a short space are seen soaring above their home and swooping out into the surrounding country, and very soon they can fly many miles, but they return regularly to feed when hungry. This is the most anxious period for the falconer, as now the hawks grow wilder with increasing powers of flight, and range farther and farther afield. Gamekeepers shoot a hawk on sight unless they happen to know it hails from a neighbor's falconry. To obviate such an unhappy ending, and also to more easily recognize a trained falcon when flying, loud-sounding bells are fastened to the hawk's legs.

After four or five weeks of such freedom the young falcons are sufficiently strong to be caught up, and this must be done ere the native instinct of the bird asserts itself and it stoops at some natural quarry, such as a young pheasant or pigeon, for, then feeling its powers, it gradually forsakes the homestead and forages for itself. So, before this happens, the falconer recaptures his youngsters by snaring them with a slip-noose placed round their meat on the feeding blocks, and then, quickly hooding them, they are taken to the hawking-house and fastened to the ground with a leathern throng, there to await the next step in their education. Here the patience and temper of the successful falconer shows itself most conspicuously, for much weary time is spent in initiating the youngsters into the business required of them. To begin with, they are usually taken out separately, and, a long string being affixed to their legs, the hood is taken off, and the falcon encouraged to fly round in a circle above its master. A piece of meat or a dead bird is then thrown on the ground, and, as breakfast has been withheld, it is tempted to come down of its own accord.

FALCON ON HAND, READY TO FLY.

The falconer has to be continually in the presence of his hawks, handling them frequently, and dissipating all traces of fear. For days and weeks this will have to be continued until the hawks are quite tamed; then they are flown at a live bird, and so on, until their education is advanced enough to try them in the field.

Five falcons accompanied our little party for the afternoon's partridge hawking, borne on a wooden framework by an attendant. A couple of spaniels, a pointer, and a retriever completed the party, besides the sportsmen.

The dogs quartered the ground as the hunting-ground was reached, and one of the hawks was taken on to the falconer's fist and its hood loosened, when a spaniel flushed a covey, which got up very wildly. Calling the dogs in, we marked down two of the birds, and set after them as quickly as we could go. As we drew forward to where one of the birds had been marked down, the falconer ran forward, taking the hood from his falcon, the dogs were set on, and the falcon cast into the air. With a few powerful strokes, the hawk circled above us; and then up went the partridge, right under the nose of the

FALCON HOODED, AND READY TO BE FLOWN.

pointer, where it had hid in the heather till the dog was on it, for fear of the hawk above. With loud shouts the falconer called his falcon to its prey, but the warning was unnecessary, for the keen eye of the hawk had seen the bird, which was whirring rapidly away some fifty yards distant. With a few strokes of its powerful wings the falcon was after it as quick as thought, then, half-closing its wings, it swooped from above; a puff of feathers, and falcon and partridge were on the ground, the latter quite dead. A piece of meat rewarded the falcon, which was then taken up and hooded, and off the party started for another covey.

All He Was Good For.

"I don't know what to do with that boy of mine," said a father to an old college friend, whom he was visiting, and to whom he felt that he could unburden himself of his troubles.

"He is utterly worthless," the father continued, "and I cannot do a thing with him. He does nothing but hang around livery stables, and you know what the moral influence of a livery stable is."

About ten years later the two met again.

"How is your son getting along?" asked the old college friend.

"Did I never tell you?" said the other, with evident pride. "That boy, sir, had such a decided genius for horses that I let him take to horses for a living. He is now a veterinary surgeon of the highest skill, makes ten thousand dollars a year in his profession, and will be the prop and support of his father and mother in their declining years. I tell you, there is nothing like giving a boy a chance to follow his natural bent."

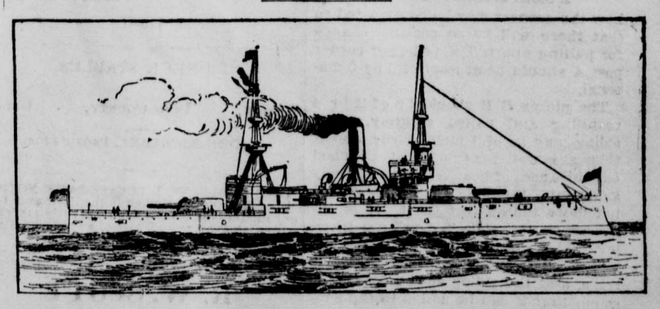
This seems to show that a boy will sometimes turn out well, in spite of a father who does not know how to train him. Perhaps an all-wise Providence looks out for such children.

No Human Bones Are Used.

A Philadelphian of an inquiring turn of mind was informed recently that human bones sometimes found place with bones of the lower animals in the manufacture of bone black, which is used in the process of refining sugar. After a thorough investigation he is satisfied that no human bones ever get into the bone black, even by accident. This is not because of sentiment alone, but owing to the fact that bones of the lower animals turn black, while those of the human being turn white, and should any white flakes appear in the composition it does not serve its purpose and is discarded. Sometimes in large cargoes of bones from South America, where for many years cattle were slaughtered for their skin, the bones of herders may be found, and occasionally an entire skeleton, but in sorting them in the yards these are removed, and the orders are that the remnants of humanity must be buried.

When a married daughter comes home on a visit, she calculates every time she sees one of her sister's garments how it would make over for one of her children.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS



Uncle Sam's new battleship Illinois is one of the finest warships afloat, and has been called "a floating fort." The length of her water line is 368 feet and width of beam 72 feet. Her normal displacement is about 12,000 tons, and her engines are expected to develop 10,000 horse power, or sufficient to propel her at a speed of sixteen knots an hour. Her armament is something tremendous. Her main battery consists of four 13-inch and fourteen 6-inch breech-loading rifles. Her secondary battery consists of sixteen 6-pounder rapid-firing guns, four 1-pounder rapid-firing guns, four machine guns, and one field gun. Besides this fighting array the Illinois has four above-water torpedo tubes, two on each broadside, which fire through an arc of 60 degrees. In all respects she is supplied with all the modern equipments and conveniences. Her cost is in the neighborhood of $4,000,000.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

UED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.....1901

FARM AND GARDEN

SUN SCALD.

A Factor Requiring Consideration In Growing Fruit Trees.

In some parts of the country sun scald is one of the most important factors in growing fruit trees. Especially is this true in the southwestern states, where the danger from sunburning controls the whole practice of cultivation and pruning. In that country the trees are headed low, even down to within a foot or six inches of the ground, in order to protect the trunks. At the same time any consid-

EFFECT OF SUN SCALD.

erable pruning in the tops is avoided, because it would expose the larger branches to the deadly sun scald. This difficulty is less frequently met in the northeastern states, but the writer (F. A. Waugn, in The Country Gentleman) has lately visited an orchard as far north as Canada and New England line where nearly 50 per cent of the trees were ruined by this trouble. They were pruned too high, with heads six, seven and eight feet from the ground.

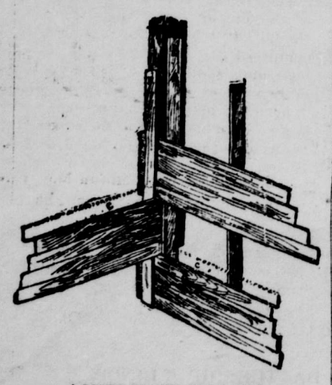
Sun scald is usually worst on apples and pears, but it may appear on almost any tree. The accompanying illustration is from a tree of Downer's Late Red cherry growing (or dying) in Maryland. When the damage is as old as this, where it has been accumulating for several years, it is doubtful if any remedy can be applied, though one can see in the photograph how persistently this tree has tried to heal over the wound. When taken in the early stages, sun scald may be cured by protecting the trunk with boards, papers, straw or some similar material. At the same time the scaly, burned parts should be cleaned away, and some sort of wax may be applied. The best treatment for sun scald, however, is to avoid it.

Sunburns are usually only the beginning of other serious troubles. Borers commonly follow closely after. Bacteria and molds gain access and cause increased damage to wood and bark, and the rain and sun check and crack the exposed tissues, to their great and permanent detriment. It is doubtless a fact that sun scald is a more important enemy of fruit trees than many of the fungi that have been extensively studied and elaborately discussed in recent books and bulletins.

Square Cornered Silo.

The principle reason why ensilage spoils in the corners of the square silo is that the construction is such that the corners pull apart enough to admit the air, says L. A. Clinton in The Rural New Yorker:

With the usual form of construction, there will almost certainly be a slight give at the corners, and the result is the ensilage spoils. The figure shows



A LIGHT CORNER FOR A SILO.

how the corners may be constructed so that there will be no possible chance for pulling apart. The principal corner post A should be at least of 6 by 6 material.

The pieces B B should be of 2 by 4 scantling and nailed securely. The siding may be of 1 inch boards, and if they are well seasoned and matched one thickness of boards will be entirely sufficient. Studding should be placed not more than 2 feet apart. It is unnecessary to explain in detail the drawing. The siding shown by D D D is nailed securely to the 6 by 6 corner posts, and the siding shown by C C is so cut that it can be nailed to the supplementary 2 by 4 studding. After constructing the corners in this way, so there is absolutely no chance for them to pull apart, the usual method of boarding across the corner may be followed, so that the ensilage will settle more evenly.

ADVERTISE

IN THE

INDEPENDENT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OIL! OIL!

o—x—x—o

High Grade Oil in Inyo County.

First opportunity to develop Inyo County Oil Fields.

Get in now while you have a chance.

The Kern River District will be a mere bagatelle in comparison.

Send for prospectus to

THE 50 OIL COMPANY,
No. 393 PARROTT BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
T. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE CO., OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of May, 1901, an assessment, No. 34, of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 31, 19th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of July, 1901, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

I. J. WALL, Plaintiff vs SURPRISE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

MACK & FORBES and W. A. HARRIS Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal,

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take Judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 25th day of April, 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 29, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 8th, 1901, viz: Isabella Jenkins, nee Stovall, H. E. 855, for the N W ¼ N E ¼, E ½ N W ¼ N E ¼ S W ¼ Sec. 14, T. 14 S., R 35 E., M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Glade, Fritz Stohmeyer, Charles Skinner, John Meyer, all of Chebe, Inyo Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 3, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on June 11th, 1901, viz: Abbie Wilcox, formerly Abbie Putman, for the N E ¼ S W ¼, N ½ S E ¼ and S E ¼ S E ¼, Sec. 10, T 12 S., R 31 E, M. D. M.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. W. Wright, Mrs. J. W. Wright, of Independence, Cal., James Joe and A. W. H. Smith, of Tinemaha, Inyo County, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 8, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 15, 1901, viz.:

WILLIAM H. MITCHELL,

for the N E ¼ Sec. 23, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Houle, Michael Mcsweeny, Omie I. Mairs, Thomas Webb, all of Independence, Cal

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

SUBSCRIBE
SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
INDEPENDENT
INDEPENDENT.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

AT THE OLD STAND

OF

NATHAN RHINE

Will be found, as usual, a Full

AND COMPLETE

LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST
LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST

Reasonable Prices.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF

General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE

GUARANTEE THE

QUALITY

OF OUR GOODS

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 7 1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending June 6, 1901:

Highest barometer	29 923	31
Lowest "	29.579	4
Highest temperature	87.8	6
Lowest "	55 8	5
Mean "	71.8	
Average dew point	28.8	
Average humidity	21.0	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	27 N	31

No. clear days 6
No. part cloudy days.....1
No. cloudy days.....0
No. rainy days..... 0
Precipitation for week ..00
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.44
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3 40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 39 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.27
" 1899-1900 3 58
" 1900-1901 5.34

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898

Real Estate Transfers.

John B Clarke to Geo. A. Clarke—160 acres of land in Bishop—$2500.

August Lagier to Charles Seglie—2 rcres of land in Big Pine—$300.

W. H. Russell to John McGee—160 acres of land near Bishop—$400.

John Clarke to E. H. Sterling—120 acres of land near Bishop—$4,000.

Wm. Hyer to John Clarke—160 acres of land near Bishop—$550.

BORN.

TOTTEN—At Lone Pine, May 30, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Totten—a DAUGHTER.

Board of Education is in seession.

Supervisor Jones was down from Fish Springs Saturday.

Supervisor Boland was up from Keeler on Saturday last.

Miss Florence Crough, of Bishop, is visiting Miss Nettie Irwin.

S. A Fraser has gone to Monache to look after his cattle interests.

The Harper Brothers, Crom and Wilt, left this morning for Tonapah.

J. Walter Hanby, of Bishop, was in Independence early in the week.

Miss Mamie Hession returned from a visit to relatives at Big Pine on Monday last.

Mrs. Arthur Robinson came down from Big Pine Sunday, and is visiting relatives here.

Two of H. D. Gill's children are quite sick with typhoid fever at Fort Independence.

Mrs. Thomas Callow, of Big Pine, who was so critically ill last week, is reported to be improving.

Deputy Clerk W. O. Meroney returned to his home at Bishop Thursday morning for a brief visit.

Quite a number of the boys from the Reward mine are in town owing to the suspension of work for a week.

Mrs. Roeper, Mrs. Fausel and Mrs Willet returned yesterday from a visit of six weeks to relatives in Kern county.

Robt. O'Neal, Esq., and Mrs. Wm Birchim came down from Bishop on Saturday last on business at the Land Office.

Henry Bell was down from Big Pine a few days ago. It is reported that Mr. Bell will soon be appointed a Sierra Forest Ranger.

The Crocker Brothers returned from Monache meadows on Sunday last, after making a drive of 1000 cattle to that summer range. They report excellent feed.

A farewell party was given to Miss Lucy Harper, at the residence of John Baxter, on the eve of her departure for her home in Virginia City, Thursday morning.

Patrick Downs, an old time miner and packer, and one who was well and favorably known in this section, died at Mountain Spring Canyon about two weeks ago.

The balance of purchase price was lately paid on the Barnes & Anderson mines, and the new management are putting on more men at the mine, which apparently is a bonanza.

Mr. Austin's splendid new residence, on West Main street is being rapidly pushed to completion by Messrs. Lewis and Naylor. This edifice will be a beautiful addition to Independence.

Occupants of the County Jail are sorry they lately complained of the hilarious noises on the back street, and now say they will never complain any more, if the nightingales will only come back.

Assessor Yandell has lately returned from his annual trip to the southern portion of the County. He reports very few men employed in the Ballarat section at present. Poll tax and personal property collections are somewhat in advance of this time last year.

The Board of Education met last Monday and are now engaged in their annual meeting. Three applicants are before them for Grammar Grade certificates, Mrs. E. S. Bigelow and Miss Grace Watterson, of Bishop, and Miss Irene Reynolds, of Thebe. They have all passed the test studies with a high percentage and the probabilities are that each will pass the examination satistactorily. After this meeting of the Board no more Second or Primary Grade certificates will be issued.

MEMORIAL DAY AT BIG PINE

Memorial Day was fully and successfully observed at Big Pine. At 10 o'clock the line of march was formed on Main street, near Callow's Hotel. The procession was headed by the Marshall, Capt. A. O. Collins, and the Bishop Brass Band; next in order were the civic societies, namely, the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Good Templars, followed by the Public school, Indian school, Woman's Relief Carps and veterans of the Union and Confedejate armies and of the Mexican War, citizens following in carriages. At the cemetery the ranks were opened, the procession reversing the line of order. Impressive ceremonies were held at the cemetery and the graves of the veterans were strewn with garlands.

At the sound of the drum the line of march was resumed. At the the scho l house orders were given to disband until 2 p. m., when appropriate exercises were held at the grove. The program was as follows:

Music .....Band
Introduction.....Hen. S. E. Vermilyea
President of the Day.
Invocation .....Rev. A. Clark
Recitation .....Maggie Campbell
Gun Drill..... 13 Boys
Jesse Hession, Captain.
Vocal Solo.....Richard Eldred
Lincoln's Address .... J. Walter Hanby
Music..... Band
Flag Drill .....16 Girls
Male Quartette.....Messrs. Hampton, Peak, Vermilyea and Hanby.
Recitation.....Minnie Allen
Song .....Choir
Oration.....Rev. J. L. Rosen
Music..... Band
America .....Choir and Audience
Vote of Thanks.....Past Commander S. Graham.
Benediction....Chaplain, Rev. I. B. Self
A. S.

Outlaw Stops Mojave Stage.

A Mojave dispatch to the San Francisco Call, May 31, says:

The Mojave-Keeler stage, outward bound from here, was held up by a lone highwayman to-day and its only passenger was relieved of his ready cash. The outlaw made a light haul, as the passenger's purse was slim and the stage carried no treasure of any kind.

The stage left here at 6:10 o'clock, in charge of Ed Monroe. When about a mile and a half out it came up to a man walking along the road. As the coach was passing him he suddenly produced a revolver and commanded a halt. Then it was seen for the first time that he was masked

The mail on the stage was not molested and from the single passenger only $1 50 was collected by the highwayman. Orders were given for the stage to go on its way and its occupants not to look back, and these instructions were followed. From the Eighteen-mile House the news was brought here late this afternoon.

The robber was on foot, was dressed in overalls and a dark shirt and his face was hidden by a handkerchief. As no other description except that he was short and of heavy build is given, it is not likely that he will be apprehended.

It Took.

It was just after dinner and the man who had been sitting next to the young woman with the beautiful arms and neck thought he was the most fortunate individual in the room. He said all the bright things he could bring to mind and was congratulating himself that he was keeping up his end of the conversation fairly well, when the young woman began to show signs of nervousness. She gazed around the room as if looking for an avenue of escape, moved uneasily in her seat and allowed two or three jokes to pass her by without making it evident that she recognized them. Astonished and half alarmed, the man looked at her inquiringly, and, meeting his look, she said:

"I am in misery."

"In misery?" echoed the man.

"Yes," she replied, "I was vaccinated the other day and it has taken beautifully. I could almost scream it hurts so."

The man looked at the beautiful arms and seeing no mark there, said:

"Why where were you vaccinated?"

"In New York," she replied with a smile.—Ex.

The charming Miss Fay, who had been visiting at the home of County Treasurer Bunney for a week or more, returned to Candelaria last Saturday. The young lady is an ardent amateur photographer, and while here secured a novel picture in the shape of a coyote standing on a large boulder near Shepherd's creek. Our local photogs regret she could not remain longer.

The Reword mine closed down yesterday morning, and will not start up again for about a week. The cause of the shut down was the ditch conveying water to the mill had become foul with weeds and debris and had to be cleaned out in order to carry enough water to run the mill. The cleaning out of the ditch will be completed in about a week, when work in the mine will be resumed.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshuiz, who has been visiting in San Francisco for several months past, will arrive home this evening. She will be accompanied by her son. Eddie, who has lately received his diploma from the Cosmopolitan Grammar School of San Francisco.

Dr. J. C Baxter has opened Dental Parlors in the lower story of the Masonic Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line by the latest methods and in the most approved manner. His card will appear next week.

M. F Showalter, a former resident of Big Pine, who left there over a year ago for the lower country, returned to Independence last Saturday from Bakersfield. "Dad" says there are many places worse than Owens Valley.

District Attorney Dehy returned from San Francisco Sunday, coming to Bishop on Friday last, and remaining there to enjoy the picnic given by the Bishop Brass Band at Berger's grove on Saturday. We are glad to welcome him home again, although we would have been better pleased had he kept his promise and brought a short hand reporter home with him.

Forest Supervisor Price informs us that he is having the Rangers under his supervision fixing up the mountain trails, blasting out rocks, widening, and putting them in condition so that summer tourists wishing to visit our famous mountain resorts may travel over them in perfect safety.

For Sale or Rent.

House of six large rooms on the Main street, Independence, furnished or unfurnished, Three lots, fruits and berries of all kinds. Hot and cold water in house. Bath room, pantry and closet.

Will rent for a long period or sell on the installment plan. Terms, reasonable.

Apply to
CHAS. WALTER,
Independent Office.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Office of the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice of sale of property of the State pursuant to Section 3897 of Political Code.

Whereas on the 3rd day of June, 1901, there was received by me and filed in my office a written authorization under the hand and seal of the Controller of the State of California, which said authorization was and is in words and figures following:

NOTICE.

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

To the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo, State of California:

WHEREAS, on the 10th day of January, 1901, there was filed and recorded in the Controller's Office of the state of California, certain deeds conveying to the People of the State of California the title to those certain lots and parcels of land hereinafter described;

AND, WHEREAS, said deeds recite the fact that said property hereinafter described was struck off and sold to the People of the State of California for the nonpayment of State and County taxes, penalties and costs, and all charges levied and assessed against said property for the year 1894;

AND, WHEREAS, five years have elapsed since the date of said sale, and no redemption, according to law, has been made of said property, or any part thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the law in such cases made and provided, I, E. P. Colgan, Controller of the State of California, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the laws of this state, da by these presents authorize, empower, and direct you, the said Tax Collector, to sell at public auction, in separate lots or parcels, the property hereinafter described, in the manner following: Public notice shall first be given of sych sale by publication for at least three weeks in some newspaper published in the county, or city and county, or if there be no newspaper published therein, then by posting a notice in three conspicuous places in the county, or city and county for the same period, which notices must state specifically the place of and the day and hour of sale, and shall contain a description of the property to be sold, and shall also embody a copy of this authorization.

The property above referred to and hereby authorized to be sold, is situate, lying, and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to wit:

In Panamint Mining District, Wyoming mine, lot 58, T 21 S R 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Stewart's Wonder mine lot 39, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Star mine, lot 31, T 21 S. R. 45 E M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Hemlock min, lot 46, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 18 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Little Chief Mine, lot 47, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Little Chief millsite, lot 47, T 21 S R 45 E. M. D. M., containing 5 acres. Sold to State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Comstock mine, lot 40, T 21 S R 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Alabama mine, lot 53, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D M., containing 17 acres. Sold to State July 3, 1895

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Marvel mine, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., dontaining 16 acres Sold to the state July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Challenge mine, T 21 S. R. 45 E M. D. M., containing 10 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Hudson River mine, containing 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Stewart's Wonder millsite, containing 5 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Challenge M. S., containing 2 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also in Panamint Mining District, Ida mine, containing 19 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Independence mine, containing 18 acres. Sold to the state July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Eureka mine, containing 18 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Independence M. S, containing 1 acre. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Wyoming millsite, containing 5 acres. Sold to the state July 3 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Eureka millsite, containing 4 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895

Also, in Panamint Mining District, ten stamp quartz mill, millsite and machinery, store building; office; boarding house, wash house; blacksmith shop and Company's spring and pipe line; 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

That no bid shall be received or accepted at such sale for less than the amount of all the taxes levied upon such property, and all interests, costs, penalties, and expenses up to the date of the sale hereby authorized, together with all such subsequent taxes as may have been levied upon such property, up to the date of the issuance to the State of the deed or deeds hereinabove referred to, with all interests, costs, penalties, and other charges thereon added to such subsequent taxes.

That said sale shall be conducted in all respects as by law governing such sales

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Sacramento, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] E. P. COLGAN,
Controller.

By W. W. DOUGLAS, Deputy.

Therefore in pursuance of law, public notice is hereby given that I will, on Wednesday, July 3rd, 1901, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Court House, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo State of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in lawful money of the United States, the said property hereinbefore in said authorization described, which authorization is hereby made a part of this notice, to wit: Situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described in said deeds to the state above referred to, as follows, to wit:

Wyoming mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 58 T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$12 44
" " " " " 1895	14 35
" " " " " 1896	11 76
" " " " " 1897	11 52
" " " " " 1898	11 26
" " " " " 1899	8 65
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$73 76

Stewart's Wonder mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 59 T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$12 44
" " " " " 1895	14 35
" " " " " 1896	11 76
" " " " " 1897	11 52
" " " " " 1898	11 26
" " " " " 1899	8 65
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$73 76

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Star mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 31 T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 63
" " " " " 1895	5 22
" " " " " 1896	4 32
" " " " " 1897	4 22
" " " " " 1898	4 13
" " " " " 1899	3 25
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$29 55

Hemlock mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 46 T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 18 acres Sold to State July 3rd 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$12 44
" " " " " 1895	14 35
" " " " " 1896	11 70
" " " " " 1897	11 52
" " " " " 1898	11 27
" " " " " 1899	8 65
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$73 77

Little Chief mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 47 T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd. 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 63
" " " " " 1895	5 22
" " " " " 1896	4 33
" " " " " 1897	4 20
" " " " " 1898	4 13
" " " " " 1899	3 23
Advestising, cost of	3 78
Total	$29 52

Little Chief millsite, in Panamint Mining District, lot 47 T. 21 S R. 45 E. M. D. M., 5 acres. Sold to State July 3rd. 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 69
" " " " " 1895	1 81
" " " " " 1896	1 58
" " " " " 1897	1 50
" " " " " 1898	1 46
" " " " " 1899	1 21
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$13 03

Comstock mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 40 T. 21 S. R 45 E M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and inserest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 95
" " " " " 1896	2 48
" " " " " 1897	2 44
" " " " " 1898	2 36
" " " " " 1899	1 89
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$18 57

Alabama mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 53 T 21 S R. 45 E. M. D M., 17 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 95
" " " " " 1896	2 50
" " " " " 1897	2 43
" " " " " 1898	2 35
" " " " " 1899	1 88
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$18 56

Marvel mine, in Panamint Mining District, T 21 S. R. 45 E M. D. M, 16 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 99
" " " " " 1896	2 51
" " " " " 1897	2 44
" " " " " 1898	2 36
" " " " " 1899	1 89
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$18 60

Challenge mine, in Panamint Mining District, 10 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 95
" " " " " 1896	2 48
" " " " " 1897	2 44
" " " " " 1898	2 36
" " " " " 1899	1 89
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$18 57

Hudson River mine, in Paramint Mining District, 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 63
" " " " " 1895	5 22
" " " " " 1896	4 33
" " " " " 1897	4 20
" " " " " 1898	4 13
" " " " " 1899	3 28
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$29 52

Stewart's Wonder millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 5 acres. Sold to State July 3rd' 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 69
" " " " " 1895	1 82
" " " " " 1896	1 59
" " " " " 1897	1 50
" " " " " 1898	1 47
" " " " " 1899	1 21
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$13 06

Challenge millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 2 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 08
" " " " " 1895	1 12
" " " " " 1896	1 03
" " " " " 1897	98
" " " " " 1898	94
" " " " " 1899	87
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$9 75

Ida mine, in Panamint Mining District, 19 acres. Sold to State July 3rd. 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$8 55
" " " " " 1895	9 83
" " " " " 1896	8 06
" " " " " 1897	7 84
" " " " " 1898	7 71
" " " " " 1899	5 95
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$51 69

Independence mine, in Panamint Mining District, 18 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 23
" " " " " 1895	4 75
" " " " " 1896	3 99
" " " " " 1897	3 91
" " " " " 1898	3 77
" " " " " 1896	2 97
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$27 40

Eureka mine, in Panamint Mining District, 18 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 23
" " " " " 1895	4 75
" " " " " 1896	3 97
" " " " " 1897	3 91
" " " " " 1898	3 77
" " " " " 1899	2 96
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$27 57

Independence millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 1 acre. Sold to state July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$ 90
" " " " " 1895	98
" " " " " 1896	82
" " " " " 1897	80
" " " " " 1898	78
" " " " " 1899	69
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$8 70

Wyoming millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 5 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 69
" " " " " 1895	1 84
" " " " " 1896	1 57
" " " " " 1897	1 54
" " " " " 1898	1 46
" " " " " 1899	1 20
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$13 07

Eureka millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 4 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 48
" " " " " 1895	1 58
" " " " " 1896	1 37
" " " " " 1897	1 32
" " " " " 1898	1 30
" " " " " 1899	1 08
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$12 01

Ten-stamp quartz mill, millsite and machinery, store building, office, boarding house, wash house, blacksmith shop, and Company's spring and pipe line, in Panamint Mining District, 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$230 76
" " " " " 1895	222 79
" " " " " 1896	179 38
" " " " " 1897	171 24
" " " " " 1898	168 33
" " " " " 1899	128 36
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$1164 64

No bids will be received or accepted for said property for less than the amount of all taxes levied upon said property, and all interests costs, penalties, and expenses up to the date of this sale, together with all subsequent taxes that may have been levied upon said property up to the date of issuance to the State of the deed referred to in said Controller's authorization, with all interest, costs, penalties and other charges thereon, added to such subsequent taxes.

Given under my hand at the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, this 7th day of June, 1901.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax-Collector, Inyo County, California.

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1901:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,309 17	
School Fund	$5 533 23		
Gen. Expense Fund	1 422 87		
Salary "	3,633 84		
Bridge "	535 14		
Hospital "	779 45		
Road District No. 1 Fund	422 24		
" " " 2 "	282 25		
" " " 3 "	383 00		
" " " 4 "	128 50		
" " " 5 "	151 00		
General Road "	35 75		
		13,309 17	13,309 17
Total County indbtdnss	60 990 55		
County bonds		60 000 00	
Old General Fund		990 55	
		60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 990 55	
Cash in treasury	11 301 54		
Remaining indebtedness	49 968 01		
		60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Superv.sors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.
J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed April 3, 1901.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1901.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receip's and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1901.

Respectfully submitte l,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1901 RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1	To cash on hand	$16,682 05	
7	cash from A M Given tax col	90 00	
	W W Yandell, Co assessor	15 30	
	A M Given, tax col fees	8 00	
	J E Meroney, recorder, fees	69 25	
	J E Meroney, clerk fees	25 05	
14	I P Yaney, Coroner)	5 00	
	T H Woodworth, fines	7 40	
	George McIntyre, Int State Land	41 80	
	Thos J Kirk, State School	6 758 55	
		23 765 40	
Feb 9	A M Given, Tax col	1,297 50	
	A M Given, Tax Coll fees	35 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	1 50	
	J E Meroney, clerk, fees	20 50	
	J E Meroney, Recorder's fees	66 65	
	J J Stewart, sale of pland	3 00	
	James Jones, sale of plank	1 60	
	Mrs C Delaney, Int on State land	8 00	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on State land	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	5 60	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	14 00	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	11 20	
	Clayton Belknap, Int on state land	11 20	
	W H Murray, Int. on state lnd	22 40	
		25,214 75	
Mar 3	A M Given tax col.	392 62	
	A M Given, Tax col. fees	12 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff, fees	24 70	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees	72 55	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees	63 50	
	Wm M Hatfield, on redempton	50 19	
7	F Rhine, on redmtn	89 86	
25	J G Birchim, Int. on state land	32 00	
	J G Birchim, Int. on swamp land	15 68	
28	J A Donlon, rdmptn	18 86	
		25,986 71	

DISBURSEMENTS

Jan.—Salary Fund	1 533 88	
Hospital	694 45	
Bridge	532 64	
Valley Seal Bond	64 00	
Poleta Schl Bond	32 00	
Road Dist, No. 1	386 62	
" " " 2	285 25	
" " " 3	383 00	
" " " 4	128 50	
" " " 5	151 00	
General Road	35 75	
General Expense	1 260 96	
Bishop School	275 55	
Big Pine	2 50	
Irving	94 50	
Keeler	195 00	
Lone Pine	189 25	
Milton	70 00	
Riverside	144 75	
Round Valley	140 00	
Union	12 80	
Valley	7 50	
Warm Spring	137 95	
Milton Library	3 40	
		6 809 12
Feb.—By Salary Fund	1 024 98	
Hospital	45 00	
Road Dist No 1	35 62	
Bridge	3 50	
General Expense	165 21	
Bishop School	252 60	
Big Pine "	160 00	
Darwin	72 50	
Fish Spring	68 00	
Irving	94 50	
Keeler	27 98	
Lone Pine	75 00	
Milton	98 70	
Poleta	126 00	
Panamint	160 00	
Round Valley	88 10	
Riverside	1 45	
Station	238 90	
Taboose	61 50	
Union	80 00	
Valley	4 00	
Warm Springs	79 20	
Bishop Library	92 00	
Big Pine "	7 67	
Irving "	20 15	
Lone Pine "	8 36	
		9 839 14
Mar—By Salary Fund	1 024 98	
General Ex. Fund	56 70	
Hospital	40 00	
County Bond	1 500 00	
Bishop School Bond	253 50	
Big Pine	376 25	
Fish Springs	68 00	
Irving	240 00	
Independence	285 00	
Keeler	132 90	

OFFICIAL.

Lone Pine	210 00
Milton	70 00
Panamint	80 00
Round Valley	70 00
Riverside	70 35
Station	64 75
Taboose	60 00
Union	160 00
Warm Spring	75 00
Union Library Fund	8 60
Cash on hand	11 301 54
	25 985 71 25 986 71

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

April 1, 1901.

Salary Fund		539 33
General Expense	1 137 07	
State General	323 77	
Hospital	583 54	
County bond		621 64
General road	923 40	
Road District No 1	227 96	
" " " 2	484 67	
" " " 3	608 09	
" " " 4	429 49	
" " " 5	171 80	
Unapportioned county	189 88	
Road Poll tax	91 20	
Bridge	76 10	
Institute	9 50	
Teacher's library	20 88	
County School Fund		653 69
Property tax	814 23	
Swamp & Overfld Ld	15 68	
Various school funds:		
Bishop	334 17	
Big Pine	411 16	
Panamint	67 75	
Fish Spring	193 95	
Irving	3 3 67	
Independence	210 61	
Keeler	42 07	
Lone Pine	580 01	
Milton	115 91	
Poleta	184 22	
Round Valley	156 48	
Riverside	118 79	
Station	75 76	
Taboose	200 56	
Union	162 92	
Valley	474 71	
Warm Spring	98 74	
Darwin	248 30	
Various school library funds:		
Bishop	14 32	
Big Pine	12 58	
Fish Springs	01	
Irving	37 65	
Independence	19 07	
Keeler	35 63	
Lone Pine	53 87	
Milton	3 49	
Poleta	22 19	
Round Valley	44 73	
Riverside	9 65	
Station	29 35	
Taboose	11 80	
Union	13 13	
Valley	11 46	
Warm Springs	38 59	
Darwin	9 16	
Darwin School Fund	32 40	
Station " bond fund	11 22	
Big Pine " "	753 18	
Fish Springs " "	165 16	
Taboose " "	72 34	
Poleta " "	7 30	
Valley " "	7 87	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	69 78	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Riverside special	96	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Station building fund	20 14	
Independence building	3 00	
Bishop Fire Tax Fund	1,269 29	
Estates	149 67	
Cash on hand		11 301 54
		13 116 20 13 116 20

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Clerk
By W. O. Meroney, Depty Clerk.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed April 3, 1901.

J. E. MERONEY
Auditor.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direc Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,
SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pail and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to PETER McGANN,
Near Camp Independence, Cal.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft

500,000 Women

Have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Their letters are on file and prove this statement to be a fact, not a mere boast. When a medicine has been successful in curing so many women, you cannot well say without trying it—"I do not believe it will help me."

LYDIA E.

PINKHAM'S
Vegetable Compound

Is a positive cure for all those painful

Ailments of Women.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the *Change of Life*.

Your medicine cured me of terrible female illness. MRS. M. E. MULLER, 1A Concord Sq., Boston, Mass.

Backache.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhœa than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors.

Your Vegetable Compound removed a Fibroid Tumor from my womb after doctors failed to give relief. MRS. B. A. LOMBARD, Westdale, Mass.

Bearing-down Feeling

Womb troubles, causing pain, weight, and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water.

Backache left me after taking the second bottle. Your medicine cured me when doctors failed. MRS. SARAH HOLSTEIN, 3 Davis Block, Gorham St., Lowell, Mass.

Irregularity,

Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility.

It is a grand medicine. I am thankful for the good it has done me. Mrs. J. W. J., 76 Carolina Ave., Jamaica Plain (Boston), Mass.

Dizziness, Faintness,

Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus.

I was troubled with Dizziness, Headaches, Faintness, Swelling Limbs. Your medicine cured me. MRS. SARAH E. BAKER, Bucksport, Me.

The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book which goes with each bottle, the most complete treatise on female complaints ever published.

For eight years I suffered with womb trouble, and was entirely cured by Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. MRS. L. L. TOWNE, Littleton, N. H.

Kidney Complaints

and Backache of *either sex* the Vegetable Compound always cures.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure Constipation, Sick Headache, 25c.

The Vegetable Compound is sold by all druggists or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of **$1.00.** *Correspondence freely answered.*

You can address in strictest confidence, **LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.**

Not Given to Squandering.

Justice—You say that you doubt the statement of the previous witness that the defendant squandered his inheritance. Please give the reason for your doubt.

Witness—I tried three or four times to get him to visit a church fair, but it was useless. He always smiled and informed me that he was not born yesterday.—Boston Transcript.

The Chinese are not entirely clothed in cotton. The ordinary annual crop of silk in China is estimated at about 21,000,000 pounds, of which over 60 per cent is consumed in the country where it is produced.

The key to the Bastile is now hanging on the wall in the hall at the old home of Washington at Mount Vernon. It was given to Washington by Lafayette.

Acker's English Remedy

will positively **cure** Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis, It will cure a cough or cold in a day. It will prevent Pneumonia. We guarantee it, because we know what it will do. Always insist on having ACKERS.

'In many instances after I had tried my utmost to give even relief. I prescribed ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY and it permanently cured every one of the patients. It is a valuable addition to the practice of medicine." C. F. SMITH, M. D., Olean, N. Y.

Write to us for testimonials and free illustrated book on Consumption

Sold at 25c, 50c and $1.00 a bottle. If you are not satisfied return the bottle to your druggist, and get your money back.

W. H. Hooker & Co., Proprs., Buffalo, N. Y.

SUMMER is BEST TIME to CURE **Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption**

Our remedy is GUARANTEED; $1.00. P. O. Box 973

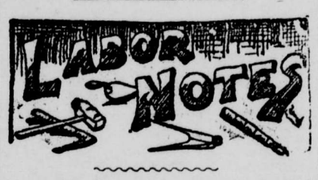
W. H. SMITH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

INJURED A SOLDIER'S SIGHT.

Modern Long-Range Rifles Are Hurtful to Those Who Use Them.

"The modern long-range military rifle is going to develop near-sighted soldieds if no precautions are taken," said a New Orleans soldier who has seen service in the late campaign. "The necessity of straining the eyes upon a target a mile or more away is as certain to produce the result as 2 and 2 make 4, and it is a significant fact that quite a number of men have already been relieved from duty in the Philippines on account of 'defective vision.' The nature of the defect is not stated, but it was evidently acquired since the soldiers entered the service, for they are subjected to a searching optical examination upon enlistment, and I hazard the guess that most of the present trouble is due to overstrain in long-distance shooting. The Japanese army surgeons have anticipated the danger, and the troops sent to China were all supplied with small, compact field-glasses as part of their regular accouterment.

"I read in a technical journal the other day that the glasses only cost 78 cents apiece, so they couldn't have amounted to very much, but they were better than nothing. At the same time," continued the physician, "no field-glass meets the difficulty. At best it merely permits the soldiers to examine the target in detail before he picks up his gun, and to draw a bead he is absolutely compelled to do more or less squinting and straining over the sights. The proper appliance would be a very light, modified fieldglass that could be fastened over the eyes and used in actually taking aim. I am convinced that such a glass will be perfected and in use in the near future. It presents no great problem, and all the mountings, if desired, could be made out of pressed paper, so that the chief weight would be the lenses. In fact, it need not be much heavier than a pair of old-fashioned iron-bowed spectacles, and still have sufficient magnifying power to enable a soldier to sight his rifle with ease upon an object at maximum range. I admit, added the doctor, "that a regiment with its glasses on would present rather a ludicrous picture, but the instrument is one of the clear necessities of present conditions, and it is bound to come."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.



One woman to every ten men worked for wages fifty years ago, but now the ratio is one to four.

The demand for automobiles is so immense, it is said, that all factories are behind with their orders.

The bread eaters of the world require more than 2,300,000,000 bushels of wheat every twelve months.

France consumes more wine than Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom put together.

The building trades unions in Brooklyn have started a movement to kill off rivalries between unions by an agreement to adopt the same rate of wages and to recognize each other's union cards. The First National Union of Plasterers, with a membership of 1,500, and the Italian Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Union, with a membership of 700, have joined hands.

The sweatshops of New York City will be abolished if agitation can do it. The Brotherhood of Tailors has asked Bishop Potter, President Gompers, President Adler and several others to head a movement of 200,000 East Side men, women and children. This movement will extend to other cities of the country until the "hunger, poverty and dirt" of the sweatshops will be a thing of the past.

The Board of Control of the Louisiana State penitentiary closed a deal recently for two immense plantations, and next year over 500 convicts will work them, the crops going to the State. This action was taken under the new law providing for the handling and care of convicts. In this way it is expected to work extensive prison reforms, the convict lease system being abolished. The plantations are in West Felician and Iberia parishes. On the former cotton will be raised, and sugar on the latter. Louisiana has about 1,000 convicts.

A Promoter's Humor.

Charles R. Flint has a quaint Yankee humor which is as well developed today as in his school years. In the Polytechnic Institute the markings were on the basis of one hundred and were bulletined monthly. One day a group of boys were looking at the new bulletin, on which one of the hopeless dullards of the class was marked sixty-six.

Flint said slowly:

"Sixty-six, that's the very number of our year, and I hope when we get to '99 Jack will receive that figure!"

Once a sanctimonious person remarked:

"Children should never be allowed to play with toys on Sunday!"

"May they not play with religious toys?" he queried.

"There are no religious toys, sir!"

"Excuse me, there are!"

"What are they, then, sir?"

"Noah's arks."

Not a Perfect Specimen.

The little girl whom the New York Times tells about is only 5 years old, but she has such a large experience of dolls that she feels herself to be something of a connoisseur in children. Recently there came a real live baby into the house.

When it was put into her arms, this real live baby, the 5-year-old surveyed it with a critical eye.

"Isn't that a nice baby?" cried the nurse, with the joyous pride with which a nurse always regards a new baby, in which she feels that she has a proprietary interest.

"Yes," replied the little girl, hesitatingly, "it's nice, but its head's loose."

A gossip never does much harm unless she has an appreciative audience.

Diligence is a fair fortune and industry a good estate.

England's Army and Navy.

It was recently stated that England's army and navy is inadequate to properly defend herself from a sudden onslaught. England is, in this instance, like the indi idual who allows disease to creep into his system through a stomach too weak to properly digest the food taken into it. To strengthen the stomach there is nothing better than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, liver and kidney trouble, and as a tonic, is incomparable.

Reading as a Cure.

The practice of reading aloud at regular intervals is of great benefit to any one affected with a chest complaint. In all cases of lung trouble it is important to indulge in those exercises by which the chest is in part filled or emptied of air, and reading aloud, singing and whistling are three of those exercises.

There are many who cannot sing, and we do not expect the fair sex to whistle, but reading aloud can be practiced by all. Care must be taken not to overdo it, of course, and the body should be in such a position as to allow the chest to have free play.

Reading aloud, if we pay attention to what we are doing, will not only be beneficial from the standpoint of health, but will also have the effect of making us better speakers by teaching us proper modulations of the voice and by increasing our knowledge.

This is where it has the advantage over whistling and singing.

Humors

Waste matters which the skin, kidneys and other organs were too torpid (in the cold days) to take care of, and cannot take care of now without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system. Pimples, boils and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles common in the Spring are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes all humors, overcomes all their effects, strengthens and tones the whole system.

"Last spring I had a lot of sores on my face. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and they went away. I am now stronger and healthier than ever before." JOHN E. Moungoven, Point Arena, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

The Galloping White Hearse.

It was in the dark of the evening, and the streets were thronged with men and women on their way home at the end of the day's work. At Thirty-fourth street, where Broadway and Sixth avenue cross with a network of tracks, the usual clangor of gongs, the shouts of newsboys and the roar of the elevated trains filled the air, while myriad electric lights sparkled like so many stars.

Suddenly out of the gloom came a little white hearse, being driven rapidly home. Its sad day's work was over, and the little horses were probably anxious for their dinner. Still it gave one a shock to see them galloping so. Even more pathetic it looked when empty than with its precious little burden. The very emptiness spoke of the vacant little chair at home, the unused toys, the unworn frocks folded away for some woman to cry over on a rainy day.

Fathers hurrying home to their own little ones felt a sudden lump in the throat, mothers leading their children grasped the little hands with a quick access of tenderness, and a strange, sad sense of loneliness came to the heart of the passerby who had no child to lose. Just a little white hearse, seen only for a moment in the gathering darkness by the hurrying throng, but what a world of pathos it suggested!—New York Mail and Express.

Artificial Legs.

The most lifelike and serviceable artificial legs in the world are manufactured in America. Enormous quantities of these limbs are shipped to Europe every year.

The first great boom in the artificial leg business was brought about by the civil war. Since that time railroad and trolley car accidents have kept up an ever increasing demand. Another factor has been the general use of antiseptics. The mortality among those who have their legs amputated is far less than formerly, and a large proportion of the survivors become patrons of the wooden leg factories.

The old fashioned peg leg is practically a thing of the past. The modern artificial leg shows a great advance over the old forms. Every improvement has been with the idea of greater simplicity.

The main object of the manufacturers is to improve the fit of the legs. The best models now cost $100. It costs from $5 to $25 a year to keep one of these in order.

Few women wear artificial legs. On the other hand, it is becoming more common to fit limbs to children. Legs are made for children sometimes before they can walk. They are fitted as soon as the child learns to stand and make it possible for it to develop symmetrically.

Where Was the Swindle?

"Ethel," said Lionel Bertram Jones as he dropped his slice of bread in the plate with a noise that set the canary in the gilt cage overhead chirping merrily. "Ethel, I have something to say to you."

They had been married only four weeks, and the time had not arrived when she did all the saying.

"Do you remember the day on which I proposed to you?"

"Yes," she replied. "I will never forget it."

"Do you remember," he went on as he abstractedly drilled a hole in the loaf with the point of a carving knife, "how when I rang the bell you came to the door with your fingers sticky with dough and said you thought it was your little brother who wanted to get in?"

"Yes."

"Oh, Ethel! How could you? How could you?"

"How could I what?" she responded as a guilty look crept into her face.

"How could you make me the victim of such a swindle?"—London Tit-Bits.

SYBARITES IN THE COLD.

Luxury as It Is Indulged In by the Arctic Traders.

So much has been written of the Eskimo ("husky") dogs and dog sleds of the north that they may well be mentioned here if only to show the idea of luxury which many of the factors and traders of the Hudson Bay company entertain. Seated or rather reclining in his cariole, swathed in furs, he is driven by an engage on foot who dashes along at a great pace. The cariole is painted gaudily. There are Russian bells on the collars of each of the long span of dogs, while the harness is a mass of beadwork and tassels.

No longer when he lodges at night at a post does he partake solely of the simpler fare it can furnish, nor even when he camps out in the wilderness must he be content with what his gun can bring down in addition to the pemmican he carries. For now, either under the cariole seat or in an additional sled behind, there is found a good supply of canned meats and vegetables, products of Chicago and Ontario, and, moreover, his driver is his cook. In the open a fire will be deftly kindled, tea will be made, bacon and even eggs will be fried, and hot "flapjacks," that delectable fritter of the bush, half an inch thick and swimming in grease and molasses will tickle the factor's palate.

At night, enveloped in his furs and maybe reposing on a hastily constructed bed of balsam boughs, the last vision before his eyes close upon the scenes of dreamland will be the scintillating splendors of the aurora borealis, whose purpling waves alternate with bars of vivid light so rapidly and in such volume as to make the beholder almost believe that nature speaks, mauger the silence, all penetrating, all pervading—Cornhill Magazine.

Just Making Sure.

An old farmer in Scotland once went to have a troublesome tooth extracted. Said the dentist after looking at the offending molar:

"It is a very ugly one. I would advise you to have it out by the painless system. It is only a shilling extra."

He showed the farmer the apparatus for administering gas, remarking that it would cause him to fall asleep for a minute, and before he awoke the tooth would be out. After a slight resistance the sufferer consented, proceeding to open his purse.

"Oh, never mind paying just now!" said the dentist kindly.

"Hoots!" answered the cautious old Scot. "A' wasn't thinking o' that. But if A'm ga-en ta sleep, A' thocht A' wad like ta count ma siller fust."

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Peruna is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy—I am as Well as Ever."

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, of the Famous Ohio Family.

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."

Very respectfully,
Dan A. Grosvenor.

Almost everybody needs a tonic in the spring. Something to brace the nerves, invigorate the brain, and cleanse the blood. That Peruna will do this is beyond all question.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

When Hannibal's army descended from the Alps into the valley of Lombardy the whole force was well nigh routed by a plague of mosquitoes, which drove men and animals almost wild with pain.

BLOOD WAS THIN.

Patient Treated for Heart Disease and Consumption

But the Diagnosis Was Wrong—When the Blood Was Enriched the Symptoms Disappeared.

From Presbyterian Journal, Phila., Pa.

After years of patient and intense suffering, Miss Gertrude Gilbert, of 3201 Dauphin street, Philalephia, Pa., has recovered her lost health, and is today a rosy and blooming specimen of young womanhood. To a reporter she gave the following account of her case:

"I had been sick for a long time, when a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Previous to this three doctors had treated me. They diagnosed my trouble as heart disease together with consumption, and prescribed accordingly. All this medical treatment did not benefit me in the least. I was in a terrible condition. There was scarcely any blood left in my body. My chief trouble was weakness and after laborious efforts to get up stairs I almost went into a faint and on several occasions thought I was going to die.

"So little blood had I that my ears were almost transparent, and my complexion was as white as a sheet. I can scarcely describe my sensations, but after repeated treatment by my physicians I became thoroughly discouraged.

"It was at this time that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me, and I procured a box. Before I had finished it I began to feel the benefit to my health. This gave me encouragement, and I began a systematic course according to directions. At the end of the seventh or eighth box, in addition to having a sufficient quantity and a better quality of blood in my veins I was relieved of that shortness of breath and quick heart action which had been my chief trouble. My appetite returned, and I was enabled to do my daily duties with a cheerfulness which I had never before experienced. I always, as a preventive, keep a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my room. They are all they are represented to be, and to them, and to them alone, do I owe my restoration to health." Signed,

GERTRUDE GILBERT.

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price, 50 cents per box; 6 boxes, $2.50

An enemy is a man who injures you and then refuses to forgive you.

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that **cures a cold in one day**

The sky is most cheerful when bluest; but it is different with men.

People expect much from Garfield Tea, and they are never disappointed; it cures stomach, liver and bowel disorders and cures constipation and sick headache.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Our 1901 catalogue contains a full list of everything needed for photographic purposes. The fullest line of amateur goods in the West. Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter St., San Francisco.

Photos That Would Pay.

Everybody is trying to make money quickly nowadays, and photographers, amateur and expert, form a goodly percentage of the total included in "everybody." Here are a few subjects that would fetch very high prices:

A house being struck by lightning. We have photos of lightning flashes, but no picture of the kind which shows a flash actually striking a house.

Two trains in collision. Photos of wrecked trains are common enough, but a snap shot at the very occurrence of the smash remains unrecorded.

The crew of a lifeboat in the act of rescuing the sailors of a sinking ship in a fierce storm.

A negative of an Atlantic liner batting with an ocean tempest. If you could take a snap shot of this subject from the deck of another liner it would be worth a good sum.

A photograph of a sprightly earthquake in Japan or some other country which is troubled in this way. It would be well to hang up your camera and make it work automatically, as earthquakes are not to be played with. Such a picture would be jumped at.

THE HAIR BRUSH

Breeds Dandruff, Which Causes Falling Hair and Finally Baldness.

Prof. Unna, Hamburg, Germany, European authority on skin diseases, says that dandruff is as contagious as any other malevolent disease, and that one common source of the spread of dandruff is the use of the same hair brush by different persons. The way to avoid catching dandruff or any other disease from another's brush, is to insist on the use of Newbro's Herpicide. It not only kills the dandruff germ, but it is also an antiseptic that will prevent the catching of any disease whatever through contagion of another's brush.

It isn't necessary to cultivate fools. They grow of their own accord.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

When your liver is out of order do not dose yourself with poisonous drugs that harm and never cure, but take Garfield Tea, the HERB remedy that CURES.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

$100 REWARD, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Tonic For Impaired Health.

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FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2** trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

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If you are a photographer and have not received a copy of our 1901 catalog you have missed a good thing. Send for it at once. Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter St., San Francisco.

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When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

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(CHOCOLATE COATED AND VERY SMALL.)

Sick Headache,	Constipation,
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Impure Blood,	Dizziness,
Torpid Liver,	Sour Stomach,
Heart Burn,	Loss of Appetite,

Sallow Complexion.

Sold in 10c and 25c Boxes—Druggists.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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Chas. H. Fletcher.

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An Old Friend

S. S. S. has been before the public for many years; from a small beginning, it has steadily worked its way to the front, and is now known in every city, town and hamlet in the country. Its staunchest friends are those who have known it longest and have witnessed its wonderful curative powers in their own families or among their friends and acquaintances. Grateful patients in all parts of the country tell of their restoration to health and happiness, and the testimony of these is the highest evidence of the medicine's worth. S. S. S. is more popular today than ever in its history—no other remedy stands so high, has ever given such perfect satisfaction or is so reliable in the cure of Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Acne, or any disease that originates in the blood. Being strictly a vegetable preparation, you will find it agrees with you much better than a drug store concoction or any of the widely advertised potash and mercury remedies, which affect the bones, muscles and stomach, causing Rheumatism or Dyspepsia. If you have never tried S. S. S., you will be surprised at the immediate good effects, for no sooner does it get into the circulation than the appetite increases; you grow stronger, and gradually but surely it drives out the poisons and restores the blood to a healthy condition. If there is a sore or ulcer on the body, it begins to heal around the edges, the discharge finally ceases and the place gets well; muscular and bone pains vanish, and the skin is relieved of all itching, irritating eruptions. Nervous, run down and anaemic people will find S. S. S. just the medicine they need, for blood poverty and illy nourished nerves are responsible for their condition. For old people and children S. S. S. has no equal; being free from all minerals, it does not nauseate or have any injurious effect whatever, and keeps the blood in good condition, thus fortifying against disease. Experience teaches what is good and what is not good; this applies particularly to medicine, and S. S. S., a remedy that has retained the confidence of the people for nearly 50 years, must have merit—IT CURES, is the secret of its success. When you call for S. S. S. don't be persuaded to accept something else—there is no substitute for S. S. S. It is the only guaranteed purely vegetable blood purifier, and the safest and best for all blood and skin troubles. Do not let them force an inferior mineral remedy on you because there is a larger profit in it. If you have any blood or skin disease, don't hesitate to write us about it; our physicians will carefully consider your case and advise you without charge. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

Don't Experiment—Take S. S. S.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

When Li Hung Chang Grinned.

Once during a dry season in China the viceroy, Earl Li Hung Chang, called on the American minister, Mr. Conger, and spoke of the weather.

"Yes," said Mr. Conger, "it seems to be dry everywhere. It is dry in my country too. I read in one of our papers the other day that in many places in the west the people were praying for rain."

"What!" said the earl. "Do your people pray to their God for rain?"

"Oh, yes," said the minister, "they often pray for rain."

"And does their God send it when they pray for it?" asked the earl.

"Yes, sometimes their prayers are answered, and sometimes they are not."

"All the same like Chinese joss, hey?" said the earl, with a grin and a chuckle.

May Know Too Much.

"Do women who have had the advantage of advanced education make good wives?" asked the bachelor thoughtfully.

At this the benedict took him to one side, where he could speak confidentially.

"If you ever marry," he said, "and find occasion to frame up a real good excuse for a protracted session at the club, you will discover that it is possible for a woman to know too much."—Chicago Post.

Every thief causes a lot of honest men to be suspected unjustly.—Atchison Globe.

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Part Taken by Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Roosevelt—The President's Wife an Ideal Woman.

THE Vice President of the United States has never been much of a figure in political or social circles in Washington. He has been regarded merely as a remote possibility on waiting orders. But there is some justification for the belief that the Roosevelts will bring about a new order of things. In the first place they are going in for society; for another thing, circumstances will make Mrs. Roosevelt the virtual leader of social officialdom. It may be of interest to readers to learn something about the home and social life of the Vice President and his wife, as hitherto such personages have received little attention. In the same connection the home life of the President and his wife may be referred to without risk of wearying interest.

ROOSEVELT'S WASHINGTON HOME.

The Roosevelts have leased the Storer mansion, one of the show houses of Washington, at the corner of Seventeenth street and Rhode Island avenue, six blocks from the White House. For this property the Vice President will pay a rental of $6,000 a year, and as his salary amounts to only $8,000, it is evident that being a Vice President is not a financial benefit, for if the incumbent of the office keeps up with the social current his annual expenses will amount to a sum several times as large as the salary attached to the office. As the Roosevelts are not very wealthy—as wealth is now computed—they make a real financial sacrifice in going to Washington.

Apart from his small salary, however, Roosevelt as Vice President will be very well cared for. He will occupy in the capitol the most luxurious office in Washington.

The Vice President will have at his service a private secretary paid $2,220 a year by the government, and a messenger who will draw a yearly stipend of $1,440. In addition he has for his use a telegraph operator to send his messages for $100 a month, and a page to carry the messages to the operator for the modest compensation of $75 a month. These four plums are all that the next to the highest office in the government has to bestow. Whether he can influence the President in the matter of other patronage is not a question of usage but of the personal relations existing between the two officials. As a rule Vice Presidents have been ignored by their superiors.

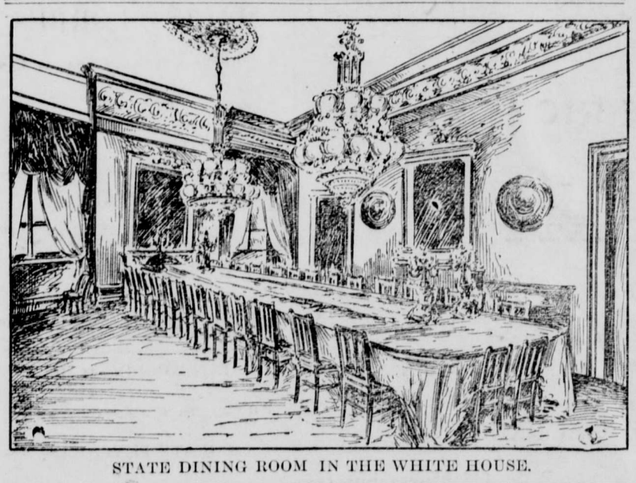
In a social way the Roosevelts will rank second only to the President's household. It was not always so. Indeed it never was so until four years ago, when Mr. McKinley raised the Vice Presidency to this exalted social altitude. As has been said, previous to Mr. McKinley's first inauguration the Presidents allowed the Vice Presidency to be "overridden by diplomats, justices, and even by cabinet members." On the other hand Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt will occupy a social station equal to the former's official station, and will be overwhelmed with invitations. It is altogether likely that she will need the services of a private secretary to attend to her social mail. She will stand at Mrs. McKinley's right hand at all White House receptions of the administration, and as each function will demand a new and elaborate gown, it may readily be understood that this item will amount to a considerable drain on a comparatively small fortune.

But the social exactions of the position do not end with White House receptions. The Vice President's wife must hold her own afternoon receptions weekly, and keep open house for official guests practically every day during the society season.

Mrs. Roosevelt will grace the high social station to which she has been called by the election of her husband to the Vice Presidency, notwithstanding the fact that she is extremely retiring and averse to public notice. As the wife of the Vice President of the United States, Mrs. Roosevelt will be obliged to assume a prominent position in the world, and it must be said that she has yielded to the inevitable with grace and dignity. Mrs. McKinley's ill health precludes the possibility of her taking active part in society, which relegates the responsibilities of the first lady of the land to Mrs. Roosevelt.

There is much curiosity in Washington society concerning the new leader. There will not be much seen of her until next fall, however. The Vice President's family will not take up a permanent residence in Washington until then. At that time the eldest daughter of the house, Miss Alice Roosevelt, will make her entrance into society.

Mrs. Roosevelt was a Miss Edith Kermit Carow. She is now about 37 or 38 years old, and, without being a beautiful woman, posesses unusual attractiveness of face and figure. She has an unmistakable look of race, and has the simple, gracious manners of a truly aristocratic woman. She dresses extremely well.



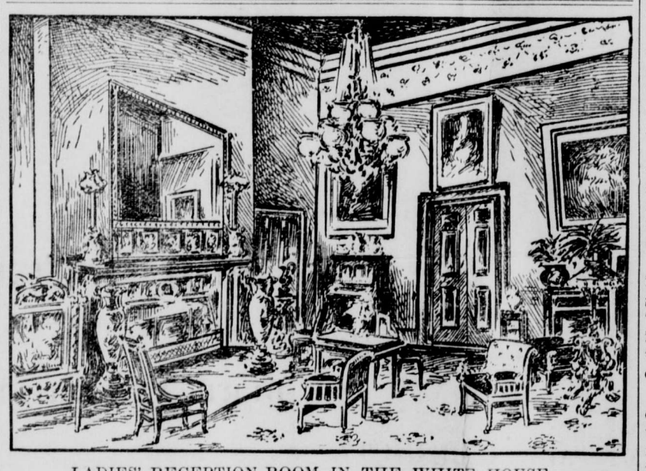
STATE DINING ROOM IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

MRS. M'KINLEY.

The First Lady of the Land as She Is Seen in the White House.

"Mrs. McKinley has made no record socially or politically. She has simply filled her place without ostentation or display," says a writer. "Mrs. McKinley, wife of the twenty-eighth President of the United States, will pass down in history as an ideal woman. Her kindliness and graciousness will be remembered when the more important events of President McKinley's administration are forgotten. Mrs. McKinley is a woman and wife whose virtues are homely and domestic. The inspiration which she has ever been to her distinguished husband, and his unquestioned recognition of the debt, are two factors in their lives which stand out in bright relief."

It being true that Mrs. McKinley's state of health prevents her taking active part in society, the American people are interested in the home life of herself and her distinguished husband. This glimpse of the home life of the couple in the White House is afforded by Mrs. Morse, a relative of the President, who has been a guest at the White House for weeks at a time, and from whose account in part the following facts are drawn.



LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Early in the morning the President breakfasts and busies himself with business affairs. Mrs. McKinley is served in her own room, and after the meal in walks the President, brisk and refreshing.

Mrs. McKinley never fails to meet him in a charming morning gown. Every little while she produces a new one. Her husband always discovers it the very first day instead of waiting a week.

"That cream color is wonderfully becoming to you," he said the last time. He even knows cream color from yellow.

"Are you sure you like it?" she said.

"My dear, I never saw you look better in anything except that gown that you wore to the Presbyterian Church supper the year before we were married."

Then they joked for a half hour in reminiscent vein about that Presbyterian church supper. It seems that she, Miss Saxton then, had assisted at the ice cream tables, and the Major had objected to her working so hard.

"I will wait on the tables,' he said, taking two trays out of her hands.

And of course he spilled them both, and the ice cream was pink and it made long pink stains down the front of Miss Saxton's cream-colored gown

"You were very charming about it William. I remember admiring you because you did not try to replace the gown as an American whom I met abroad did on a like occasion."

"It has never been replaced until now, my dear. This substitute is a success. I trust you will send the bill to me, as I ruined the original.

"As for the wearer—I think you are looking a trifle younger this morning than you did at the ice cream festival, but otherwise I see no difference."

By this time the allotted half-hour was up and the President retired to his office for a stretch of some three hours' hard work.

The morning work in the White House seems to move on the better every day for that short chat in Mrs. McKinley's room. When she is not well enough for it a great solemnity hangs over Presidential shoulders and extends over the whole household. It reaches past the Cabinet to the clerks and on to bellboys and even to stablemen and gardeners.

These times are happily infrequent. For the most part Mrs. McKinley is able to supervise her home, to do her own shopping and discharge many social duties.

The morning chat is more often given to Mr. McKinley's affairs than to anything else. He gives her a sketch of the past twenty-four hours in his official world and she listens eagerly.

During the President's busy forenoon hours his wife drives out on shopping excursions or visits with the little folks who are often gathered in the big house, or reads and knits if the weather is too bad for driving and if there be a dearth of little folks.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley lunch together. All the morning's doings are talked over and the afternoon's plans discussed. Sometimes the President has the happy news that he will have a little spare time, and he deferentially asks if he may have the pleasure of her company for a drive. Once in a while he proposes an evening at the theater and that it always delightful, for she is very fond of the theater. She likes comedy best. "There is enough trouble in the world without seeing sad plays and reading sad books," she says.

Some of the afternoons are passed with her friends. She likes a tea-table chat as well as women who know nothing of the big affairs of state.

During this busy season she is obliged to depend more than usual upon tea-table amusement, for there is very little time to be spared by a husband in Mr. McKinley's position. She does not permit herself to make demands upon his time; she knows that he would respond to those demands even though he had to remain at his desk twenty-four hours at a stretch to make up for it. She recalls the time when he had left for Canton on important business, and hearing of her sudden illness returned straight to Washington. Remembering this she guards her own health like a dragon, knowing how much it means to his success that there shall be no anxiety.

YOUNG MEN BELIEVED HIM.

Senator Dolliver's Optimistic Lectures Brought Large Returns.

The career of Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, the mountain boy who became a Senator, is described by Cyrus Patterson Jones in Success. Of the Senator's love for humor Mr. Jones says:

"Hit wit is one of the most attractive of his gifts. He can tell a story with wonderful effect. His keen sense of humor would have made him a comedian, if nature had not cast his faculties in a more serious mold. Therefore, his fun crops out only at times. When I asked him when and where he first began to consider himself famous, he said:

"'My first term in Congress gave me my first sense of exaltation. The people up in the Iowa hills had a little lake, and they named it after me. Then a new postoffice was named in my honor, and a colored woman named her baby after me. I began to think of engaging a niche in some temple of fame. But, in my second term, I was disillusioned. A climatic disturbance dried up the lake, free delivery wiped out the postoffice, and the child died—and I found myself back in the very place whence I had started.'

"A few years ago Mr. Dolliver was invited to deliver a lecture in St. Paul and Minneapolis before the Young Men's Christian Association lyceum. In each city the hall wherein he spoke was crowded, some 1,500 men attending. His topic was, 'Chances for Young Men.'

"'That,' said he to me, 'was a favorite topic with me. I believed in young men, and liked to talk with them, knowing full well that if one can stir them up to energy and ambition, he is doing a grand work in the world.

"'Well, I have not changed my opinion since the delivery of that lecture; but when I got back to Washington to resume my Congressional duties a week later I began to hear from those particular young men. Letters began to pour in on me. They came in bunches of two and three; then in dozens, and finally in baskets-fuls. Every St. Paul and Minneapolis young man who had heard me declare this is the young men's age wrote that he fully agreed with me—and asked me to get him a government job!'"

Desert Land Made Beautiful.

No fewer than 12,000,000 acres of land have been made fruitful in the Sahara desert, an enterprise representing perhaps the most remarkable example of irrigation by means of artesian wells which can anywhere be found.

Features of a National Park.

The Vicksburg National Park will soon be complete as far as the acquisition of land is considered. It will comprise in all 1,231 acres. It is proposed to restore all military features that marked it in the struggle of 1863.

There is at least one thing to the credit of the girl who wears tights on the stage—her stockings stay up.

About one-half a man's life is devoted to rectifying the mistakes of the other half.

SHEAR NONSENSE

He—I always say what I think. She—I notice you are extremely reticent.—King.

"I suppose rum brought you here," remarked the prison visitor. "Yes, ma'am, an' a patrol wagon," replied the prisoner.

A Wisconsin newspaper refers to a man who was caught by an eight-foot cave-in of snow as "a little bit under the weather."

She—"Why do they always speak of 'the sad sea waves?'" He—"I suppose because they usually look blue."—Harlem Life.

Mrs. Keyboard—Why do you always sit at the piano? You can't play a note. Old Stokes—Neither can anyone else while I'm there.

"You ask for the hand of my daughter! What expectations have you?" "Why—none at all." "Neither has my daughter. Take her and be happy."

McCarthy—"Old Brown declares you are the most entertaining talker in the club. What do you usually talk about in his company?" McCormick—"Old Brown."

He—And now, darling, when do you think we would better announce our engagement? She—Oh, there is no hurry, dear. Any time within the next twenty-four hours.—Harper's Bazar.

"Yes, she wouldn't speak to the editor when she met him." "Had he offended her?" 'I should say he had. His society reporter called her one of the last century's buds."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Only One Theory: "How in the world did she ever come to marry a man with one leg?" "I don't know, unless it can be traced to her strong liking for damaged goods that come cheap."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Tourist—I understand that you have relics of the war for sale, my little man? 'We did have," replied the boy, "but they have bought us out, an' the swords daddy buried last week won't get rusted 'fore summer."

Exposure: "Where are you rushing so fast?" "Up to the health office to get vaccinated." "Eh! Been exposed?" "Yep. Telephone girl this morning gave me the pest-house number by mistake."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Diner—"Come, tell me straight. Is it any real advantage to a man who gives you a tip?" Truthful Waiter—"Honestly, I can't say that it is; but it is apt to go hard with the gentleman that doesn't tip me."—Boston Transcript.

Awe-struck Visitor—It must be very difficult to produce such an exquisite work of art. Dealer—Nonsense. Almost anybody can paint a picture, but finding a victim to buy it after it is painted is where the art comes in.—Tit-Bits.

"What's all that crowd of women over there at Bargen's?" "Shoppers who read Bargen's 'ad.'" "But that's an unusually large crowd for so early in the morning." "I know, but the 'ad' said: 'Come early and avoid the crowd.'"—Ex.

Tainted: "I hear you want to sell your dog, Pat. They tell me he has a pedigree." "Shure, an' Oi niver noticed it, sor. Anyhow, he's nothin' but a puppy yit, an' Oi'm thinkin' as how he'll be afther outgrowin' it, sor."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"What brought on these dyspeptic feelings which cause you so much trouble, I wonder?" "I haven't the slightest idea. All I've eaten is a few oysters and a broiled lobster, and a taste of ice cream and all I've taken to drink is a glass of milk."

"I am sorry for you, my boy," said the old man. "I feel certain you are about to wed a woman that does not know how to cook." "It might be worse, father," answered the young man. "She has promised never to try to learn."—Indianapolis Journal.

Cause of the feud: Mr. Meddergrass—"Hi Slocum an' Bill Hocorn ain't speakin' now." Mrs. Meddergrass—"Do tell! What's up?" Mr. Meddergrass—"Hi claims his th'mometer averages ten degrees lower'n Bill's in winter an' fifteen degrees higher in summer."—Baltimore American.

Fatal Process: "Gazzam has been going without his breakfast for a month, to reduce his flesh," said Twynn. "With what effect?" asked Triplett. "He is losing two pounds a week and is very much tickled over it." "Well, if he keeps on at that rate he'll be tickled to death."—Detroit Free Press.

"No, I can make you no contribution; I don't believe in sending out foreign missionaries." "But the Scriptures command us to feed the hungry." The man of wealth shrugged his shoulders. "Well, I'd feed them something cheaper than missionaries,' he rejoined, with the brusquerie that characterizes his class.—What to Eat.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I am going to turn over a new leaf." "In what connection?" I'm going to quit being superstitious. I have always disliked to begin anything on Friday." "Yes. It is very silly of you." "Well, your arguments have convinced me. You know that new dress I was talking to you about?" "Y-yes." "Well, I'm going to start out and buy the material on Friday, just to show I'm not afraid."—Washington Star.

The school teachers of Illinois have done a great work in the protection of birds, says the Chicago Tribune. They have aided and supplanted the work of the Audubon Society, and all the other associations which are interested in giving "our friends in feathers" a good chance. Five years ago few people paid much attention to the native song birds. Their eggs were stolen, their nests broken up, and the birds themselves wantonly destroyed. At present there are more than 35,000 people in the State who are actively interested in preserving and fostering the birds.

A BIRD TABLE.

The State game commissioner, aided by the Audubon Society, has had posted on the outside of every postoffice in the State a large placard calling attention to the law which forbids the killing or confinement of native birds, and asking the assistance of the public in enforcing it.

Under its provisions there are only four species of native birds which it is lawful to keep in confinement. They are the crow, the crow blackbird, the chicken hawk, and the English sparrow. Any person who kills any other bird, or who keeps it in captivity or destroys its nest or eggs is subject to a fine of $5 and costs or to a sentence of ten days in jail, or to both for each offense.

Collecting of either eggs or birds is allowed only for scientific purposes, and every person engaged in it must comply with some onerous conditions. No person under 15 years old is allowed to do collecting under any circumstances. A person of proper age who wishes to collect must first secure the indorsement of at least two scientists of note; he must file a bond for $200 in the County Court, and must, in addition, pay a license fee.

As one result of the work of the Audubon society many people living in and near Chicago have been led to take an active interest in the care as well as the protection of birds. There are in Cook County several hundred "bird tables," which are kept up all winter by bird lovers. A "bird table" consists of a board supported between two branches of a tree, on which are exposed small dishes which are regularly kept filled with seed, while above is fastened a large piece of beef suet. Such a table will attract a whole host of birds, who will remain welcome visitors all the winter through. Among the birds which will be attracted by a "bird table" are blue jays, nuthatches, chickadees, red-headed wodpeckers, downy woodpeckers, kinglets, gold finches and English sparrows. It is not likely, however, that the gold finch, which is commonly known as the wild canary, will be recognized in his winter dress, except by those who know that with the coming of cold weather he changes from a gorgeous black and yellow to a gray and dirty green.

Easier still than the "bird table" as an expedient for attracting birds is the setting up a few boxes or tin cans to serve as nesting places. An ordinary empty tin can if set up on the top of a pole will serve as a nest for the pretty bluebird, which will spend all his summer with you if only the English sparrows are kept away.

Within the last year or two it has been noted that the English sparrow has taken to living out in the country lanes and hedges as well as in streets and alleys. It is there, as always, a mean, domineering little bully, depending on its great numbers to kill or drive away any bird which appears in its vicinity or whose resident district it invades. It has met one native bird, which so far from being frightened by the noisy little "avian rat," finds it only good sport to kill a dozen sparrows and hang them up to dry in the sun. This enemy of the English pest is the great American shrike or butcher bird. The shrike kills the sparrows, dines daintily on their brains, and then impales their bodies on spikes in a thorn tree. A single shrike will do more to clear a district of sparrows than any number of artificial devices.

TIN CAN NEST FOR BLUEBIRDS.

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Wife of the Great Altruist Is a Philanthropist.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, wife of the great philanthropist, has been his ablest helpmeet in all his projects to do good to his fellow men. It was, in fact, through his benevolent work that Mr. Carnegie met his wife. She was Miss Louise Whitfield, daughter of John Whitfield of the importing firm of Whitfield, Powers & Co., and she and her future spouse became acquainted through a philanthropic plan in which both were interested. Miss Whitfield was an heiress in a small way. She possessed $60,000, which she was using in charitable work. She had also beauty, good humor and good health. The king of the steel industry had known her sixteen years before their marriage. After that happy event Mr. Carnegie's immense fortune was at the disposal of his wife for her benevolent activities, and these, though obscured by her husband's prodigality, have been, nevertheless, useful and extensive. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie have one pretty daughter.

MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

She Wasn't Thrown.

The man who asks "Are you reading?" when he sees some one so deeply immersed in a book as to be entirely oblivious to outside surroundings, was walking along a country road the other day when a horse came dashing madly into view. It was a powerful horse, and on its back a slim young woman swayed back and forth in unison with its strides.

Just before the runaway reached the man it swerved violently to one side and the rider fell headlong to the ground, lay inert for a moment, and then got painfully to her feet, holding her limp left arm with her right hand.

"Did your horse throw you?" asked the inane man, as he hastened to her assistance.

The young woman pulled herself together with an effort. Then—

"No; he did not," she replied, coldly. "I got off. That's the way we always get off in Georgia."

And the inane young man admits that he felt like a fool.

In a Businesslike Way.

Men of experience are not anxious to give notes, as a rule, but there is an old negro in Mount Pleasant who, says the Pittsburg News, once insisted on doing so—and did it in an original way.

He had bought a cow from Captain Jordan. Burgess, the negro, hadn't the money just then, but Captain Jordan knew he would pay, and told him to take the cow. That was too informal to suit Burgess.

He knew that notes and other papers of that sort passed between white men, and he insisted on a note in this transaction. Captain Jordan told him to draw up one to suit himself. When he presented it, it read:

"I, Davy Burgess, do hereby promise to pay Captain Jordan thirty-five dollars for the spotted cow when I has the money to spare.

"DAVY BURGESS."

"Now," he said, "I'll jes' keep dis en take de cow."

He put the note into his pocket and drove the cow away. When he was ready to pay the thirty-five dollars, he went to Captain Jordan with it.

"Heah's yo' money," he said, counting it out. "An' now, sah," he remarked, with considerable satisfaction, "dat transaction may be considehed closed."

A Georgia jury recently brought in the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the prisoner almost guilty."

A man likes to feel that he is loved and a woman likes to be told.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 14 1901

IRRIGATION BY ELECTRICITY.

Interview with Hydrographer NEWELL.

Irrigation by Electric power promises to work a revolution in many sections of the arid West. The streams are to be used in the mountains to generate power, and the power is to be transmitted to the fields below for pumping water on the land.

Mr. Frederick H. Newell, the Hydrographer of the Geological Survey, has just returned to his office from a surveying tour of the West, and he states that this power development will add immense and, at the present time, unknown areas to the irrigable land of the arid region, while at the same time the water supply under the system will be certain and most satisfactory to the irrigator.

"The feasibility of transmission of electrical power for not 20 or 30 miles but for 150 to 180 miles has opened the way," says Mr. Newell, "for this new and enormous additional development to the hitherto supposed resources of the arid West.

"The method by which additional areas can be brought under irrigation with a given visible water supply, is this: We will suppose a stream flowing from the mountains down into a large broad valley or a plain a hundred miles below. The water from this river is sufficient to irrigate only one-half or one-third of the plain; all the rest is, then, dead land. There is, however, an underflow beneath this remaining, or "dead" land, which can be found at a depth of from 20 to 50 feet. This furnishes an inexhaustible supply of good water for irrigation could it be gotten economically to the surface. The great bulk of the lowlands of the valleys adjacent or tributary to the forest areas of the Rocky Mountains or the Sierra Nevadas are underlaid with this water—a practically inexhaustible supply against pumping.

WATER FURNISHES THE POWER.

"Fuel for pumping, however, is expensive, and it does not seem practicable to get the water onto the land except at a prohibitory cost. But here is where the power can be brought into operation. Storage reservoirs can be constructed way off in the mountains in such a manner as to utilize the power of the river or its fall to the full extent, and from this plant or plants the power generated can be transmitted down the valley to the the twenty or forty-acre irrigated farms, where it can be applied to an electric motor operating a centrifugal pump lifting water upon the land as required. This should be the ideal irrigation system. The farmer starts his motor and the water comes; when he has enough, he shuts it off. His water supply is right under him, in great abundance, and he does not have to jump on his horse and ride off twenty miles to a canal headgate to find out why his water does not come down the ditch."

"But is this a theoretically possible development, Mr. Newell, or is it something which has been actually tested?"

NOT A THEORY BUT A FACT.

"The practicability of this development has already been demonstrated by the number of plants already in operation in the San Joaquin Valley. It is claimed that water is actually being pumped at a less cost than it is supplied by gravity ditches. There are many opportunities not only in California, but also in Colorado, Utah, and other States where power plants can be economically installed in the canyons, and the water from these used to irrigate the fields. The power from these plants can be conducted out to points beyond reach of the canals, and employed in lifting the underground waters to the surface. The ultimate development of this class of work must rest largely upon water conservation, the holding back of the floods of the spring to supply a continuous discharge during the summer, keeping the power plants in operation, as well as furnishing water for the ditches.

DEPENDS UPON CONGRESS.

"This complete conservation must rest largely upon the governments comprising its work in the forest reserves, not only in protecting the growing timber, but also by constructing large reservoirs where the conditions are favorable. By such works the largest possible use can be made of the irregularly distributed water supply, and the moisture which exists beneath the surface and which now is practically useless, can be recovered and made to assist in the creation of thousands of homes upon the public lands.

Organizing for Work.

The national irrigation movement is being taken hold of with vigor by the people of the West. Southern California has organized a branch of the National Irrigation Association, and is recruiting members rapidly, mostly from business houses. Members pledge themselves to not only support the movement, but agree to urge their Eastern business correspondents to join the Association and lend it their support. A favorite method of securing the attention of the Eastern business man is for the Western merchant, whenever he sends a check East in payment of a bill of goods to write a personal letter calling attention to Western development, and to the great increase of business which would follow the adoption of a national irrigation policy, and soliciting Eastern cooperation to secure the enactment of adequate Federal legislation.

The work is being pushed by the National Irrigation Association of organizing branches in other States along these lines. The Association is becoming a power.

GUY ELMORE MITCHELL.

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1901:

Total Warrants drawn		$13,369 17
School Fund	$5 511 23	
Gen. Expense Fund	1 424 87	
Salary "	3,631 84	
Bridge "	556 14	
Hospital "	779 43	
Road District No. 1 Fund	432 24	
" " " 2 "	283 25	
" " " 3 "	353 00	
" " " 4 "	118 50	
" " " 5 "	151 00	
General Road "	35 75	
	13,369 17	13,369 17
Total County indebtedness	60 900 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		900 55
	60 900 55	60 900 55
Inyo county total indebtedness		60 9 0 55
Cash in treasury	11 804 54	
Remaining indebtedness	49 095 01	
	60 900 55	60 900 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.

J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved April 3, 1901.

JAMES JOHNSON,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed April 3, 1901.

OIL! OIL!

High Grade Oil in Inyo County.

First opportunity to develop Inyo County Oil Fields.

Get in now while you have a chance.

The Kern River District will be a mere bagatelle in comparison.

Send for prospectus to

THE 50 OIL COMPANY,
No. 393 PARROTT BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

T. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE CO., OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 25th day of May, 1901, an assessment, No. 56, of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 1, 14 Ely Block, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of July, 1901, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

CHARLES S. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 51, 19th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

J. J. WALL, Plaintiff, vs. SURPRISE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

MACK & FORBES and W. J. HARNESS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

The People of the State of California, sending Greeting to Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County, or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take Judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 25th day of April, 1901.

(SEAL.) J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

By ..... Deputy Clerk.

(Endorsed:) Superior Court, County of Inyo. J. J. Wall, Plaintiff, vs. Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

MACK & FORBES and W. J. HARNESS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROSSER, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

[19-tf]

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED $1.00
MAIN SPRINGS $1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - CAL.

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 8, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 15, 1901, viz.:

WILLIAM H. MITCHELL,

for the N E ¼ Sec. 28, Tp. 18 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Houle, Michael Mesweeny, Onie L. Maire, Thomas Webb, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.

1029-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS, Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with S. V. R. R. station. The Line is stocked with best stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage solicited. A. C. HARVEY.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draws direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Independence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

SUBSCRIBE SUBSCRIBE FOR THE INDEPENDENT INDEPENDENT.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $3.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

Q. L. MAURS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will be found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

1527-tf Q. L. MAURS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rate.

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Prop.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY, &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR—
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

AT THE OLD STAND

OF

NATHAN RHINE

Will be found, as usual, a Full

AND COMPLETE

LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST
LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST

Reasonable Prices.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF

General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY,
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

D. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Independence, California.

BEN. H. VANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

E. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 14 1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending June 13, 1901:

Highest barometer	29 913	11
Lowest "	29.601	8
Highest temperature	87.0	7
Lowest "	44 1	13
Mean "	64 4	
Average dew point	19 2	
Average humidity	17.7	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	33 N	13
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—		
Season of 1894-5 incomplete	4.44	
" 1895 6 incomplete,	3 40	
" 1896-7 no record		
" 1897-8 0 39 *		
" 1898-9 complete,	1 27	
" 1899-1900	3 62	
" 1900-1901	5 34	

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898

Real Estate Transfers.

Jessie P. Andrews to T. F. A. Connelly —40 acres of land near Bishop—$10.

Bridget McGann to Peter McGann, Sr. —240 acres of land near Independence—$10.

Louisa A. Hartshorne to Margaret E W. Smith—Tract 3 of Keough addition to Bishop—$300.

Edward Brown to J. C. Miller—Lot 6 in Block 12 of Given addition to Big Pine —$10.

B. F. Gray to D C. Pickett and J. H. Gorseline—¼ int. 17 Borax claims near Death Valle —For value received.

DIED.

O'MALLEY—At County Hospital. June 9. 1901, Michael O'Malley, a native of Ireland, aged about 60 years.

SMITH—At Los Angeles, June 13, 1901, Arthur Smith, a native of New York, aged 46 years.

Haying has commenced.

Tonapah is in Nye county, Nevada.

Bertrand Rhine left last Monday for San Francisco.

John Calloway and James Christie are visitors from Ballarat.

Mrs Harvey and daughters were up from Lone Pine Tuesday.

Geo S Wood was elected School Trustee for this district last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Morton have rented the Lake View Hotel at Keeler.

O. I. Mairs returned yesterday morning from a visit to Los Angeles.

Wm. McDonald, of Big Pine, is suffering from an attack of erysipelas.

Silas H. Reynolds is again on deck at the Inyo Mercantile Co's. store.

Mr. J. J. McLean and children left last Tuesday morning for Washington, D. C.

County Surveyor Dixon, wife and family, of Big Pine, are visitors in Independence.

H. P Cartier returned from a visit to San Francisco and Los Angeles last Saturday morning.

Mrs. Matlack and daughter, Lizzie, are expecting to leave for Los Angeles some time next week.

H. W. Barton, of Big Pine, was a visitor in Independence for a couple of days during the week.

District Attorney Dehy and S. F. Vermilyea, Esq. went to Ballarat last Saturday returning Wednesday.

As yet, no move has been made in Independence to celebrate the glorious Fourth in a fitting manner.

Mrs. Mart Church, who has been visiting friends in Hawthorne, departed Monday for Los Angeles.—Bulletin.

Miss Maggie Bunney, who has been visiting Mrs. Ed. Clarke of Bishop for several weeks past arrived home Monday.

Ed Cross and Gustave Marsh came up from Ballarat about six weeks ago and have been visiting their friends in Lone Pine.

J. H. Shannon, who has been attending the Board of Education for over a week past returned to his Bishop home Wednesday.

Word has been received that Andy Ramsey and his partners have succeeded in getting a good supply of water in a well they have been sinking near Tonapah.

Tom Gunn writes from Tonapah saying that the future outlook for that budding mining camp is more than encouraging, and predicts that it will prove a second Virginia City.

A dispatch was received here Tuesday stating that Arthur Smith, who left here about two weeks ago for the California Hospital in Los Angeles for medical treatment, could not recover.

A man named Still sat down on a pot of hot slag at the Mason valley smelter the other day. It is needless to add that he did not sit still for any length of time He will eat his meals standing up for some time to come.

The Fair Directors met in Big Pine last Thursday. It was decided that the Fair of 1901 would be held here, provided a reasonable amount of money be subscribed by the citizens. What little comment we heard favors a departure from old lines—less one-sided horse-racing and more of variety.—Register.

George Montgomery and Clair Tyler will leave next Tuesday for Lincoln county, Nev., on a prospecting trip.

It is reported that O A. Turner of Grass Valley has bonded the Tonapah mines for $336,000, of which $50,000 is to be paid July 1st and $286,000 before December 31st, 1901.—Hawthorne Bulletin.

A stabbing affray took place at Tonapah last Saturday. Tom Bishop, who worked at the Reward mine for a time, and a man by the name of O'Niel had a quarrel and in the mix-up Bishop was cut in six places. Bishop will recover. O'Niel was arrested.

Here is another problem for the schoolmarms. One of our school boys has a baby sister that weighs 16 pounds, and he gets tired holding her in five minutes When he is twice as old how long will it take him to get tired holding some other fellow's sister who weighs 122 pounds?

Full of Human Interest

The stories and feature articles that help to make up the Los Angeles Sunday Herald each week are different, somehow, from the matter usually found in other Sunday papers, and the reason seems to be that they are full of what may be termed human interest. They are stories of life and action and achievement They are not only instructive and entertaining, but actually helpful. The Sunday Herald never contains a dull page. Its illustrations are ahead of any other paper, and the colored pictures and sheet music that are given free each week are really valuable.

Clark Says Road Will be Built

A press dispatch of June 7, to the Los Angeles Herald, says: A special from New York says that Senator Clark of Montana arrived from Europe last night ahead of time. He will stay in New York a week an then go to Butte to attend the wedding of his son to Miss Foster. His wedding present to the bride will be a check for a million dollars. From Butte the senator will go to Salt Lake, where he will hold conferences with Senator Kearns and others interested in the railroad between Salt Lake and Los Angeles Senator Clark emphatically declares that the road will be built at once regardless of all opposition.

Carnival and Street Fair

Carson City will hold a Carnival and Street Fair, beginning July rd and continuing four days. The people of Nevada and particulary those of Carson, have a way of making fetes of the kind as the one scheduled a complete success in every particular. The Committee having the affair in charge are sparing neither time, trouble or expense in making this a celebration that will exceed anything of the kind ever attempted in Nevada. The good people of Carson are noted for the open hospitality and uniform courtesy that is invariably accorded their guests on all occasions. Every person who can possibly get away should attend the Carnival and Street Fair and make merry with the people of Carson City. We acknowledge receipt of invitation and will certainly attend if we can dig up the necessary needful. Special Excursion rates will be given by railroads to be announced later in our local columns. See ad.

Arthur Smith Dead

Last evening John C. Irwin received a telegram from Dr. Cook of the California Hospital at Los Angeles, announcing the death of Arthur Smith, who died at that Institution at 6 o'clock, p. m., Thursday, June 13.

For some months past Arthur had been complaining and two weeks ago Wednesday, went to Los Angeles for treatment for stomach trouble. He was thought to be improving, and as late as last Saturday was able to be up and around town. A telegram received Tuesday of this week saying that he was not expected to live, came as a surprise to his many friends here, but prepared them for the worst, as the fatal ending was not unexpected.

Arthur has been a resident of this County for 27 years, having come to Paramint when a boy 19 years of age, and during his long residence had made many friends who regret his untimely death. He has no immediate relative in the west, a brother, Wm C Smith, having died here about four years ago. One brother, Fred, still survives him and resides at their old home at Melone, in the State of New York.

No man ever had a more loyal and warm hearted friend than Arthur Smith.

Board of Education

Board of Education met at Independence, June 3rd. 1901.

The following applicants received Grammar Grade Certificates: Miss Grace Watterson, Mrs. E. S. Bigelow and Miss Irene Reynolds.

The above class deserve honorable mention as they presented one of the best sets of papers ever placed before this Board.

The Board examined and credited the papers from the various applicants, for State Diplomas, and granted Diplomas to the following:

Bishop:—Hazel Gunter, Blanche May, Geo. Merten, Bart McGee, Yandell Rowan

Round Valley:—Birdena Smith, Evalena Evans, Stella Jones.

Fish Springs:—Alice Jones, Evelyn Jones.

Taboose:—Katie Walter.

Irving:—Elmer McLaren.

Big Pine:—Hazel Eldred, Jessie Thomas.

The following books were adopted, viz:

The works of Mayne Reid, "Lights to Literature," series, 8 volumes.

The Board decided to hold an Institute at Bishop, beginning Dec. 18, 1901.

The next meeting of the Board will be held Dec. 27, 1901.

The certificates of Miss Peterson and Mrs. Stevens were renewed.

Miss Truscott was recommended to State Board for Life Diploma.

Great New Oil District.

While the great oil industry in the State is moving slowly ahead there is every evidence that when a satisfactory settlement is made on freight rates nothing can prevent a veritable boom in the production and sale of oil in this State. It has been admitted by all experts on geological formations, that the State of California will be the great world oil producer and will also consume the greater portion of the product for the next fifty years, either in fuel or illuminating oils. What great possibilities for the amassing of wealth by her wide awake people if they only pay attention to the new districts that will be opened up for development! If one could have forseen enough to have secured some interest in the Sunset, Coalinga or McKittrick and last but not least the great Kern River District, in the early stages of the development, a few hundred dollars invested would have resulted in an independency for life. Now do not say that the opportunity to make money is exhausted, in fact it has only just begun Set your-self to work to investigate the great possibilities of that new district just opened in Inyo county. If you look at the map of our great State you will see that in the southwestern portion of Inyo county, immediately south of Owen's Lake, lies a natural basin hemmed in by the Sierra Nevada mountains on the west and the Inyo range on the northeast with a high range of hills crossing the south end of the basin. Within this inclosure there is approximately forty square miles of undisturbed cretaceos formation equal, if not superior to the great Kern River oil district, and from an expert's opinion, after a minute examination, it is said to be the greatest oil basin in the State, his opinion being based on the following indications:

1st. Stratification of cretaionery sandstone, chalk and fossil.

2nd Sulphuretted hydrogen and carburretted hydrogen gas.

3rd. Great pressure of gases in south end of Lake.

4th. Waters of Lake chemically mixed, soda predominating, thereby purifying the oil before reaching the surface and destroying the iridescent coloring Only light gravity oil will be found in these formations.

These are some of the principle indications of this new district and the 50 Oil Company will be the first in the field to develop their specially selected 1920 acres.—Mining and Engineering Review.

Death Valley Survey.

John Fox, the well known government guide and mountaineer of the Kings River Canon, is in the city. He is preparing for a journey through Death Valley, in Inyo county, at the head of a government geological survey of the valley Mr. Fox has spent the greater part of thirty years as a guide for government expeditions through all the great Sierra, and is highly esteemed for his efficient services by the departments at Washington. So far as known, there has never been a successful expedition through Death Valley, except an individual trip made by Mr. Fox. Every party that has tried to cross the scorching desert, which is ninety miles across, and without a drop of water, has proven a failure and death and disaster have followed, but Mr. Fox, who has crossed Death Valley, is confident that he can lead an expedition safely across the arid waste, and the government has decided to intrust a large geological survey party under his leadership, and make the crossing during the month of August.—Fresno Democrat.

It is surprising that papers as near by as Fresno should know so little of Death Valley. It is truly a valley of death and well deserves its name but as to its being 90 miles across, without water, that is sheer nonsense. For the most part, Death Valley throughout its entire length of 100 miles or perhaps a little more, does not exceed five miles in width. It is a narrow valley running almost north and south between the Panamint range of mountains on the west and the Funeral range on the east, and lies nearly entirely in Inyo county, almost on the state line of California and Nevada. There is water at Bennet's Holes, the lowest point in the valley, and lots of it 20 miles north at the mouth of Furnace Creek, and the writer has been in it from end to end and across it, too.—Randsburg Miner.

A Word to Ella.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says in the Examiner:

"The summer sun shone fairly down,
The wind blew from the south;
As blue eyes gazed in eyes of brown,
His kiss fell on her mouth:
Alas! alas! the woe that comes from kisses on the mouth."

Now, Ella, dear we have read many of your passionate poems, and having done so, we ask in all sincerity where else you could expect his kiss to fall? Not on the tip of her nose or the toe of her boot The former might be cold or the latter dusty; and really there doesn't seem to be any place exactly suited to kiss other than the mouth; so why mention the place, Ella?

And are you writing poetry Ella, or are you only rhyming? Why speak of the sun shining 'fairly down?" Does the sun ever shine unfairly or in any other direction than down? That is a law that obtains even on the top of Pike's Peak; in fact you can't reach an elevation any place where the sun shines up, Ella.

And the blue eyes gazing in brown eyes. Now, dear, that's mighty bad grammar or it represents a very peculiar condition of affairs. Blue eyes might gaze into brown, but in them—well, hardly, unless indeed there was an artificial—but of course that isn't it. So it must be grammar after all.

Oh, Ella, wouldn't you just as soon write prose? Or, what is better still, not write any more whatsoever?—Bakersfield Californian.

School Superintendent Hampton, who has been in attendance at the meeting of the Board of Education, and Miss Flossie Crough, who has been visiting Miss Nettie Irwin, started for their home in Bishop Wednesday morning.

For Sale or Rent.

House of six large rooms on the Main street, Independence, furnished or unfurnished, Three lots, fruits and berries of all kinds. Hot and cold water in house. Bath room, pantry and closet.

Will rent for a long period or sell on the installment plan. Terms, reasonable.

Apply to
CHAS. WALTER,
Independent Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARSON CITY

CARNIVAL

—AND—

Street Fair

—TO BE HELD—

JULY 3, 4, 5, 6,

INCLUSIVE.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

Coronation Parade.
Crowning the Queen.
Allegorical and Industrial Floats.

MIDWAY

PLAISANCE.

Electrical Display and Fireworks!

ILLUMINATED

Bicycle Parade

Rex and His Retinue!

THE CARNIVAL TO CONCLUDE WITH A GRAND STREET

Mardi-Gras

DISPLAY.

Special Excursion Rates on all Railroads to be announced later.

Additional Attractions will be announced as rapidly as arranged by the respective Committees.

By order of
CARNIVAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFONIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY price is cate right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on short notice. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, Deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	Augus 24 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Office of the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice of sale of property of the State pursuant to Section 3897 of Political Code.

Whereas on the 3rd day of June, 1901, there was received by me and filed in my office a written authorization under the hand and seal of the Controller of the State of California, which said authorization was and is in words and figures following:

NOTICE.

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

To the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo, State of California:

WHEREAS, on the 19th day of January, 1901, there was filed and recorded in the Controller's Office of the State of California, certain deeds conveying to the People of the State of California the title to those certain lots and parcels of land hereinafter described;

AND, WHEREAS, said deeds recite the fact that said property hereinafter described was struck off and sold to the People of the State of California for the nonpayment of State and County taxes, penalties and costs, and all charges legal and assessed against said property for the year 1894;

AND, WHEREAS, five years have elapsed since the date of said sale, and no redemption, according to law, has been made of said property, or any part thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the law in such cases made and provided, I, E. P. Colgan, Controller of the State of California, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the laws of this state, do by these presents authorize, empower, and direct you, the said Tax Collector, to sell at public auction, in separate lots or parcels, the property hereinafter described, in the manner following: Public notice shall first be given of such sale by publication for at least three weeks in some newspaper published in the county, or city and county, or if there be no newspaper published therein, then by posting a notice in three conspicuous places in the county, or city and county for the same period, which notice must state specifically the place of and the day and hour of sale, and shall contain a description of the property to be sold, and shall also embody a copy of this authorization.

The property above referred to and hereby authorized to be sold, is situate, lying, and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to wit:

In Panamint Mining District, Wyoming mine, lot 38, T 21 S R 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to the state July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Stewart's Wonder mine lot 39 T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Star mine, lot 31, T 21 S. R. 45 E M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Hemlock min, lot 46, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 18 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Little Chief Mine, lot 47, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Little Chief millsite, lot 47, T 21 S R 45 E. M. D. M., containing 5 acres. Sold to State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Comstock mine, lot 49, T 21 S R 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to the state July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Alabama mine, lot 33, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 17 acres. Sold to state July 3, 1895

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Marvel mine, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 16 acres Sold to the state July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Challenge mine, T 21 S. R. 45 E M. D. M., containing 10 acres. Sold to the state July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Hudson River mine, containing 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Stewart's Wonder millsite, containing 5 acres. Sold to the state July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Challenge M. S., containing 2 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also in Panamint Mining District, Ida mine, containing 19 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Independence mine, containing 18 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Eureka mine, containing 18 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Independence M. S., containing 1 acre. Sold to the state July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Wyoming millsite, containing 5 acres. Sold to the state July 3 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Eureka millsite, containing 4 acres. Sold to the state July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, ten stamp quartz mill, millsite and machinery, store building, office, boarding house, wash house, blacksmith shop and Company's spring and pipe line; 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

That no bid shall be received or accepted at such sale for less than the amount of all the taxes levied upon such property, and all interests, costs, penalties, and expenses up to the date of the sale hereby authorized, together with all such subsequent taxes as may have been levied upon such property, up to the date of the issuance to the state of the deed or deeds hereinbove referred to, with all interests, costs, penalties, and other charges thereon added to such subsequent taxes.

That said sale shall be conducted in all respects as by law governing such sales

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Sacramento, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL] E. P. COLGAN,
Controller.

By W. W. DOUGLAS, Deputy.

Therefore in pursuance of law, public notice is hereby given that I will, on Wednesday, July 3rd, 1901, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Court House, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo State of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in lawful money of the United States, the said property hereinbefore in said authorization described, which authorization is hereby made a part of this notice, to wit: Situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described in said deeds to the state above referred to, as follows, to wit:

Wyoming mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 38 T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to state July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$12 44
" " " " " 1895	14 35
" " " " " 1896	11 76
" " " " " 1897	11 52
" " " " " 1898	11 29
" " " " " 1899	8 65
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$73 7.

Stewart's Wonder mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 39 T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$12 44
" " " " " 1895	14 35
" " " " " 1896	11 7.
" " " " " 1897	11 52
" " " " " 1898	11 26
" " " " " 1899	8 65
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$73 76

Star mine, in Panamint Mining district, lot 31 T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to state July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 63
" " " " " 1895	5 22
" " " " " 1896	4 32
" " " " " 1897	4 22
" " " " " 1898	4 13
" " " " " 1899	3 23
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$29 75

Hemlock mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 46 T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 18 acres Sold to state July 3rd 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$12 44
" " " " " 1895	14 35
" " " " " 1896	11 76
" " " " " 1897	11 52
" " " " " 1898	11 27
" " " " " 1899	8 65
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$73 77

Little Chief mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 47 T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to state July 3rd. 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 63
" " " " " 1895	5 22
" " " " " 1896	4 23
" " " " " 1897	4 20
" " " " " 1898	4 13
" " " " " 1899	3 23
Advertising cost of	3 78
Total	$29 52

Little Chief millsite, in Panamint Mining District, lot 47 T. 21 S R. 45 E. M. D. M., 5 acres. Sold to State July 3rd. 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 69
" " " " " 1895	1 81
" " " " " 1896	1 58
" " " " " 1897	1 50
" " " " " 1898	1 4.
" " " " " 1899	1 21
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$13 03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Comstock mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 49 T, 21 S. R 45 E M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 95
" " " " " 1896	2 48
" " " " " 1897	2 44
" " " " " 1898	2 36
" " " " " 1899	1 89
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$18 57

Alabama mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 33 T 21 S R. 45 E. M. D M., 17 acres. Sold to state July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 95
" " " " " 1896	2 50
" " " " " 1897	2 48
" " " " " 1898	2 55
" " " " " 1899	1 88
Advertising, cost of	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Marvel mine, in Panamint Mining District, T. 21 S. R. 45 E M. D. M, 16 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 95
" " " " " 1896	2 51
" " " " " 1897	2 44
" " " " " 1898	2 36
" " " " " 1899	1 89
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$18 60

Challenge mine, in Panamint Mining District, 10 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 95
" " " " " 1896	2 48
" " " " " 1897	2 44
" " " " " 1898	2 36
" " " " " 1899	1 89
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$18 57

Hudson River mine, in Paramint Mining District, 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 63
" " " " " 1895	5 22
" " " " " 1896	4 33
" " " " " 1897	4 20
" " " " " 1898	4 13
" " " " " 1899	3 23
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$29 52

Stewart's Wonder millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 5 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 69
" " " " " 1895	1 82
" " " " " 1896	1 59
" " " " " 1897	1 50
" " " " " 1898	1 47
" " " " " 1899	1 21
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$13 06

Challenge millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 2 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 08
" " " " " 1895	1 12
" " " " " 1896	1 03
" " " " " 1897	98
" " " " " 1898	94
" " " " " 1899	8.
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$9 75

Ida mine, in Panamint Mining District, 19 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$8 55
" " " " " 1895	9 80
" " " " " 1896	8 05
" " " " " 1897	7 80
" " " " " 1898	7 71
" " " " " 1899	5 95
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$51 69

Independence mine, in Panamint Mining District, 18 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 25
" " " " " 1895	4 75
" " " " " 1896	3 96
" " " " " 1897	3 91
" " " " " 1898	3 77
" " " " " 1899	2 97
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$27 40

Eureka mine, in Panamint Mining District, 18 acres, Sold to State July 3rd, 1895,

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 23
" " " " " 1895	4 75
" " " " " 1896	3 97
" " " " " 1897	3 91
" " " " " 1898	3 77
" " " " " 1899	2 97
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$27 37

Independence millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 1 acre. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$ 99
" " " " " 1895	9[illegible]
" " " " " 1896	82
" " " " " 1897	80
" " " " " 1898	78
" " " " " 1899	6[illegible]
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$8 70

Wyoming millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 5 acres. Sold to State July 3rd 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 69
" " " " " 1895	1 81
" " " " " 1896	1 57
" " " " " 1897	1 24
" " " " " 1898	1 4[illegible]
" " " " " 1899	1 20
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$13 07

Eureka millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 4 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 48
" " " " " 1895	1 5[illegible]
" " " " " 1896	1 37
" " " " " 1897	1 3[illegible]
" " " " " 1898	1 20
" " " " " 1899	1 08
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$12 01

Ten-stamp quartz mill, millsite and machinery, store building, office, boarding house, wash house, blacksmith shop, and Company's spring and pipe line, in Panamint Mining District, 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$330 76
" " " " " 1895	222 7[illegible]
" " " " " 1896	179 38
" " " " " 1897	17[illegible] 24
" " " " " 1898	188 53
" " " " " 1899	128 36
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$1104 61

No bids will be received or accepted for said property for less than the amount of all taxes levied upon said property, and all interests costs, penalties, and expenses up to the date of this sale, together with all subsequent taxes that may have been levied upon said property up to the date of issuance to the State of the deed referred to in said Controller's authorization, with all interest, costs, penalties and other charges thereon, added to such subsequent taxes.

Given under my hand at the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, this 7th day of June, 1901.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax-Collector, Inyo County, California.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to PETER McGANN, Near Camp Independence, Cal.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:35 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	177	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	236	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	252	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West o Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an impesing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

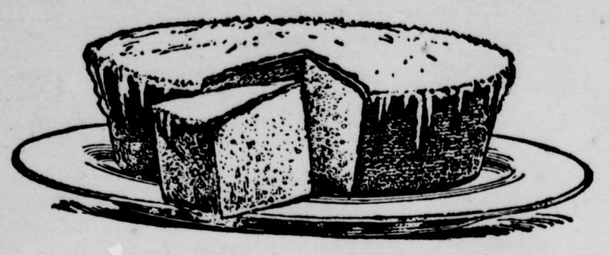
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:35 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:05 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m



ROYAL Baking Powder is indispensable to the preparation of the finest cake, hot-breads, rolls and muffins.

Housekeepers are sometimes importuned to buy other powders because they are "cheap."
Housekeepers should stop and think. If such powders are lower priced, are they not inferior?
Is it economy to spoil your digestion to save a few pennies?

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

Alum is used in some baking powders and in most of the so-called phosphate powders, because it is cheap, and makes a cheaper powder. But alum is a corrosive poison which, taken in food, acts injuriously upon the stomach, liver and kidneys.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Looking Without Seeing.

Perhaps you are an exception to the rule, but if you are not you have probably on many occasions, just after looking at your watch, been forced to acknowledge to a friend who asked you the time that you did not know what it was. Yet you undoubtedly took your timepiece out of your pocket, looked at its face and carefully replaced it in your pocket, showing a logical sequence of thought and a well defined object, which did not, however, result in leaving a sufficiently distinct impression on your mind to satisfy your friend's curiosity as to the hour of the day. The motion was not an involuntary one, like that of the boy who cannot too often admire his first chronometer, nor yet habitual, for few persons are merely in the habit of taking out their watches. One does so only for a specific purpose.

Now, how may this seeming contradiction be accounted for? Perhaps the reason is that not once in ten times does a man look at his watch to see what the actual time is, but rather to learn whether he still has time to accomplish some purpose. He may want to keep an appointment at a certain time or to be sure not to miss a boat or train. When he takes out his watch, therefore, he instinctively looks for the hands in the position called for by that particular moment, and when he sees that they have not yet reached that point he returns the watch to its resting place, with his mind relieved.

The actual position of the hands really plays no part at all in the operation, and so when the time is asked of him he is unable to reply. In other words, he accomplishes the paradoxical feat of intently looking at a thing without really seeing it.

Trouble With a Telescope.

Continued observation with the telescope of the Yerkes observatory revealed the unpleasant existence of a number of curious streaks of light running horizontally, whose appearance had certainly never been noticed before and gave rise to redoubled uneasiness. And yet everything seemed right with the glass viewed externally and the most searching investigation could discover no cause.

At last in desperation the eyepiece end was unscrewed, and Professor Ellerman, the slimmest of the party, was bidden to crawl, as he well could do, along in the tube itself, and see if he could discover aught amiss. He crept along well enough, so wide is the tube, till he got beyond the center, when the telescope began to turn over with his weight, and he would have slid down on the top of the glass had not the other end been promptly seized and held fast. Then he continued his journey, and in another moment had discovered the unsuspected author of the mischief, an overindustrious spider and her equally hardworking progeny, who had succeeded in filling up the entire end of the tube with a mass of cobwebs in the hope of catching what must have been wholly imaginary flies. The webs and their spiders were carefully removed, and from that day to this the behavior of the Yerkes 40 inch glass has been all that heart could desire.—Good Words.

A Big One.

An octopus which had been in a fight with some other monster once drifted ashore on the Malay peninsula. He had feelers, or arms, which were from 12 to 17 feet long and weighed altogether 550 pounds. It was calculated that he was big enough and strong enough to drag a two ton fishing boat under the surface by main strength.

DR. BYLES STOOD GUARD.

It Was a Thanksgiving Day, and the Cause Was Urgent.

One of the most famous of the old Puritan divines was Dr. Mather Byles, who was born in Boston in 1706 and who was the first pastor of the Hollis Street Congregational church, to which he ministered for more than 40 years.

Dr. Byles was famous as a humorist and wit, and innumerable anecdotes are related of his clever quips and retorts. He was a zealous Tory and warmly advocated the cause of "the mother country" against the colonies. In November, 1777, he was arrested as a Tory, tried, convicted and sentenced to be confined on board a guard ship and sent to England with his family within 40 days. The sentence was afterward commuted by the board of war to confinement in his own house, a guard being placed over him with instructions not to permit him to leave his residence for a moment under any circumstances.

On Thanksgiving morning, observing that the sentinel, who, like many of the colonial soldiers, was a simple rustic, had disappeared and that Dr. Byles himself was pacing up and down before his own door with a musket on his shoulder, the neighbors crossed the street to inquire the cause of this singular spectacle.

"You see," said Dr. Byles, "I begged my guard to let me go out to procure some cider with which myself and family might celebrate Thanksgiving day, but he would not permit me to stir. I argued the point with him, and he has now gone to get the cider for me on condition that I keep guard over myself during his absence."

Didn't Cut His Corners.

A writer in the Boston Transcript gives this reminiscence of the Rev. Dr. Elijah Kellogg of Harpswell, Me.: "One Sunday before his sermon the doctor announced from his pulpit: 'The widow Jones' grass is getting pretty long. I shall be there with my scythe, rake and pitchfork at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning, and I hope every male member of the congregation will be there too.'

"The next morning they were all there and among them Captain Griggs, six feet two in his stockings, with a weight of nearly 250 pounds. 'Parson,' said he as they were working up the field near each other, 'I'm goin to cut your corners this mornin.'

"Now, Dr. Kellogg was a little man, weighing scarcely more than 130 pounds, but he knew how to handle a scythe, and, as he told me, with a little shrug of his shoulders, 'he didn't cut my corners that morning.' More than that, the man who had thought he could beat the parson at mowing dropped under a tree exhausted from working with such a pacemaker."

The Worst Paved City.

Moscow is probably the worst paved city in the world. Great cobblestones driven by hand into a loose bed of sand form a roadway which is always dusty in summer and muddy in autumn, and in many of the roads there is no attempt at a roadway of any kind. The streets are badly watered and cleaned.

The city is regarded by the Russians as "the holy city," probably because of the large number of monasteries it contains. It was once the capital of the empire and still enjoys the distinction of being considered the capital of the interior, but there does not seem to be any particular desire on the part of the authorities to make it more worthy of its title.

The Policyholders' Company.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT

Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey.

ASSETS, Jan. 1st, 1901, - - $74,311,468

Paid Policyholders since Organization, $182,509,190

Annual Distribution of Surplus vs. Tontine.

During the past TEN years, with $1,000,000,000 LESS premiums than the Mutual Life, the Equitable Life, and the New York Life, the three leading Tontine companies combined, the MUTUAL BENEFIT, the leading "ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION" Company, of its interest receipts has SAVED more than TWICE as much of its Interest receipts from investments above expenses, for Policyholders, as all of said Tontine companies combined—the MUTUAL BENEFIT having thus saved over $15,000,000.

AFTER SECOND YEAR,
CASH SURRENDER VALUES paid and
CASH LOANS made at any time,
NON-FORFEITABLE
AUTOMATIC EXTENSION,
INCONTESTABLE.

A GOOD RECORD THE BEST GUARANTEE FOR THE FUTURE.

The Best Contract Ever Offered. Good Agents Wanted in all interior towns

JAMES MUNSELL Jr., Manager, 503 California Street, San Francisco.

LITERARY LITTLE BITS

"Acording to Plato" is the unconventional title of Frankfort Moore's forthcoming novel. It is said to be a social satire.

Marie Corelli has written a short book on the life of Queen Victoria. It is entitled "The Passing of the Queen," and is an attempt to estimate the great lessons of her Majesty's reign.

It is said that John Tenniel is busy on his book of reminiscences, which is sure to be a delightful volume. It is Sir John's proud boast that he is one of the very few men in England who have never been authoritatively interviewed.

'Sweetheart Manette," now published for the first time in book form, and "Rosalynde's Lovers," which appears in the Lippincott Magazine, are the posthumous novels by Maurice Thompson which are to be brought out immediately.

Prof. Brander Matthews seems to be keeping the presses busy with new books from his pen and reissues of old ones. A reprint of his "Philosophy of the Short Story" and a new book by him, called "Notes on Speechmaking," are announced.

Publication of George Moore's new novel, "Sister Theresa," has been postponed, in order that "Evelyn Innes" might be retouched, so that a continuous story might be presented in the two books. Mr. Moore has completely rewritten his earlier work, and the plot and characters are considerably changed.

Over a thousand hitherto unutilized Heine manuscripts and letters have been acquired by Prof. Hans Meyer, of Leipsic. Among these is the earliest manuscript of "Atta Troll," embracing two hundred sheets, containing many corrections. The letters addressed to the poet by relatives and friends throw much valuable light on phases of his life.

Maurice Hewlett is engaged on a new novel dealing with Florence at the height of her greatness. He is a very slow and conscientious worker—indeed, "Richard Yea-and-Nay" was entirely rewritten four times before it satisfied him; and the new novel, which at present bears the title of "The Tuscan Crown," is not likely to be published for some considerable time.

Frank Norris' 'The Octopus," which is announced for early publication, begins a trilogy, "The Epic of the Wheat," which will form a complete picture of a crop of wheat from its sowing in California, through the exchange gambling based on it in Chicago, to its relief of a European famine. This story is founded upon the "Mussel Slough Affair," when, about 1870, the wheatgrowers of the San Joaquin valley came to actual war with the railroad, which was trying to dispossess them.

Was Not Entirely Alone.

As he entered the car he saw at a glance that there was one seat with a young lady in it and he marched straight down the aisle, deposited his overcoat, sat down and familiarly observed:

"I entirely forgot to ask your permission."

"That's of no consequence," she replied.

"Thanks. Just arrived in the city, I presume," he ventured to remark as he glanced at the bundles and grips on the floor near by.

"Not exactly."

"You're all alone, eh?"

"Almost, but not quite. My husband is the conductor on this car, the motorman is my cousin and my father and a brother are in the seat back of us."

"Aw! Aw! I see," gasped the man, and the floor of the car suddenly became so red-hot that he lit out without another word.—Salt Lake Herald.

The Grand Duke Made Irish Bulls.

The late Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar—he was affectionately called Serennissimus by his intimates—made as many "bulls" as any Celt in the world. Once while on a hunting expedition he saw a forester whose face seemed familiar to him.

"Are you not a brother of Chief Inspector Schmidt?" asked the Duke.

"I am Chief Inspector Schmidt," said the man.

"Ah," said Serennissimus, "that accounts for the resemblance."

Another time the Grand Duke was waiting at a small railway station in his tiny realm, and addressing two little girls playing near the signal box asked:

"Who is your father?"

"The station master."

"How old are you?"

"I am 5 and my sister 4, Serennissimus."

"How is that possible? Why, the line has only been opened three years."

Great Surprise.

It will surprise Americans to learn that they, and not the English, are the greatest beef-eaters in the world. Our average consumption is 175 pounds of meat a year. The English come next, with an average of a little over 110 pounds. The French eat only half as much meat as the English, and the people of Germany, Austria and Italy still less.

Feminine Ignorance.

Pa—Johnny, your mother says you came home to-day with wet feet, and she wants to know how is was possible for you to get them wet when the sidewalks are all so dry.

Johnny—It's funny how ignorant women are about such things, ain't it, pa?—Boston Transcript.

Cooking by the Sun's Heat.

An inventor in India has constructed an apparatus for cooking by the heat of the sun. It consists of a box made of wood, and lined with reflecting mirrors, at the bottom of the box being a small copper boiler, covered with glass to retain the heat of the rays concentrated by the mirrors upon the boiler.

Some Big Parks.

Hyde Park, the most distinctive of London parks, is 400 acres in extent. The Bois de Boulogne covers 2,200 acres. Central Park, New York, 840 acres.

GRIP'S RAVAGES.

After-Effects Are Often Worse than the Trouble Itself—How They May Be Avoided and Good Health Restored.

From the Journal, Kansas City, Mo.

Following every epidemic of the grip there remains a trail of after-effects which are often worse than the trouble itself and which seem to baffle all efforts of physicians. A specific, however, has been found, which not only will quickly restore the health after an attack of grip and expel the lingering germs but, working through the blood, will render the system proof against the disease. In hundreds of cases it has been shown that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have accomplished this result. One of the many recent cures is that of Mrs. J. B. Shaw, of 2101 Bellefontain avenue, Kansas City, Mo., who says:

"When the grip was epidemic here I was one of its victims and the disease left me in a bad state. I formerly had an excellent memory, but after the attack I could scarcely remember anything. I had severe pains in the top and back of my head and was dizzy by spells. I would lie awake until nearly morning and then fall into a sleep that was not restful. My heart action was weak and I was a victim of nervousness. In fact, my health was shattered by the attack of the grip and recovery seemed hopeless.

"After being afflicted in this manner for several weeks I happened to read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Thinking they might do me good I began taking them at once. In three days I was much better and could sleep like a child at night. After using a box of the pills my memory was restored and I felt greatly encouraged. I continued taking them until I had used three boxes and was in better health than I had enjoyed for several years.

"If a stamped envelope is sent for reply I will gladly answer all inquiries relating to my case."

Signed, MRS. J. B. SHAW.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of February, 1901.

LIONEL MOISE.
[Seal] Notary Public.

At all drugigsts or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price, 50 cents per box; 6 boxes, $2.50.

If you please a woman give her what she wants rather than what she needs.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Fills

Actors Who Stutter.

It would seem that the stage is not only the last profession that would be chosen by a person afflicted by stuttering, but that a stutterer would never dream of selecting that profession. Yet it is a fact that some well known actors and singers labor under this disadvantage.

The strangest thing about it is that the sad impediment which is so painfully evident in private life seems to vanish entirely when they are on the boards.

It is curious that appearance on the stage or in the pulpit should have this beneficial effect, for stutterers in other walks of life do not lose their impediment when at work, however enthusiastic their love for their profession.—London Answers.

Victoria Got Her Primroses.

"The following little anecdote, told by Queen Victoria herself, will show her independence of character," says a writer in The Century. "Very fond of primroses and finding none in the royal gardens, she sent word to have some planted. The gardeners, the queen said, made many objections, and, finding shortly afterward that her wishes had not yet been carried out, she dispatched a messenger inquiring the reason. 'I suppose Queen Anne had none,' she said, 'so they did not think it proper for me to have any, but I sent them word promptly that Queen Victoria would have some—and she did.'"

WONDERS OF WATCHMAKING

Queer Timepieces Owned by Two of England's Queens.

Among the treasures of a Swiss museum, inserted in the top of an old fashioned pencil case, is the tiniest watch ever constructed. It is only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and its little dial not only indicates hours, minutes and seconds, but also the days of the month. So perfectly formed is this lilliputian watch that it keeps excellent time and is a marvelous piece of mechanical workmanship.

Two of the most elaborate and curious watches which the world has ever seen belonged to Queen Elizabeth and her unfortunate contemporary, Mary, queen of Scots. Good Queen Bess had a watch made for her in the form of a duck, with beautifully chased feathers, the lower part of which opened. The face was of silver, with an elaborate gilt design, and the whole was kept in a case of brass, covered with black leather thickly studded with big silver knobs.

The ill fated Mary was the possessor of a watch in the form of a skull. The dial was introduced where the palate should have been, and the works occupied the place of brains in the cranium. In the hollow of the skull, moreover, was a bell which had works of its own and by means of which a hammer struck out the hours upon it.

One of the choicest rarities of the Bernal collection was a book shaped watch. This curious time indicator was made by order of Bogislaus XIV, Duke of Pomerania, in the time of Gustavus Adolphus. On the face of the book, where the dial of the watch is set, there is an engraved inscription of the duke and his titles and armorial bearings, together with the date, 1627. On the back the engravings are also very finely and skillfully executed, among them being the portraits of two gentlemen of the seventeenth century. The dial plate is of silver, chased in relief, while the insides are beautifully chased with figures of birds and foliage. The watch has two separate movements and a large, sweet toned bell. At the back, over this bell, the metal is ornamentally pierced in a circle, with a dragon and other devices, while the sides are pierced and engraved with a complicated design of beautiful scroll work.—London Tit-Bits.

Some Odd Mistakes.

An urban chemist advertised in his shop window: "Artificial eyes. Open all night." Away down south in front of the postoffice in an inland town may have been seen this legend, "Post here letters too late for the next mail." In a picture of the departure of the pilgrims from Delfthaven the artist placed a large steamer in the distance leaving the harbor under full steam.

The Steam Locomotive Doomed.

It is claimed that within a few years the electric motor will completely supplant the steam locomotive, and trains will then rush along at a speed of 100 miles an hour. To travelers this will prove a great blessing, but no more so than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has proved a blessing to those who wish to regain their health quickly. The Bitters cure dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever and ague, also improves the appetite and purifies the blood.

Many a man is known by the company of his wife's relations he keeps as an easy mark.

CAUSE OF FALLING HAIR.

Dandruff, Which Is a Germ Disease—Kill the Germ.

Falling hair is caused by dandruff, which is a germ disease. The germ in burrowing in to the root of the hair, where it destroys the vitality of the hair, causing the hair to fall out, digs up the cuticle in little scales, called dandruff or scurf. You can't stop the falling hair without curing the dandruff, and you can't cure the dandruff without killing the dandruff germ. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Newbro's Herpicide is the only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ. Herpicide is also a delightful hair dressing.

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

The Best Shorthand College.

If you wish to succeed as stenographers and book-keepers, follow the advice of all the Official Reporters of S. F., and attend the GALLAGHER-MARSH COLLEGE, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Graduates have no trouble obtaining positions, as none but *incompetent* stenographers are out of employment, and graduates of this College are qualified to fill any amanuensis' position very creditably. Board and lodging can be had for $15 per month. Life scholarship, by month, $10. Send for catalogue.

Good Health comes to those who take the great herb blood purifier, Garfield Tea; it cleanses the system and cures digestive disorders. All druggists sell it.

Don't start on any journey without putting a bottle of Gilt Edge Whiskey in your grip. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

Our 1901 catalogue contains a full list of everything needed for photographic purposes. The fullest line of amateur goods in the West. Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter St., San Francisco.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

All Off.

Tom—So your engagement with May is broken. I thought she fairly doted on you.

Dick—So she did, but her father was a powerful anti-dote.—St. Louis Republic.

A Financial Quicksand.

"Would you like an increase of salary, Mr. Smith?"

"No; it's no use."

"No use?"

"If I had more money, I'd have to pay more debts."—Detroit Free Press.

The Discovery of Abietene.

In 1864 Jacobson & Pence were making Turpentine at Pentz, California. Two teamsters, stopping at the headwaters of Butte Creek, on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevadas, tapped the large Pitch Pine forests and, gathering the gum, delivered it at the Still. While unloading, Jacobson noticed, by the odor, a great difference between this and the gum they had been distilling. The Still, being filled with Butte Creek Gum, had hardly become warm, when, to his surprise, the liquid commenced to pass over. He caught some in a cup, and touching a lighted match to it, it flashed up with a beautiful flame. He knew this was not turpentine, but what, he could not tell. He submitted it, therefore, to the best chemists, who pronounced it *Abietene*. It came forward rapidly as a healing and purifying remedy. In fact it has been used with great success for about all diseases to which flesh is heir. Old residents take the pitch and make a plaster for a lame back, an ointment for a cut, etc.; for a cold they take a little gum Abietene. *D. F. Fryer uses the Abietene Gum as the base for his famous Abietene Remedies.*

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

$100 REWARD, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Got Grip! Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

Develop and print your own pictures. Complete outfits for printing and developing $3\frac{1}{2}$x$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4x5 pictures, $1.50 and $2.50. Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Garfield Tea is the most used, the best liked and is the original herb tea for the cure of constipation and sick headache. It strengthens the digestive organs.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

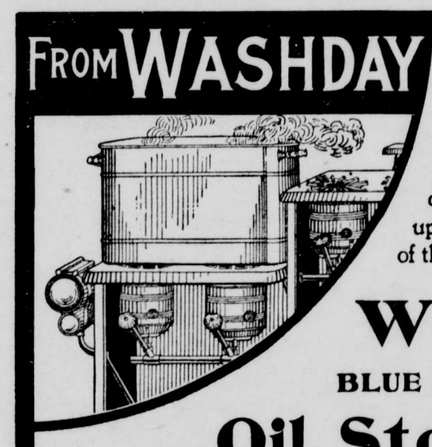
TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

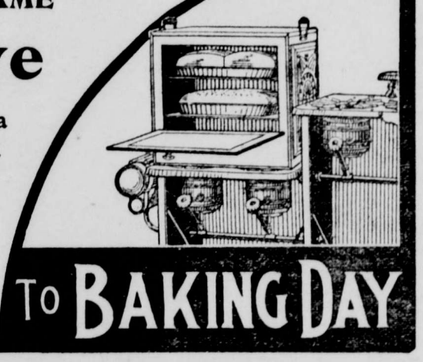
Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

FROM WASHDAY TO BAKING DAY



From Monday to Saturday—at every turn in the kitchen work—a Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove will save labor, time and expense—and keep the cook comfortable. No bulky fuel to prepare or carry, no waiting for the fire to come up or die down; a fraction of the expense of the ordinary stove. A

Wickless
BLUE FLAME
Oil Stove



will boil, bake, broil or fry better than a coal stove. It is safe and cleanly—can not become greasy, can not emit any odor. Made in several sizes, from one burner to five. If your dealer *does not* have them, write to nearest agency of

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Liver Don't Act?

You know very well how you feel when your liver don't act. Bile collects in the blood, bowels become constipated and your whole system is poisoned. A lazy liver is an invitation for a thousand pains and aches to come and dwell with you. Your life becomes one long measure of irritability and despondency and bad feeling. CASCARETS act directly, and in a peculiarly happy manner on the liver and bowels, cleansing, purifying, revitalizing every portion of the liver, driving all the bile from the blood, as is soon shown by increased appetite for food, power to digest it, and strength to throw off the waste. Beware of imitations!

swimmin'."—Washington Star.

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH, 2320 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

"He did it quickly and systematically and

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 455

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1901.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year (post paid)	$400
Six Months	200
Three Months	120
One Month	50
Single Copies	10

ARCADY.

Be not hesitant with me,
For I go to Arcady.
Winter is stern monarch here,
And without the window there,
Scornful of the leafless year,
Breathes his frost upon the air;
Now from all the hapless trees
Every frisky dryad flees,
Be not hesitant with me—
Let us go to Arcady!

Be not hesitant with me—
Come and go to Arcady!
We have drunk the summer's wine,
Every yellow drop is gone;
Plucked the last grape from the vine.
Yonder woodlands hide the fawn,
Where beneath the young moon's glance
Lithsome dryads throng and dance,
Be not hesitant with me—
To the woods of Arcady!
—Eugene Field.

WHEN THE EDITOR DUG.

HOWEVER small the garden, potatoes, it seems, may be had in any quantity. The patch which forms the scene of this particular little comedy is to be found in the neighborhood of Fleet street. It consists of a room on the first floor of a newspaper office, and the large white letters on the window indicate to all the newsboys, carriers, poets and other unfortunate individuals whose calling brings them into the street that here is the editorial apartment of the Sunday Spade.

Putting aside such minor lights as the typewriter, doorkeeper, sub-editor and the rest, we have leading parts for two men and one woman. One of the men is known to his family, his friends and a certain number of theatrical acquaintances as the dramatic editor of the Sunday Spade. For us, he plays juvenile lead. The other actor is the editor of the paper. Though not bound by any ties of kinship to the young critic, yet he has taken upon himself the responsibility of watching the boy's career. Maybe he loved the boy's mother; that is a detail for the reader to fill in as he pleases. Anyhow, we will call him the heavy father.

The woman to whom falls the leading lady's part is the more in keeping with the theatrical flavor of the comedy, because she happens to be earning her living on the boards of the theater. To the playgoer she is known as Maisie Mayne.

There are many beautiful and talented young actresses on the London stage in a similar position, but, at the time of the story, they had failed to impress the young dramatic critic of the Sunday Spade. And, after he had seen Maisie, it was, of course, needless for any one else to apply. For him she was Bernhardt transformed, Terry reduplicated, Duse glorified. He told the Sunday Spade readers so in his notices of plays in which Maisie displayed costumes. He went to tea with Maisie in the flat which she shared with five other girls and a general chaperon. The result was to be found in the Sunday Spade theatrical notes column signed "Head Light." Some of Miss Mayne's friends suggested "Light Head" as a more suitable pen name. This, of course, was due to sheer jealousy.

For, in spite of his superlatives in the matter of Maisie, our juvenile lead had ability, and his chief knew it. When, therefore, the editor saw, for the fifth time, the names of Mayne and Bernhardt coupled together in a few appreciative lines on the leading actresses of the world, he reached out for his fork and began to turn over the soil of the potato patch. In this case the fork was a pen and the soil was the proof slip of the "Head Light notes, but he was at work in the potato patch all the same.

The editor didn't dig very deep as yet. He contented himself with knocking out an adjective here and an adverb there, the modified paragraph being far more to Miss Mayne's advantage than the original writer would have supposed. His next step was to make some guarded inquiries from the few ladies of the profession he happened to know as to Maisie's family, fortune, character, disposition and the like. Her family, it appeared, had disowned her since she went on the stage; that was awkward. Her fortune was her face—supplemented, the dear creatures admitted, by a certain amount of determination. Some of them called it "cheek." Her character? Well, a pretty girl on the stage shouldn't go out to supper more than four times a week. Not that there was the slightest suspicion of anything of the kind, but one couldn't be too careful.

Then the editor turned all these things over in his mind, and waited for an opportunity. It came with the first performance of a new piece in which Maisie was again displaying gowns. The boy's notice was absurd; it was evident that his infatuation for the girl was ruining his work. Therefore, the heavy father summoned him to the first-floor room and put on the smile of the serpent.

"Ah!" he announced, watching his young critic narrowly. "I want to send you off on a special mission. You will probably be away from England six months, and have a chance of putting in some excellent work for the paper. What do you say?"

The boy was taken by surprise, but he flushed suddenly when the editor paused. "Thank you, sir," he said hesitatingly. "Where do you wish me to go?"

"China. You will have to start tomorrow morning, and I particularly desire that you will not tell any one your destination. I have no objection, of course, to your sending a line of farewell to your family and to—any particular friend. But, please, do not say more than that, and remember that I rely on your honor to see nobody before you start. Is it agreed?"

"It is a great honor," mumbled the boy. "Perhaps——"

"That's all right, my lad," said the editor. "We want a strong series of descriptive articles, and I think you are the very man to write them. It will be a change," he added significantly, "after all this theatrical stuff. Now as to expenses."

And so Maisie's friend went.

When Maisie received the next number of the Sunday Spade she tore off the wrapper with eager little hands. The sudden departure of the boy had been a shock, but he had told her in his note to look out for his notice of the new play, and added that he thought she would like it. 'I hope it will help you," he concluded, "to remember me until I return—sorry I mayn't say when."

She found the column, and hastily passed over the description of the plot and the criticism of the leading players' performances. At last she caught sight of her own name and read as follows:

"Miss Masie Mayne wore a different costume in each act, and seemed to be generally pleased with herself. She also spoke the six lines of her part without apparent effort."

Maisie had some trouble in getting to sleep that night, and, when at last she had cried herself into a sort of a slumber, every woman she knew was jeering at her and waving the latest copy of the Sunday Spade before her eyes. She awoke with a start at 9:30 and, with the memory of that nightmare still upon her, was almost afraid to go out. But the brightness of the morning and a cup of tea soon chased the phantoms away, and, having worked up a cheerful expression before her glass, she went down to the theater for her letters.

There were no letters, but there was a copy of the hateful Sunday Spade waiting for her. The handwriting on the wrapper was unfamiliar, and it struck her as being a little odd that any one in the office should take the trouble to send her a copy of the paper now that the boy had gone away.

A sudden thought caused her to raise her umbrella and hail a crawling hansom.

"The Sunday Spade office," she directed.

Maisie climbed the stairs with palpitating heart. She even forgot to notice that the banisters were dusty as she grasped the rail with her daintily gloved hand.

The editor was standing at the window, his back to the light. One does not edit a smart weekly for twenty years without learning the values of light and shade.

"Miss Mayne? Pray sit down."

Maisie was no match for the strategic journalist. She took the chair facing the window.

"Not painted," the heavy father noticed, somewhat surprised. Then he waited for her to speak.

"I have come about the notice of our new play," Miss Mayne began, wishing she could see the man's face.

The editor still waited.

"I think there must have been some mistake," the girl went on, "because I know your critic personally, and——"

"Yes?"

"And he sent me this letter." She handed it to him, caring nothing so long as she could get the man's eyes off her face.

The heavy father took the letter and read it through. Then he said abruptly:

"There has been no mistake."

"Then he wrote the notice?"

"Yes, he wrote the notice."

Maisie rose.

"Thank you," she said; "that is all I wanted to know. Good-morning."

She moved toward the door.

"One moment!" said the editor, stepping across the room and meeting her by the door. "I want to say something to you. May I?"

"Is it important "

"It is, rather, on somebody else's account. Won't you sit down again?"

"If you wish it," said Miss Mayne; but this time she took a chair that did not face the light.

"From the tone of that letter," said the editor, "it is evident that the boy is—fond of you. Are you engaged to him?"

"Have you any right to ask?"

"Yes. To all intents and purposes I am his guardian. Apart from that, and a promise which binds me to look after him, I take a very great interest in his career."

"We are not engaged," said Maisie. Then, looking up at him, she added: "I see you are glad."

The editor lit a cigarette carefully. Then, "Yes," he said, "I am glad."

"Why?" asked Miss Mayne, looking at the carpet. She was not afraid of him, but she felt that he didn't want to be looked at.

"Need we discuss that?" said the man, crossing over to the fireplace and flicking his cigarette ash into the fender.

"Perhaps not. But I should like to know what you have heard about me."

"Nothing, except that your family has cut you off, that you are on the stage, and that you have been——"

"Yes?"

"Indiscreet about going out to supper, and so on."

Maisie laughed.

"It is all true," she said, "although my friends told you. The day before yesterday I might have put these dreadful sins before you in a better light. Now, as it happens——"

She tried to smile in his face; but through her veil he saw the tears in her eyes. For the first time he looked at the matter from her point of view, and was sorry.

"Before you go," he said, "I want to make a little confession. I altered his notice of your performance."

For a moment she stared at him, hardly comprehending. Then, in place of the outburst that he expected, she said quietly: "It was a rather mean thing to do."

He was silent. He hadn't thought of it in quite the same way before. You see, he hadn't met Maisie.

"And I suppose you sent him away?"

He nodde, wondering that she took it like that.

"How wise men are!" said Maisie, and before the editor could think of a suitable reply she was gone.

That night the critic, eastward bound in search of copy, received a cablegram. "Return immediately!" it said.

And it was signed by the editor.—Chicago Times-Herald.

SEAS MOUNTAIN HIGH.

Exaggerated Ideas as to the Height of Ocean's Biggest Billows.

We hear persons who go down to the sea in ships talk about "waves mountain high," but such waves exist only in the imagination, or are hyperbolic, for the purpose of adorning a tale. If, one the land, you see an elevation thirty-eight feet high, you wouldn't call it much of a mountain, yet it is very seldom that an ocean wave reaches that height.

Vaughan Cornish, of London, has recently been measuring waves, and has given an interesting report on the proportions. He didn't measure with his imagination or his sensation when being violently rocked in the cradle of the deep while on a wave washed deck, but he used unimaginative, unimpressible, matter of fact instruments that recorded impressions only in meters and hundredths of meters.

In the southern Indian Ocean, between the Cape of Good Hope and Island of St. Paul, he measured thirty waves during a violent northwest gale, and they averaged nine meters (29.53 feet) in height. The largest of them was eleven meters (37.53 feet) high. Of these latter six followed each other with remarkable regularity.

In the open ocean a quite strong wind caused waves five meters (16.4 feet) high. East of the Cape of Good Hope, during strong west winds, which blew with great regularity for four days, the height of the waves only increased from six to seven meters (19.69 to 22.97 feet).

Such waves as these latter are very rare on the usual transatlantic route, and persons who tell tales about the great seas should be moderate in the estimate of height.

COUNTERFEIT COPPER CENTS.

Handsome Living from Clandestine Toil—Search for Coiners.

Counterfeiting copper cents would hardly seem to offer profit sufficiently commensurate with the risk to engage the activities of a gang of expert coiners, but the arrest of a 13-year-old girl discloses the fact that this work has long been in progress in this city, and that those who have carried it on have garnered, if not a fortune, much more than a handsome living from their clandestine toil. Chief Hazen says that for two years he and his agents have been trying to run down a gang who have been fairly flooding the country with spurious pennies, which yield the makers a profit of about 60 cents on every hundred, or about half as much again as is made by counterfeiters who use the real metal in making silver coin.

Complaints of the false pennies have come from expert handlers of money in almost every part of the country, and the Washington authorities have been greatly exercised over the matter. During recent months as much as $40 in these counterfeits has reached the subtreasury in Wall street in a single week and been destroyed. All the coins bore the date of either 1884 or 1893. They are of excellent workmanship, and with the little attention given to pennies by the average citizen, not one person in a thousand would notice anything wrong with them. They all have a peculiar hue, which experts say is as though they had been immersed in some acid in order to give them the appearance of age. A close inspection showed that the edges are slightly uneven.—New York Times.

"Objections."

An old soldier tells of some laughable incidents occurring just after the war, while he was with a party surveying for a railroad out West. At one place a man came hurrying out of his house and asked, "What are you doing here?" "Surveying," was the reply. "Surveying for what?" "For a railroad." "Where is it going?" "Right through your barn, I guess," laughingly said the veteran. "What?" "I can take it through your barn." "Well, now, mustn't I calculate I've got something to say 'bout that? I want you to understand I've got something else to do besides running out to open and shut them doors every time a train wants to go through."

On another clearing an old lady came hurrying out. "What are you doing on my ground?" she asked. "Surveying for the new line of railroad, ma'am." "Right here, across my garden?" "Yes, ma'am; we'll probably be obliged to do this." "Well, now, it just sha'n't do nothin' of the sort." "You will be paid for damages done." "That don't make no difference; your old engine ain't comin' here." "I fear they will have to." "Well, now, look here; I'll tell you right out and out what I'll do. And I'll do it as sure as them cars come inside this fence, and you can tell the railroad so. I'll tie my clo's line across the track ov'ry single night, and smash your ingine all to pieces! I will, I vow I will."

Many people complain of their want of memory, but none of their want of judgment.

If a recent report from London, Ky., that the Baker-Howard feud has been finally settled is correct it will put an end to a warfare which has lasted for more than thirty years, which has cost the lives of more than thirty men, and has several times necessitated the calling out of the State troops with gatling guns and loaded rifles.

"Bloody Clay" County, the scene of the famous feud, is perhaps the most remarkable as it is one of the best known counties in the country. There is not a mile of railroad or even a wagon bridge with its limits. The whole country is covered with high hills, so close together that it is declared there is not a piece of level land in the county a sixth of a mile square. Down and between all these wood-covered hills are the beds of streams which are dry in summer time and are turned into roaring torrents in the spring and winter. The people of Clay County travel either on horseback or on foot, and they use the beds of those streams in the place of roads. Some of the hills are quite high, and in several instances

MANCHESTER, KY., JAIL.

the tops of two hills, which are 400 feet in height, are less than 200 feet apart. Often a cornfield, which begins down in a gully, will run up several hundred feet in the course of a few rods, and several farmers have been killed by falling off their cornfields.

The citizens of Clay County are almost all the descendants of people who settled there in 1770 or thereabouts. Strangers are not encouraged to move into the county, and there is nothing to attract immigrants, even if they were welcomed. For more than a century and a quarter the land has been held by comparatively few families, who have intermarried until practically all the population is related in different degrees of consanguinity.

Over much of the country the forest is still unbroken and untouched, and the hills are full of deep and mysterious ravines. The only industries are the raising of hogs, mules, and corn, some of which is said to be turned into moonshine whisky at hidden stills.

The people are by nature taciturn and almost sullen. They rarely laugh, and are given to moods and brooding. In personal appearance they are all of the same general type, tall, averaging over 6 feet, and dark, with black hair and eyes. The women are also large and dark, and a few of them have any claims to good looks. Scattered about among the hills and usually near the creeks are the little one-story log cabins, in which the larger part of Clay County's population lives. These cabins are built in a most primitive manner, with clay between the logs and a huge clay and stone chimney at one end, which is often almost as large as the rest of the house.

Some of the people of Clay County have Indian blood in their veins. Others are descended from old Scotch border families. Absolute and democratic equality prevails among them all. The power of money is unknown, probably because there is so little money within the limits of the county. They are divided into clans, claiming descent from some common ancestor of distinction, and the poorest of them is always ready to hold his own and defend his honor at the point of a rifle or revolver. To call a man a liar in Clay County means at least one and probably half a dozen deaths. Everybody in the county knows everybody else, and it is taken for granted that a stranger is either a government officer or a detective looking for some of the feud warriors. Therefore there are few visitors to Clay County, and those who go once are not at all likely to return a second time.

Every Clay County boy has a rifle by the time he is 15 and in many cases he has taken part in one or more of the feud battles before he has reached that age. They are all good shots and they keep up to the times in the line of the latest and most improved weapons. A favorite amusement in Clay County is the shooting out of cabin windows by a party of prominent citizens riding their mules home through the hills after partaking freely of "corn juice."

With this knowledge of the country and its people it is easier to understand how a feud like that one which has just come to an end might find its beginning in a trivial cause and be continued for years, being handed down from generation to generation.

In 1844 Dr. Abner Baker, a prominent physician of Clay County, shot and killed his brother-in-law, Daniel Bates. Dr. Baker engaged as his attorney Daniel Garrard, the head of one of the great families of the county and the son of the second Governor of the State. Hugh White, a man of almost equal prominence, took the leading part in Baker's prosecution. Dr. Baker was convicted and finally hung. Ever since that time the Garrard family, one of the few wealthy families of the county, has backed the Bakers in all their troubles, while the Whites, who for years have controlled all the county offices, have always been ready to espouse the cause of the people who for the time being were fighting the Bakers.

For that reason the feud which has just been ended is known as the Garrard-Baker-White-Howard feud. It began in a quarrel between Tom Baker and A. B. Howard. Baker lived with his wife and a family of ten children in a one-story log cabin on Crain Creek twelve miles from Manchester. Howard, who owned a few hills near by, hired Baker to cut some timber on his land. He did not like the way Baker did the work and quarreled with him about it. An appeal to the ever-ready rifles was promptly taken. "Tom" Baker and his brothers laid out in ambush like Indians one night and shot and killed one of Howard's sons and one of his employes and severely wounded the elder Howard. Another son of Howard waited his chance and put a bullet through the head of "Tom" Baker's elder brother. "Tom" Baker took it for granted that Sheriff White had instigated the killing of his brother and took the first opportunity to kill William L. White, whose crime was that he was the Sheriff's brother. A few days later Gilbert Garrard, son of the present head of the Garrard family, was shot at from ambush as he was riding his mule home from church. He escaped unhurt and took occasion to move out of the county. But his father was made of sterner stuff. When notified that as the backer of the Bakers he was in danger of assassination he hired a nephew of "Tom" Baker and a negro man to guard his premises at night with dogs and rifle. Within two weeks after the guard was set both of the men were shot and killed from ambush.

Meanwhile Sheriff White was making efforts to arrest "Tom" Baker for the murder of his brother. But Baker did not like the idea of falling into the hands of the White-Howard faction. Accordingly he took to the hills, where a man might hide for years with absolute security. Finally the State sent a hundred militiamen, armed to the teeth

TYPICAL HOME IN THE PIGEON ROOST.

and accompanied by a gatling gun, up into Clay County to force Baker's surrender and to protect him from the violence of the opposing faction. Baker surrendered and was taken under guard to Manchester, where he was confined in a guard tent pitched in the courthouse yard and surrounded by the troops. Half an hour before the case was to be called for trial he stepped to the front of the tent to look around. Instantly a shot rang out, coming from the house of Sheriff White, directly across the street, and "Tom" Baker fell back dead into the arms of his wife. Almost before he had gasped his last and before the startled militiamen had recovered from their surprise and horror, Mrs. Baker, the newly made widow, called her ten children around the body of their father and there swore each of them never to rest until the death had been avenged.

Then "hell bust loose in Clay," as they say on the other side of the Ohio. Both the Garrard-Baker and the White-Howard factions hired and armed a number of men to fight for them, paying $1 a day and ammunition, bacon, and corn bread in plenty for such services.

Now the word comes from London that more than twenty of these professional fighters have enlisted in the United States army and that old Gen. Garrard, once a distinguished Federal cavalry leader, has given his word to Judge Beverly White that the feud shall come to an end.

First Railroad Incorporation.

The first railroad act of incorporation granted by any state in the Union was given by the Maryland Legislature to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company on Feb. 28, 1827. On April 24 of the same year the first railroad company in the United States organized as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Peter Cooper on Aug. 28, 1830, made the first journey from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills.

There is nothing a loafer enjoys better than looking wise on election night when returns are coming in.

A man, when he has no opportunity to do wrong, is fully as good as a woman.

PING PONG.

This Game Is the Latest Form of Amusement.

Do you ping pong? It's the latest game. Ping pong is a game for those who like an indoor recreation to remind them of their favorite outdoor game, lawn tennis. Ping pong apes lawn tennis and seems to be trying to rival it in popularity.

What is ping pong? It has another name, and that is gossima, and gossima gives a clue to its identity. Translate the word into gossamer, and you have the net that is stretched across the table at a height varying from eight to six inches. Instead of tennis rackets you have battledores, and for balls small things made of white celluloid, wherefore it is well to learn speedily to aim straight over the net, and not at the fire. But the balls are quite a cheap item, and, indeed, the whole game can be purchased now at prices varying from 25 cents to $5, though the cheapest "regulation" game on the market is about $1.50. It is surmised that an epidemic of ping pong is imminent.

Ping pongers play in twos, one at one end of the table, the other at the other. The server is the man who first

HERE'S HOW PING PONG IS PLAYED INDOORS.

delivers the ball, and the striker-out is the other. At the end of the first game the parties change, the striker-out becomes the server and the server the striker-out. The player who tots up six games to his credit first wins the set.

The game can be extended to take in several more players, just as bagatelle can, and battledores can be passed from one player to another. Then, to make it a more scientific form of amusement for the dining room table, which is usually converted into the lawn, there can be substituted a board surface, painted black, with a narrow white boundary line at the edge.

Ping pong clubs and ping pong matches are springing up all over the country, and ping pong tea parties are rivaling play teas among the fair sex.

THE FACE OF YOUR WATCH.

You Think You Know What It Looks Like, but Do You?

"I will wager," said a Broadway watchmaker to a customer the other day, "that you cannot correctly put down the numerals on the dial plate of your watch."

"Done," said the other. And he wrote down I., II., III., IV——

"Wrong," interrupted the watchmaker.

"How wrong?"

"Pull out your watch and look at the figure four."

Sure enough the figure was IIII., not IV.

"Are all clocks and watches made that way?" asked the customer, as he put his watch back in its fob.

"All that have Roman figures on their dial."

"Why?"

"Well, there is a tradition which accounts for the custom. The first clock that resembled the ones now in use was made by a famous French jeweler named Henry Vick in 1370. He made a present of it to King Charles V., surnamed the Wise. Now Charles was wise in many ways, but he did not know everything, though having a reputation to sustain he pretended to omniscience. When Vick brought him the clock he examined the works very attentively, seeking a flaw somewhere. 'Yes,' he said at last, 'the clock works well, but you have got the figures on the dial wrong.' 'Surely not, your majesty,' demurred the jeweler. 'Yes, the four should be four ones.' 'You are wrong, your majesty.' 'I am never wrong,' thundered the king. 'Take it away and correct the mistake.' Vick did as commanded. The fashion was followed by others. And so to this day we have IIII. instead of IV."

"But suppose my watch had Arabic and not Roman numerals?"

"I took that chance, of course, because the larger proportion of watches have the Roman numerals. But even then I'd have had you in all probability. For there is another peculiarity about the figures which is almost universal in watches. But I will show you. Go on writing the rest of the figures."

So the customer continued and wrote down V., VI.——

"Wrong again," interrupted the watchmaker.

"But"——

"Pull out your watch and see," calmly retorted the other.

Once more the watch dial was exposed to view. There was no six on it. The space where it should have been was occupied by the second hand.

"The second hand," continued the jeweler," is to be found in exactly that place in almost every watch that is made. Whether your dial was registered in Arabic or Roman numerals there would be no six on it. It is only on a few of a very cheap sort of watches that the second hand is omitted and the 6 or VI. stands revealed."

HE DONE FORGOT TO ASK.

That Was the Reason a Colored Swain Had to Use the Telephone.

One day a good-looking colored man, who had appeared rather prematurely in a loud spring suit, entered one of the down-town telephone stations and asked for Joliet. He was compelled to use a wire that was in the open office and as he apparently labored under the impression that the person whom he called up was rather deaf, every word he said was audible to all who were within ten feet of him.

After the necessary connections had been made, the young man smiled genially and said:

"Dis Mrs. Williams, the mother of Miss Lucy?"

Apparently it was, for in a moment he added:

"Fo' de good lawd, yoh voice 'pears so natural-like, yoh done scade me! Then, after a short pause, "Reckon you all's kinder sprized to heah frum me. What's dat? No, suh, I hain't seen yoh all sence New Yeah's. I reckon yoh don't have no idee what foh I wants to talk with yoh, but, Mrs. Williams, I wants de proud honor of bein' yoh son-in-law."

Both expectancy and trouble shone on the young man's face and the receiver shook nervously in his hand.

"Oh, yoh go 'long, Mrs. Williams, you jest tryin' fer to tantalize me. What's dat? Oh! Golly! Yes'm I got a stiddy job an' I got er house done picked out. What, ma'am? What fer I didn't ask Lucy New Yeah's time? Why, why, I done gone clean fergot to."

Evidently Mrs. Williams looked favorably on his suit, notwithstanding his absent-mindedness, for in a few moments he rang off and with his face radiant with joy and his eyes sparkling with emotion, he stepped out of the telephone booth and up to the operators' desk.

"What's ma bill, Mr. Operator? I done won de prize!" he announced. Then he buttoned his plaid coat over his swelling chest and marched out with a triumphant gait.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Where Beggars Can Ride.

Horses are so cheap in Auckland that pedestrianism bids fair to become extinct. The postman does his rounds on horseback. The butcher, a huge basket slung over his arm, canters up with ordered provender. Schoolboys, two frequently sharing a mount, ride to school, where a paddock is reserved for their ponies. Even the lamplighter performs his duties perched on an ambling nag, while the droves of live stock passing along the roads are always under the care of a mounted escort.

When an outdoor man is sent on an errand that would entail walking a quarter of a mile he invariably spends ten minutes in catching a horse that he may ride. But more ludicrous than all else was it to see a sweep, his attention to the kitchen chimney completed, canter off on his nag, with the bag of soot perched on the saddle before him.

As an instance of the topsy-turvy state of things antipodean it may be mentioned that it is considered smarter to drive in a hired carriage than in your own trap.

Work Their Brains Hard.

A French investigator has come to the conclusion that the brains of military and naval men give out most quickly. He states that out of every 100,000 men of the army or naval profession 199 are hopeless lunatics. Of the so-called liberal professions, artists are the first to succumb to the brain strain, next the lawyers, followed at some distance by doctors, clergy, literary men and civil servants. Striking an average of this group, 177 go mad to each 100,000. Domestic servants and laborers are far behind them; the professional men supply 155 out of each 100,000 as candidates for the lunatic asylum. Next, but with a long interval, come the mechanics, of whom sixty-six in each 100,000 lose their wits. Wonderful to relate, commercial men retain their sanity the best of the whole group, as they send only forty-two out of 100,000 to the madhouse.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.....1901

Thirty-Third Volume.

Last week's issue of THE INDEPENDENT began its thirty-third annual volume. There are very few papers in California that have withstood such length of time without intermission.

Beginning with the present Volume XXXIII yearly subscription has been reduced to $3.

In its impartial support of all the varied social and material interests of the county and surroundings it hopes to gain a wider range of usefulness and influence.

IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Nevada is at the present time attracting much attention as a field for miniug investment. It is equally a good field for the prospector. Probably no other State has as large an area of unexplored country of mineral-bearing possibilities. The recent discoveries at Reno show how easy it is not to see a mine when handicapped with a conviction that there is no mine. Tonopah, which now has, it is said, a full half thousand of population, eight months ago was not even a name on the map, and had no population at all. On the eastern boundary the enterprising miners of Utah have been prospecting westward and finding promising mines all along between the two States. There is no reason why the same close prospecting that Idaho, Utah and Arizona are having should not produce equally substantial results when extended over Nevada.—Mining and Scientific Press.

In view of the great copper and other mineral discoveries already made in the vast mineral region of Inyo county lying west of the Nevada line there is good reason why intelligent prospecting should "produce equally substantial results." It is all Nevada, in everything except a geographical line. The great Amargoza wash heads at Oasis and extends down through Nevada into San Bernardino and northward into the center of Inyo. At times it carries a torrent over the sand for two hundred miles, but is generally dry, with water a few feet from the surface. The sink in Death Valley forms another oasis. There is no section of Death Valley proper that will not furnish greatly better water facilities than is possessed by either Randsburg or Tonopah. There are scores of well known properties lying idle on account of inaccessibility. After while there will less fool talk about the Amargoza and Death Valley countries, fewer official "explorations" and more digging for valuable minerals. The new railroads will make a second Colorado out of the Sagebrush State. The so-called deserts of Inyo will gain accordingly, when the superb agricultural interests of Owens Valley will have to be utilized to the utmost extent.

Oil is becoming a factor in every industry in Southern California, where every factory is coming to use it, and the number of factories is increasing rapidly on account of the cheap fuel thus afforded; the farmers use oil to pump water in great quantities; the sugar factories consume vast quantities, and street railways are driven by means of the electricity generated through its use, while the latter use is being very rapidly increased through the extension of lines and the multiplication of the number of cars in service. The estimate of the use of 1,000,000 barrels a year for such service in Southern California is conservative enough. The Southern Pacific will use 5,884,200 barrels; Santa Fe, 1 260,000; other roads, 126,000; refineries, 2,000,000; factories, 1,000,000; consumption which can be estimated, 10,270,200; probable consumption, 15,000,000 barrels. The prospective production of nine districts, a year hence, is placed at 10,350,000.

A Redlands correspondent of the Los Angeles Herald says: The Salt Lake railway surveyors who started out from Los Angeles on September 1 of last year are now camped in the Cajon Pass, heading for the desert. There are fourteen in the party. According to the route surveyed, this city will be the first place of importance on the new road in California en route from Salt Lake. Naturally this will be an important point for the company, and there has been some talk that Redlands would be made a division point. In time the Board of Trade intends making an effort to secure the company's machine shops here.

The movement for a road improvement league deserves every encouragement. The problem that confronts every American community is how to secure the best results from every dollar expended on the highways. In this county, as in every other county in the State, and especially in this city, the road tax is onerous, and there is a general sentiment that taxpayers are entitled to better results without an increase of the taxes for that purpose.—Stockton Independent.

President McKinley has issued a letter explicitly declining acceptance of nomination for third term. Republican papers wildly applaud the act, which was simply refusing something that he could not get.

As Redlands is a strictly prohibition city the receipt of thirty barrels of beer by one of its drug stores, in a single order, shows that a "powerful bad" rattlesnake season is expected thereabouts.

OFFICIAL.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1901:

Total Warrants drawn ...			$13,309 17
School	Fund.....	$5,538 23	
Gen. Expense	Fund.....	1,422 87	
Salary	"	3,633 84	
Bridge	"	536 14	
Hospital	"	779 45	
Road District No. 1	Fund..	422 24	
" " " 2	" ..	282 25	
" " " 3	" ..	383 90	
" " " 4	" ..	128 50	
" " " 5	" ..	151 00	
General Road	"	35 75	
		13,309 17	13,309 17
Total County indbtdnss..		60 990 55	
County bonds.....			60 000 00
Old General Fund			990 55
		60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness....			60 9:0 55
Cash in treasury.....		11 301 54	
Remaining indebtedness		49 968 01	
		60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.

J. E. MERONEY,
Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April 1901.

W. T. BUNNEY.
County Treasurer.

Examined and approved April 5, 1901.

JAMES JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Filed April 3, 1901.

OIL! OIL!

o—x—x—o

High Grade Oil in Inyo County.

First opportunity to develop Inyo County Oil Fields.

Get in now while you have a chance.

The Kern River District will be a mere bagatelle in comparison.

Send for prospectus to

THE 50 OIL COMPANY,
No. 393 PARROTT BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL

T. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE CO., OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of May, 1901, an assessment, No. 34, of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of July, 1901, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

J. J. WALL, Plaintiff vs. SURPRISE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

MACK & FORBES and W. A. HARRIS Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal,

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take Judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 25th day of April, 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed;] Superior Court, County of Inyo. J. J. Wall, Plaintiff vs. Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

MACK & FORBES and W. J. HARRIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROZPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - . Cal.

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 8, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on June 15, 1901, viz.:

WILLIAM H. MITCHELL,

for the N E ¼ Sec. 23, Tp. 13 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Houle, Michael McSweeny, Omie I. Mairs, Thomas Webb, all of Independence, Cal

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station;

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND
INYO MERCANTILE CO.

SUBSCRIBE
SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
INDEPENDENT
INDEPENDENT.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

— -x- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Pro prie

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

AT THE OLD STAND

OF

NATHAN RHINE

Will be found, as usual, a Full

AND COMPLETE

LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST
LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST

Reasonable Prices.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,-Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF

General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF OUR GOODS

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

F. W. FORBES. F. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending June 20, 1901:

Highest barometer	29.970	14
Lowest "	29.629	19
Highest temperature	88.0	17, 20
Lowest "	49.1	14
Mean "	70.3	
Average dew point	27.4	
Average humidity	23.0	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	26 W	19
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.44
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.39 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.27
" 1899-1900 3.62
" 1900-1901 5.34

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded during the week:

C. A. Richel and wife to Emma R. Sutherland—80 acres land near Bishop; consideration, $100.

Charles H. Parsons to Isaac F. Smith; 80 acres of land in Round Valley—$50.

Edward Brown to J. C. Miller; lot 5 in block 12 of Given Addition to Big Pine—$10.

E. O. Brown to F. A. Hyde & Co.; 40 acres land in SW part of Inyo county—$500.

F. A. Hyde & Co. to United States—40 acres land in southwestern Inyo; consideration, lieu lands.

Mollie Conklin et al to United States—640 acres land in Monache Meadows; lieu lands.

H. M. Litchfield et al to Thos. J. Hicks—160 acres oil land near Olancha; $10.

J. W. Calloway and family are up from Ballarat for the Summer.

J. C. Baxter, D. D. S., went to-day to Lone Pine, on professional business.

District Attorney Dehy and Ben. H. Yandell, Esq., left this morning for Bishop.

Mrs. Matlack and daughter, Miss Lizzie, will depart for Los Angeles this evening.

Supt. Steele reports a good strike of high grade ore at the 70-foot level of the Black Eagle mine.

Geo. Montgomery has bonded to Los Angeles parties the Worldbeater and other mines in Pleasant Canyon.

It is apparently quiet times in the town, but the actual producers out on the farms and in the mines are busy all the same.

At the present time there is not a serviceable irrigating ditch in the valley that is not supplied with more water than it can carry.

Stockmen report that the mountain meadows to the west and south of Whitney Peak are covered with the finest of cattle feed.

Our agricultural editor volunteers a tip to gardeners, thusly: Liquor made by boiling the common wild or Indian tobacco plant applied to growing cabbage will destroy the lice without injury to the vegetable.

Statement comes that Mr. Godsmark, of the Radcliffe Con. mines, has bought the Mineral Ranch and the mill, and will soon begin operation. This is the well known Anthony property, the first opened gold mines of the whole Ballarat country.

The onslaughts of a small cutworm have destroyed whole fields of corn and many early garden products in and around Big Pine. The notable scarcity of birds this season may possibly have something to do with the prevalence of the pests, although the white, moth-like butterfly which produces the voracious worms would appear to be non-edible even for an English sparrow.

The initial issue of the Tonopah "Bonanza" made appearance on the 15th instant. It is published by W. W. Booth, with entirely new material, and shows up handsomely. A feature of the issue is an historical and descriptive article on the new mines, which alone is worth the yearly subscription price of $5. The northern section of this valley is the most available supply point for all that region, and the bigger grows Tonopah and its paper the better Inyo will be pleased.

An old miner by the name of Taylor—whose given name we have been unable to learn—was found dead at the Minnealta mine on Tuesday last. He was working in a drift alone, and from appearance of blood about his mouth evidently died from hemorrhage. The Darwin mail carrier saw the deceased all right on Monday, but upon return trip from Ballarat found him dead as stated. The driver reported the fact at Darwin, whereupon men went over. The remains were found in such condition that immediate interment was necessary.

A bold attempt to rob the retort house of the Standard Consolidated Mining Co. at Bodie was made about 3 o'lock Monday morning. One bar of bullion, valued at $3,000, had been secured, and the thieves were trying to open another retort when they were interrupted by the appearance of Joe Beck, the night watchmon. A gunfight ensued and Beck received a bullet in the shoulder. The thieves escaped, leaving their plunder behind. The Standard Company offer $500 reward for the capture and conviction of the guilty parties.—Bulletin.

Married.

Miss Minnie E. Collins, an estimable young lady of Inyo county, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Collins of Bishop, and sister of Mrs. Bertrand Rhine of Independence, was married at the residence of her brother W. W. Collins, at Tulare, on June 12th, to Wm. L. Blythe of Arcata, Humbolt county.

Miss Collins was one of Inyo's most popular young ladies and was highly esteemed for her many good qualities. She will be sorely missed by her host of friends, but what is Inyo's loss will be Arcata's gain. Mr. Blythe has been a resident of Tulare for many years, of which city he was very popular, being an honored and highly respected citizen. He was with the firm of Goldman Co. for a number of years. He has recently embarked in the mercantile business in Arcata, Humbolt county, where the newly wedded couple will in future reside. At 8 o'clock on the evening of June 12 the happy couple were led by two sweet little maidens, the Misses Hazel and Vera Collins, attended by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Collins, to the beautifully decorated parlor, where, by a very impressive service conducted by Mr. Weage, they were pronounced husband and wife. The bride was beautifully attired in light "mode" traveling suit. After the ceremony the guests were invited to the dining room, where a bountiful repast was served. Those present who were not residents of Tulare were Miss Edith Braly of San Jose, Mrs. D. Onruh of Los Angeles, Mrs. J. Clarke, Mrs. M. Clarke and Master Arthur Clarke of Inyo county. At 9:30 o'clock the bridal party was driven to the depot, where the bride and groom, amid showers of rice, boarded the train for San Jose to visit the mother and sisters of Mr. Blythe. They will then leave for their home in the north. The host of friends of Miss Collins join us in wishing them a long and happy married life.

Independence Day.

Notwithstanding the dilatory hour, our townsfolk intend to observe the Fourth of July in the best and most enthusiastic manner possible.

Tardiness in the beginning of these things is almost inexcusable, for various reasons; but even now some rapid preparation can render the occasion of more importance than an entirely impromptu affair.

At a meeting held last Tuesday evening a Financial Committee was authorized to interview the business houses. It was readily found that with the liberal subscriptions offered, together with a surplus from last year, there would be provided ample funds for a good celebration. A meeting was arranged to be held last evening, for the purpose of preparing a program, etc., in time for regular announcement to day, but in deference to the gathering in honor of Bishop Nicholls the matter was postponed until to-night. Notices will be distributed containing essential features of plan adopted and the full program given in our next issue.

Distinguished Divines.

On account of an error in the direction of a letter intended to inform THE INDEPENDENT of their proposed visit, or rather because the announcement was sent to a gentleman who is not here, we were unable to announce the coming yesterday of Rt. Rev. Nicholls, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of California, together with his son and Deacon Emory, who are all of San Francisco.

These distinguished churchmen are engaged in missionary work. Their arrival becoming known, Independence did its best under the circumstances. The Court House was promptly tendered them and in the evening a goodly audience gave appreciative attention to a fine discourse from the Bishop.

They will preach at Lone Pine this evening, and at Big Pine on to-morrow (Saturday) night. The following Sunday will be spent at Bishop, where the various church organizations will unite in giving them hearing and welcome.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, who has developed a strong interest in irrigation, is stated to be preparing a report to the President endorsing a system of irrigation dams for the arid lands of the West, and recommending legislation by Congress along this line. The western trip made by the Presidential party graphically demonstrated to the members the great need of irrigation dams, and showed the benefits derived from the work already accomplished. It has been further intimated at Washington that in his forthcoming message to Congress the President will recommend an appropriation for the construction of storage reservoirs in the arid West. Secretary Hitchcock is now preparing a lengthy brief on the subject of irrigation legislation, and will, it is stated, recommend a first appropriation for the Gila river dam in Arizona. He is basing his report on the surveys and recommendations of the Geological Survey of his Department.

A large sheep and cattle raiser of Utah declares that the number of sheep now dependent on the grazing lands of Western States is nearly 1,000,000 more than the ranges will properly support. As a result, tens of thousands of sheep must be marketed this year or allowed to starve. The increase in flocks has been greater this year than for many years, while grazing lands have been reduced in area throughout Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming and Utah by the influx of homeseekers and by the limiting of the number of sheep permitted on forest reserves.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington employs about 2,500 clerks. Conservative estimates place the mineral output for this year at fully $1,000,000,000, yet there is ho division in the federal machinery of the Government to look after the mining industry.

Mining Bureau Analysis.

The work of the assay laboratory of the State Mining Bureau offers incidental evidence of the increased interest in the State's undeveloped mineral resources and also shows that prospectors are abroad in the mountains with the return of spring. During the last week in May forty-four mineral samples were received for determination and during the first week in June Mr. Preston received sixty-five, an average of eleven per day. Among the specimens received were a copper blende from Mendocino county, carrying a large percentage of zinc, and a sample of molybdenite from Mono county. There is still, and always has been, a constant misunderstanding of the functions of this department of the Bureau, by people who ask and expect assays of their samples. It makes qualitative analyses only and never quantitative ones. Anyone in California may find out, by sending to the Bureau, what his mineral contains, but not the percentages and values. The law governing the Bureau wisely provides that it shall inform inquiring citizens of the mineral contents of rocks they discover, but as wisely prevents competition on the part of the Bureau with those who make assaying their business. Prospectors and others are constantly guessing that some unfamiliar substance they run across is ore of this or that, and by shipping a sample to the State Mining Bureau they learn without charge what the stuff is. The samples sent are generally worthless, but if they contain anything of interest or value the sender must go to an assayer for further information. Samples are often received from other Western States, but this institution is for California people and resources and no attention is paid to such inquiries.—Pacific Coast Miner.

Mining Bureau.

State Mineralogist Lewis E. Aubury, who has been visiting Southern California in the interest of the State Mining Bureau, has been looking over the copper possibilities of this section. He has already sent field assistants to various counties to report on copper prospects, and on the 11th instant instructed Mr. George A. Tweedy to proceed at once to Inyo, Mono and Alpine counties to examine and report upon copper prospects in those counties. Mr. Tweedy, in accordance with his instructions, has gone to Keeler, Inyo county, where he will be joined by Mr. George McConnel, who will assist him in that county. Field Assistant S. W. Bowers is now in Los Angeles, collecting statistics of structural materials for the Bureau. He has been instructed by Mr. Aubury, as soon as this work has been completed, to proceed to Carriso Creek, San Diego county, and report upon the oil possibilities of that section. Mr. Aubury expects soon to commence work upon a special Bulletin, entitled "The fuel values of California oil, and methods of application." This work will be of the greatest possible value to the general public and will be of greater assistance to the oil industry at this time than any publication that could be issued. The object of the work will be to educate people in respect to the advantages of oil as fuel, and to the adaptability of it as such. Large quantities of oil are being produced in the State, but sufficient efforts are not being put forth to encourage a more general consumption of it. To interest possible consumers will be the aim of the work, the State Mining Bureau being desirous of aiding to the extent of its power the oil industry along practical lines.—Los Angeles Mining Review.

The largest bull in the world is being fattened near Merwin, Missouri, for exhibition at the World's Fair in St. Louis. The animal is six feet and one inch high at the shoulders and is fifteen feet and one inch from the tip of the nose to the base of tail. The animal weighs 3000 pounds, and experienced stockmen say it will not be difficult to fatten it until it brings down the scales to 4500 pounds, which will be a record breaker. The bull is a pure bred Shorthorn.

The pesky Boers lately killed two British officers and sixteen men, capturing about 200 soldiers. The government proposes a tax to make the mines pay the expenses of the South African war, which doesn't appear to close with much rapidity.

The work of repairing the Giant Forest road is to begin at once. In ten days time a wagon can be driven over the best graded mountain road in California to within two miles of Giant Forest.—Visalia Times.

For Sale or Rent.

House of six large rooms on the Main street, Independence, furnished or unfurnished, Three lots, fruits and berries of all kinds. Hot and cold water in house. Bath room, pantry and closet.

Will rent for a long period or sell on the installment plan. Terms, reasonable.

Apply to
CHAS. WALTER,
Independent Office.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24, 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

CARSON CITY

CARNIVAL

—AND—

Street Fair

—TO BE HELD—

JULY 3, 4, 5, 6,

INCLUSIVE.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

Coronation Parade.
Crowning the Queen.
Allegorical and Industrial Floats.

MIDWAY

PLAISANCE.

Electrical Display and Fireworks!

ILLUMINATED

Bicycle Parade

Rex and His Retinue!

THE CARNIVAL TO CONCLUDE WITH A GRAND STREET

Mardi-Gras

DISPLAY.

Special Excursion Rates on all Railroads to be announced later.

Additional Attractions will be announced as rapidly as arranged by the respective Committees.

By order of
CARNIVAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Office of the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice of sale of property of the State pursuant to Section 3897 of Political Code.

Whereas on the 3rd day of June, 1901, there was received by me and filed in my office a written authorization under the hand and seal of the Controller of the State of California, which said authorization was and is in words and figures following:

NOTICE.

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

To the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo, State of California:

WHEREAS, on the 10th day of January, 1901, there was filed and recorded in the Controller's Office of the State of California, certain deeds conveying to the People of the State of California the title to those certain lots and parcels of land hereinafter described:

AND, WHEREAS, said deeds recite the fact that said property hereinafter described was struck off and sold to the People of the State of California for the nonpayment of State and County taxes, penalties and costs, and all charges levied and assessed against said property for the year 1894:

AND, WHEREAS, five years have elapsed since the date of said sale, and no redemption, according to law, has been made of said property, or any part thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the law in such cases made and provided, I, E. P. Colgan, Controller of the State of California, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the laws of this State, do hereby present authorize, empower, and direct you, the said Tax Collector, to sell at public auction, in separate lots or parcels, the property hereinafter described, in the manner following: Public notice shall first be given of such sale by publication for at least three weeks in some newspaper published in the county, or city and county, or if there be no newspaper published therein, then by posting a notice in three conspicuous places in the county, or city and county for the same period, which notices must state specifically the place of, and the day and hour of sale, and shall contain a description of the property to be sold, and shall also embody a copy of this authorization.

The property above referred to and hereby authorized to be sold, is situate, lying, and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to wit:

In Panamint Mining District, Wyoming mine, lot 38, T 21 S R 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Stewart's Wonder mine, lot 39, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Star mine, lot 31, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Hemlock mine, lot 46, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 18 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Little Chief Mine, lot 47, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Little Chief millsite, lot 47, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 5 acres. Sold to State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Comstock mine, lot 40, T 21 S R 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Alabama mine, lot 53, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 17 acres. Sold to State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Marvel mine, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., dontaining 16 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Challenge mine, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 10 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Hudson River mine, containing 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Stewart's Wonder millsite, containing 5 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Challenge M. S., containing 2 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also in Panamint Mining District, Ida mine, containing 19 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Independence mine, containing 18 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Eureka mine, containing 18 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Independence M. S., containing 1 acre. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Wyoming millsite, containing 5 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Eureka millsite, containing 4 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, ten stamp quartz mill, millsite and machinery, store building; office; boarding house, wash house; blacksmith shop and Company's spring and pipe line; 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

That no bid shall be received or accepted at such sale for less than the amount of all the taxes levied upon such property, and all interests, costs, penalties, and expenses up to the date of the sale hereby authorized, together with all such subsequent taxes as may have been levied upon such property, up to the date of the issuance to the State of the deed or deeds here inabove referred to, with all interests, costs, penalties, and other charges thereon added to such subsequent taxes.

That said sale shall be conducted in all respects as by law governing such sales

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Sacramento, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL] E. P. COLGAN,
Controller.

By W. W. DOUGLAS, Deputy.

Therefore in pursuance of law, public notice is hereby given that I will, on Wednesday, July 3rd, 1901, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Court House, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo State of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in lawful money of the United States, the said property hereinbefore in said authorization described, which authorization is hereby made a part of this notice, to wit: Situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described in said deeds to the State above referred to, as follows, to wit:

Wyoming mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 38 T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$12 44
" " " " " 1895	14 35
" " " " " 1896	11 76
" " " " " 1897	11 52
" " " " " 1898	11 26
" " " " " 1899	8 65
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$73 76

Stewart's Wonder mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 39 T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$12 44
" " " " " 1895	14 35
" " " " " 1896	11 76
" " " " " 1897	11 52
" " " " " 1898	11 26
" " " " " 1899	8 65
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$73 76

Star mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 31 T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 63
" " " " " 1895	5 22
" " " " " 1896	4 32
" " " " " 1897	4 22
" " " " " 1898	4 13
" " " " " 1899	3 25
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$29 55

Hemlock mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 46 T. 21 S. R, 45 E. M. D. M., 18 acres Sold to State July 3rd 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$12 44
" " " " " 1895	14 35
" " " " " 1896	11 76
" " " " " 1897	11 52
" " " " " 1898	11 27
" " " " " 1899	8 65
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$73 77

Little Chief mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 47 T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd. 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 63
" " " " " 1895	5 22
" " " " " 1896	4 33
" " " " " 1897	4 20
" " " " " 1898	4 13
" " " " " 1899	3 23
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$29 52

Little Chief millsite, in Panamint Mining District, lot 47 T. 21 S R. 45 E. M. D. M., 5 acres. Sold to State July 3rd. 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 69
" " " " " 1895	1 81
" " " " " 1896	1 58
" " " " " 1897	1 50
" " " " " 1898	1 46
" " " " " 1899	1 21
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$13 03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Comstock mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 40 T, 21 S. R 45 E M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 95
" " " " " 1896	2 48
" " " " " 1897	2 44
" " " " " 1898	2 36
" " " " " 1899	1 89
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$18 57

Alabama mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 53 T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 17 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 95
" " " " " 1896	2 50
" " " " " 1897	2 48
" " " " " 1898	2 35
" " " " " 1899	1 88
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$18 56

Marvel mine, in Panamint Mining District, T. 21 S. R. 45 E M. D. M, 16 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 95
" " " " " 1896	2 51
" " " " " 1897	2 44
" " " " " 1898	2 36
" " " " " 1899	1 89
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$18 60

Challenge mine, in Panamint Mining District, 10 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 95
" " " " " 1896	2 48
" " " " " 1897	2 44
" " " " " 1898	2 36
" " " " " 1899	1 89
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$18 57

Hudson River mine, in Panamint Mining District, 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 63
" " " " " 1895	5 22
" " " " " 1896	4 33
" " " " " 1897	4 20
" " " " " 1898	4 13
" " " " " 1899	3 28
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$29 52

Stewart's Wonder millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 5 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 69
" " " " " 1895	1 82
" " " " " 1896	1 59
" " " " " 1897	1 50
" " " " " 1898	1 47
" " " " " 1899	1 21
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$13 06

Challenge millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 2 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 08
" " " " " 1895	1 12
" " " " " 1896	1 03
" " " " " 1897	98
" " " " " 1898	94
" " " " " 1899	82
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$9 75

Ida mine, in Panamint Mining District, 19 acres. Sold to State July 3rd. 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$8 55
" " " " " 1895	9 80
" " " " " 1896	8 06
" " " " " 1897	7 84
" " " " " 1898	7 71
" " " " " 1899	5 95
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$51 69

Independence mine, in Panamint Mining District, 18 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 23
" " " " " 1895	4 75
" " " " " 1896	3 99
" " " " " 1897	3 91
" " " " " 1898	3 77
" " " " " 1896	2 97
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$27 40

Eureka mine, in Panamint Mining District, 18 acres, Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 23
" " " " " 1895	4 75
" " " " " 1896	3 97
" " " " " 1897	3 91
" " " " " 1898	3 77
" " " " " 1899	2 96
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$27 37

Independence millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 1 acre. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$ 90
" " " " " 1895	93
" " " " " 1896	82
" " " " " 1897	80
" " " " " 1898	78
" " " " " 1899	69
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$8 70

Wyoming millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 5 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 69
" " " " " 1895	1 84
" " " " " 1896	1 57
" " " " " 1897	1 54
" " " " " 1898	1 45
" " " " " 1899	1 20
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$13 07

Eureka millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 4 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 48
" " " " " 1895	1 58
" " " " " 1896	1 37
" " " " " 1897	1 32
" " " " " 1898	1 30
" " " " " 1899	1 08
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$12 01

Ten-stamp quartz mill, millsite and machinery, store building, office, boarding house, wash house, blacksmith shop, and Company's spring and pipe line, in Panamint Mining District, 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$230 76
" " " " " 1895	222 79
" " " " " 1896	179 38
" " " " " 1897	171 24
" " " " " 1898	168 33
" " " " " 1899	128 26
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$1104 64

No bids will be received or accepted for said property for less than the amount of all taxes levied upon said property, and all interests costs, penalties, and expenses up to the date of this sale, together with all subsequent taxes that may have been levied upon said property up to the date of issuance to the State of the deed referred to in said Controller's authorization, with all interest, costs, penalties and other charges thereon, added to such subsequent taxes.

Given under my hand at the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, this 7th day of June, 1901.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax-Collector, Inyo County, California.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,

SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pails and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

For Sale.

THE THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY JACK, well and favorably known to stockraisers. For terms and particulars apply to

PETER MCGANN,
Near Camp Independence, Cal.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	No. 1. From Mound House.	No. 2. To Mound House.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:20 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:30 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	**No. 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valeys. West o Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:50 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:43 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	**TO RENO.**
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:35 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:30 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT, CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Re

What is Ovaritis?

A dull, throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with an occasional shooting pain, indicates inflammation.

On examination it will be found that the region of pain shows some swelling. This is the first stage of ovaritis, inflammation of the ovary. If the roof of your house leaks, my sister, you have it fixed at once; why not pay the same respect to your own body?

You need not, you ought not to let yourself go, when one of your own sex

MRS. ANNA ASTON.

holds out the helping hand to you, and will advise you without money and without price. Mrs. Pinkham's laboratory is at Lynn, Mass. Write a letter there telling all your symptoms and get the benefit of the greatest experience in treating female ills.

"I was suffering to such an extent from ovarian trouble that my physician thought an operation would be necessary.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound having been recommended to me, I decided to try it. After using several bottles I found that I was cured. My entire system was toned up, and I suffered no more with my ovaries."—MRS. ANNA ASTON, Troy. Mo.

An old bachelor says a marriage certificate is a noose-paper.

COME AND GO

In many forms

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Lumbago
Sciatica

make up a large part of human suffering. They come suddenly, but they go promptly by the use of

St. Jacobs Oil

which is a certain sure cure.

WHY GET SOAKED WHEN TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING BLACK OR YELLOW WILL KEEP YOU DRY IN THE HARDEST STORM!

ON SALE EVERYWHERE.
LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS. 43

SUMMER is BEST TIME to CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption
Our remedy is GUARANTEED; $1.00. P. O. Box 978
H. SMITH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

POWER OF IMAGINATION.

A Druggist's Story of How It Worked In One Case.

"The power of imagination," said a New York druggist, "is past comprehension. Not long since a domestic in the employ of a prominent family came into the store in great haste with a prescription which called for two grains of morphine in two ounces of aqua pura—that is, distilled water—the accompanying direction reading, 'A teaspoonful every hour until the pain is allayed.' The patient for whom it was intended was the head of the family, who was suffering from a severe attack of nervous neuralgia.

"Now, it so happened that the family physician who had written the prescription was behind the counter when the messenger arrived, having dropped in, as was his wont, on the way to his office. While I was putting up the prescription we chatted and laughed and joked and passed the time of day as only professional men are capable of doing. I filled the bottle, corked it carefully and labeled it properly, and when the retreating form of the domestic had disappeared out of the store door returned to my companionable physician visitor. As I did so I saw to my amazement the two grains of morphine reposing upon the prescription scales.

"'Doctor,' I ejaculated, 'I've given that girl nothing but distilled water. The morphine is here; look at it. What shall I do?'

"'Do?' he replied, with admirable sang froid. 'Do? Why, nothing at all. I'll wager you that the aqua pura will work as well without the opiate as with it.'

"'Agreed,' said I. And do you know," concluded the pharmacist, "the doctor was right, and the patient with the nervous neuralgia—an exceptionally intelligent and college bred man—was sleeping as peacefully as a babe after the second dose of the 'mixture.' Faith is everything where medicine is concerned."—Exchange.

Why Spiders Are Not Insects.

The spider is not an insect, though probably nine people out of ten would class it under this term. With scorpions and mites spiders form a class in the animal kingdom known as Arachnida. This name is derived from a mythical personage called Arachne, the daughter of a purple dyer of Lydia, who was fabled to have challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning. So indignant was the goddess at this act of boldness that she forthwith transformed the hapless challenger into a spider, presumably in order that she might have the best possible opportunity of practicing the art on which she prided herself so much.

Spiders differ from insects in five main particulars. Their eyes are simple instead of compound, they have eight legs in place of six, they do not pass through the metamorphoses which are characteristic of insects, they have no antennæ and their breathing is accomplished by means of organs which combine the functions of lungs and gills, instead of by tubes pervading their bodies. These points of distinction are sufficient to determine the fact that it is impossible to class spiders as insects.

A Literal Construction.

In a school for colored children there was a little boy who would persist in saying "have went," says a contributor to The Christian Endeavor World.

The teacher kept him in one night and said:

"Now while I am out of the room you may write 'have gone' 50 times."

When the teacher came back, he looked at the boy's paper and there was "have gone 50 times." On the other side was written, "I have went home."

Cheap.

Lover—You are getting prettier every day.

Sweet Girl—Just now I am living on brown bread and water to improve my complexion.

"How long can you keep that up?"

"Oh, indefinitely."

"Then let's get married."—Exchange.

Comparing Notes.

Mrs. Slowboy—My husband's so lazy that if it wasn't for me I don't believe he would get up in time to go to bed.

Mrs. Rounder—My husband's different. He scarcely goes to bed in time to get up.—Chicago News.

UNDERGROUND NEW YORK.

In the Near Future One May Shop Entirely Below Level of the Street.

Owing to the rapid transit tunnel in New York City, underground stores are apt to become a feature. The city has extended some distance toward the sky in many instances, and now it appears to be bent on going in the opposite direction. Subterranean arcades are being planned by real estate speculators, and they expect to make a big profit from the enterprise.

In Longacre square, where the bulk of realty manipulation has taken place recently, a combination of wealthy agents who were too late to secure surface space have contracted for the privilege of building structures underground, on a level with and adjoining the new rapid transit station. The arcade idea has spread rapidly along the entire tunnel line. Downtown it has taken the shape of plans to erect booths and stores underground, connecting with mercantile and office buildings. The advantage of underground construction has given an added value to property all along the route. According to one enthusiastic promoter, the arcades will be much more elaborate than anything ever attempted in London or Paris. Instead of mere kiosks, where books, papers and flowers can be bought, it is proposed to rent store space to merchants in all branches of trade, so that one so inclined can shop entirely below the level of the street.

CARRIES A ROW OF BRICKS

The invention shown below is a device for picking up a row of bricks quickly and transporting them with safety. The device consists of a turnbuckle provided with threaded sockets at the ends, in each of which is journaled a screw-threaded shaft. The one at the left in the drawing is bent downward and flattened to form a grip, and the one at the right ends in a clevis. In this clevis is pivoted an L-shaped lever, which is flattened at

DEVICE FOR CARRYING BRICKS.

the short end to form the opposite grip for the row of bricks, the long end being bent back over the turnbuckle and provided with a grip for carrying in the hand. In operation the turnbuckle is set to spread the grips apart until the desired quantity of bricks can be picked up for each load. Then the flat grips are dropped over the two end bricks of the row, the handle meanwhile being lowered and the hand grasping the turnbuckle. As soon as the carrier is in position an upward pull on the lever clamps the grips over the bricks and binds them together with such force that they can be transported without danger of dropping. The patent on this device has been granted to Frank E. Sproat of Allegheny, Pa.

ACTING IS NOT ALL PLAY.

The play world is not all play. During the past few months a number of the disciples of Thespis have been compelled to leave the stage to recover from the effects of its exacting demands. Miss Annie Russell grew faint during a performance of "A Royal

MISS RUSSELL. MISS BERKELEY.

Family" at Chicago several nights ago and Gertrude Berkeley is also a victim of overwork in the Windy City. It was during a performance of "Darkest Russia" in Kansas City that Miss Berkeley first faltered in her lines, and then became hysterical. Later in the evening she showed decided signs of mental derangement.

Why He Was Tardy.

Not long since a little chap who attended the Windsor street school, on Walnut Hills, arrived about half an hour late. He was not only tardy, but brought with him a very dirty face.

"Willie," said the teacher, "why are you late, and why didn't you have your face washed before you left home?"

"Please, ma'm," said Willie, "my grandmother went skating last night and was too tired to get up this morning to get me ready for school."

The teacher, of course, did not think that Willie had told the truth. She investigated, however, and found that Willie was a truthful lad. His parents were dead and he made his home with his grandmother. The old lady had joined a skating party the night before. She enjoyed the sport and got along very well while on the ice, having been an expert skater in her younger days. When she awoke next morning and attempted to get out of bed she found her bones "cracking like a horse fiddle," to use the lad's own words, and it took the services of three neighbors to pry her out of bed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Daily Thought.

There is no use to help a man to climb a ladder unless he helps himself; for, as sure as you let go, he falls. His last state is worse than his first.—Andrew Carnegie.

Loss of Appetite

Is Loss of Vitality, Vigor, Tone.

That stands to reason.

It is common in the Spring, when the blood, which needs cleansing, fails to give the organs the stimulus necessary for the proper performance of their functions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

cleanses the blood, restores appetite, gives vitality, vigor, tone—this is one of the reasons why it's called the Greatest Spring Medicine.

Take it.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has created a good appetite and cleansed my blood." ADOLPH RHODE, Plattsmouth, Neb.

"My little brother had no appetite. He has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and now gets hungry like any other boy." MAUD KILGORE, Alden, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

His Bumps.

They were newly married and were calling upon one of the friends of the bride who had been particularly pleasant upon the occasion of their wedding. The bridegroom, apropos of nothing, began to talk about phrenology and told how his wife had discovered two very prominent bumps on the back of his head. He was proud of them. So was she, and she passed him around that the host and hostess might feel the bumps and know of their existence. Then she explained:

"My book on phrenology says that they mean good memory and generosity."

It was evident that she was proud of the facts, and so was he. But the host, being of an inquiring turn of mind, wished to satisfy himself, so he got down a phrenological work from one of his library shelves and after much labor found the bumps on the chart. Turning to the notes, he read, seriously at first, then unsteadily. The bride became suspicious, but she was game and said:

"Read it out loud. Please do!" And the host read:

"These bumps are most frequently found on cats and monkeys."

Other topics consumed the remainder of the visit, which was brief.—New York Sun.

Swells With Swell Chests.

"I had occasion to examine two brothers who had applied for policies in our company the other day," said the medical examiner of a life insurance company. "One was 35 years old and the other was 33. They are both unmarried and are known about town as pretty gay boys. Usually there is considerable attached to writing policies for men who are known as 'rounders,' but these two proved to be perfect specimens of physical manhood.

"I was particularly impressed by their chest developments. They both had the same measurement and also the same expansion—from 39 to 43. When I found that they had smoked cigarettes from boyhood, I wondered all the more at the four inch expansion. Then they told me that when they were youngsters they used to delight in seeing how long they could hold their breath under water. Every time they took a bath in the tub one would take a deep breath, duck under, and the other would time him with a watch. A minute and a half, I believe, was the limit of their endurance. They said it was all their mother could do to get them out of the bath and drive them to bed."—Philadelphia Record.

A Trait of Augustin Daly.

A lovely trait of Mr. Daly's character was his tenderness and thought for children. I never knew him to pass a little newsboy on the street without buying a paper, and he always took the paper with a look in his eyes as much as to say, "We must help the boys to get a living." It was a beautiful trait—not giving as charity, but buying what the boy had to sell.—Mrs. Gilbert in Scribner's Magazine.

The Coffee He Wanted.

"Lady," said the beggar, "won't yer gimme a nickel to git some coffee?"

The woman did so, and he started into the neighboring saloon.

"Here," she cried, "you don't get coffee in there!"

"Lady," he replied, "dat's where yer way off. Dey keeps it on de bar wid de cloves an orange peel."—Philadelphia Record.

Trying Work.

Thin Haired Man—What! A shilling for cutting my hair? That's outrageous!

Barber—But, my dear sir, the hairs on your head are so far apart that I had to cut each one by itself.—London Tit-Bits.

A famous ink long used in Germany was made of a combination of chromate of potash with a solution of logwood in the proportions of one part of the former to 1,000 parts of the latter.

ADAMS' SARSAPARILLA PILLS.
(CHOCOLATE COATED AND VERY SMALL.)

Sick Headache,	Constipation,
Dyspepsia,	Biliousness,
Impure Blood,	Dizziness,
Torpid Liver,	Sour Stomach,
Heart Burn,	Loss of Appetite,

Sallow Complexion.
Sold in 10c and 25c Boxes—Druggists.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY
It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that really cures and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands. It will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid, $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., La Crosse, Wis.

ACTIVE MAN by large Manufacturing House; $36 in cash paid for 12 days' trial; promotion and permanent position if satisfactory. Address, G. B. P. Co., 723 Chestnut St., Philada.

KODAK AGENCY H. B. Hosmer carries a full line of Photographic Goods. Developing & Printing a Specialty, 538 Market St, SF

The Clothes Moth.

We may marvel at grubs growing fat and succulent upon such unpromising fare as old timber affords, but that achievement is improved upon by the insects that prefer to draw their entire nutrition from woolen fabrics, fur, horsehair, feathers, tanned leather and the like and apparently without ever a desire to "wet their whistles" by anything of a juicy nature. Any small, silvery winged moth that is seen flitting about the house is regarded as a "clothes moth," but every one killed is not an enemy, for there are a number of moths of similar size and appearance that come from outdoors and have been occupied as grubs in destroying green leaves. It is a common error to suppose that it is the clothes moth that does the mischief, though by destroying the moth we prevent the laying of innumerable eggs from which come the consuming larvæ, whose cutting jaws would be actively and incessantly employed in mutilating choice fabrics and valuable furs. These caterpillars are rarely seen by the housewife because their first care on leaving the egg is to disguise or hide themselves.

The clothes moth proper has yellowish gray wings, with three or four indefinite brownish spots upon them, and in consequence of its marked preference for furs it is known to science as Tinea pellionella.—Good Words.

Had Lost His Fourth.

One of Judge Howland's stories had to do with the old Maine farmer who had been married four times. Shortly after the death of his fourth wife a neighbor stopped him and said:

"Mornin, Cyrus. How's the wife this mornin?"

"Waal, to tell ye the truth," replied Cyrus, "I'm kinder out of wives just now."—Detroit Free Press.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY.

A Noteworthy Anniversary in the History of the Youth's Companion.

With its issue of April 18th THE YOUTH'S COMPANION will enter upon its 75th year. To celebrate this event THE COMPANION of that date will be a double "75th Birthday Number," containing contributions by the Vice-President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, Mary E. Wilkins, Sarah Barnwell Elliott and half a dozen others.

To further commemorate this anniversary, the publishers have prepared a richly printed Souvenir illustrating the growth of the nation and of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION since the year THE COMPANION was founded, 1827. Perhaps the most significant features of the Souvenir are its three maps. The first shows the small section of the continent occupied by the United States of 1827, when THE COMPANION began life with practically no subscribers. Another shows the system of railways which cover the United States in 1901, an aggregate of 187,781 miles, THE YOUTH'S COMPANION traversing every mile of this system once a week. The third map shows the number of subscribers to THE YOUTH'S COMPANION in every state of the Union in 1901, the paper being delivered every week to 545,342 American homes.

But another suggestive fact is brought out in this Souvenir, and perhaps furnishes a clue to all the others—the amazing growth of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION and its hold upon the homes of the nation. And this is a quotation from the announcement made by Nathaniel Willis, the founder of the paper, in the first issue, April 16, 1827:

Our children are born to higher destinies than their fathers; they will be actors in a far advanced period of the church and the world. Let their minds be formed, their hearts prepared, and their characters molded for the scenes and duties of a brighter day.

While THE COMPANION has kept pace with the progressive spirit of the time and has welcomed every improvement that really improved, it has remained true to the purpose of its founder. The words of the announcement of 1827 would be equally appropriate to announce the volume for 1901. This constant effort of the editors to make a better and still better paper year after year is well illustrated by reference to any of the current issues.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

A Misplaced Letter.

The transposition of letters in the same word sometimes produces the most ludicrous results. In "The Still Hour," which was written by Professor Phelps, is the fine line, "The stillness of the hour is the stillness of a dead calm at sea." A large number was printed and disposed of before it was discovered that "clam" had been printed for "calm."

A Heavyweight.

"And then," she said in telling of the romantic episode, "she sprang to his arms."

"She did?"

"Of course. Do you doubt it?"

"Oh, no," he replied, "but after seeing her I can't help thinking that it must have jarred him quite a bit."—Chicago Post.

First Submarine Cable.

The first submarine cable was laid across the English Channel about fifty years ago. It was also about the same time that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the world renowned dyspepsia cure, was first introduced to the public. If you are a sufferer from this ailment, or from indigestion, flatulency, constipation, nervousness or insomnia you should try it at once, if you would be well. It will strengthen your entire system and produce sound sleep.

A good talker is always delighted when he encounters a good listener.

SOFT, GLOSSY HAIR.

It Can Only Be Had Where There Is No Dandruff.

Any man or woman who wants soft glossy hair must be free from dandruff, which causes falling hair. Since it has become known that dandruff is a germ disease, the old hair preparations that were mostly scalp irritants, have been abandoned, and the public, barbers and doctors included, have taken to using Newbro's Herpicide, the only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ. E. Dodd, Dickinson, N. D., says: "Herpicide not only cleanses the scalp from dandruff and prevents the hair's falling out, but promotes a new growth. Herpicide keeps my hair very glossy."

When some men think they are thinking they are only killing time.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Life Insurance Contracts.

It seems as though the real meaning of the policies now issued by many companies is not understood, and that under the guise of the so-called five, ten or twenty year "distribution" policies and the five, ten or twenty year "accumulation" policies, many of the leading companies are endeavoring to avoid annual dividends. But the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., the leading annual dividend company, makes a splendid showing in a double-column advertisement in this paper. Good agents wanted in all interior towns.

A folding pocket camera, making 3½x3½ pictures, for $11.25. No experience required to make perfect pictures. Film 60 cents. Send for full description. Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter St., S. F.

Good Health comes to those who take the great herb blood purifier, Garfield Tea; it cleanses the system and cures digestive disorders. All druggists sell it.

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Cocoanut.

The celebrated brand of Pioneer Shredded and Desiccated Cocoanut is daily manufactured from fresh cocoanut just received and arriving by each steamer from Pago Pago and Tahiti. Medals awarded wherever exhibited. By sending for samples and prices you will double your profit. L. G. Sresovich Company, 519-521 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

Horrors of Asthma need not be described to those who have suffered from it. It's more to the point to tell them what will cure it.

Acker's English Remedy

for Consumption will relieve the sufferer at once and effect a permanent cure. It will cure a cough or cold in a day.

MR. N. H. ANDREWS, a prominent resident of Springfield, O., writes: "I suffered for a long time from asthma, lung and bronchial trouble. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY gave me relief immediately, and effected a permanent cure. It is a blessing to humanity.

Write to us for testimonials and free illustrated book on Consumption.

Sold at 25c, 50c and $1.00 a bottle. If you are not satisfied return the bottle to your druggist, and get your money back.
W. H. Hooker & Co., Proprs., Buffalo, N. Y.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The Best Shorthand College.

If you wish to succeed as stenographers and book-keepers, follow the advice of all the Official Reporters of S. F., and attend the GALLAGHER-MARSH COLLEGE, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Graduates have no trouble obtaining positions, as none but *incompetent* stenographers are out of employment, and graduates of this College are qualified to fill any amanuensis' position very creditably. Board and lodging can be had for $15 per month. Life scholarship, by month, $10. Send for catalogue.

Make your own photographs. It costs but little. Send for our handsomely illustrated catalog showing all styles of cameras. Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Piso Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough Cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Caution.

Ask for Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Take always the best when you drink. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, Proprietors.

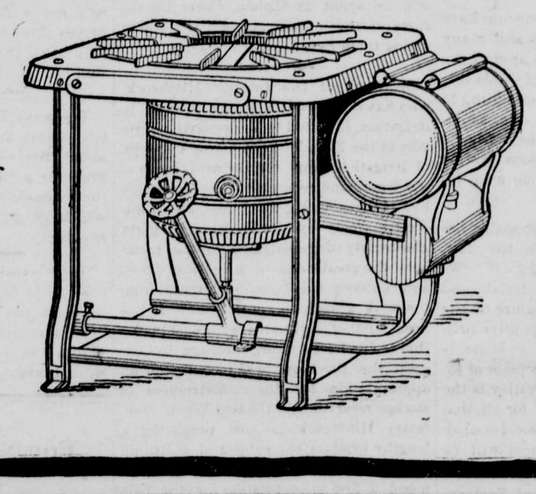
The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Garfield Tea is the most used, the best liked and is the original herb tea for the cure of constipation and sick headache It strengthens the digestive organs.

Gilt Edge Whiskey is recommended by physicians because it is pure. Try it and be convinced. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

This is the Smallest WICKLESS Blue Flame OIL STOVE



Made also in four larger sizes. Sold everywhere.

If your dealer does not have them—write to the nearest agency of STANDARD OIL CO.

900 DROPS CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
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Clarified Sugar
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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Goods and Prices to Suit Everybody.
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For the treatment of Consumption and diseases of the throat, call on or write for literature and report of cases
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IF CLAIMANT FOR PENSION write to NATHAN BICKFORD, WASHINGTON, D. C., they will receive quick replies. B. 5th NH Vols Staff 20th Corps. Prosecuting Claims Since 1878.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

1845 The Policyholders' Company. 1901

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT
Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey.

ASSETS, Jan. 1st, 1901, - - $74,311,468
Paid Policyholders since Organization, $182,509,190

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During the past TEN years, with $1,000,000,000 LESS premiums than the Mutual Life, the Equitable Life, and the New York Life, the three leading Tontine companies combined, the MUTUAL BENEFIT, the leading "ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION" Company, has SAVED more than TWICE as much of its Interest receipts from investments above expenses, for Policyholders, as all of said Tontine companies combined—the MUTUAL BENEFIT having thus saved over $15,000,000.

AFTER SECOND YEAR,
CASH SURRENDER VALUES paid and CASH LOANS made at any time,
NON-FORFEITABLE
AUTOMATIC EXTENSION,
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The Best Contract Ever Offered. Good Agents Wanted in all interior towns
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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1901.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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"THESE IDLE DAYS."

I have read from the great book of nature,
How the seasons unceasingly roll;
And where myriads of stars are unfolded
By night, on the heaven's wide scroll.
I have learned that their law is to labor,
Inaction would wreck the great plan
That holds worlds upon worlds in their orbits,
And governs the frail life of man.

There is never a night in the summer,
So still but the dew dripping air
Is keen with the singing of insects
At work in some cool grassy lair;
And the day, rising bright-eyed and rosy,
From the depths of the green eastern sea,
When it trails down the western horizon,
Will be morning on some distant lea.

When winter lies chilling around us,
Each snowbound, and skies sullen gray,
In the heart of the trees, gaunt and leafless,
There's a song of the sunshine of May;
And the flowers that drooped in the autumn,
Are waiting to grow up anew,
When the springtime shall smile a bright welcome
To brooklets and grasses and dew.

So these days that seem clouded by waiting
With listless and sad folded hands,
While all of life's brightest endeavor
Has fled with time's vanishing sands,
May be only some wise preparation
For a part in the infinite plan
That has governed the worlds since creation,
And considers the brief life of man.
—Boston Globe.

The Trick Was Exposed.

I WAS a young man possessed of sufficient means to enable me to live at my ease, when suddenly there came a blow which scattered my prosperity to the winds and forced me to labor in the general struggle of gaining a living.

Securing a clerkship in the house of a creditor of our late firm, my first care was to look up a less expensive boarding house. I inserted an advertisement in several city papers, asking for reasonable board in a strictly private family, and received a multitude of answers by next post. Out of this motley installment of epistles, there was but one which pleased me, and I decided to answer that one in person immediately.

Grace Kingsley was the name of the favored landlady writing to me, and the letter stated that her house was entirely private, she having no boarders whatever. I was much pleased with the fair, delicate handwriting, and an idea took possession of me that Grace was a young and fascinating widow. I was not disappointed when I reached the house, and my ring at the doorbell was answered by the lady herself. She invited me into the parlor in a manner that was so courteous and yet so modest, that I had fallen in love with her before I even crossed the threshold.

Before leaving my former boarding house, a letter was handed me by the postman, but I did not find time to examine it until I was comfortably ensconced in the parlor of Mrs. Kingsley's cosy establishment.

Opening it, I discovered it to be from a wealthy uncle, residing in Vermont, who regularly sent me a letter every year, but whom I had never seen.

About a year previous my uncle made some pressing inquiries respecting my matrimonial prospects, and stated that if I wasn't already married I should immediately enter into the wedded state and let him know of it or "he would never more be uncle of mine."

Now, as my uncle lived in Vermont and I in Philadelphia, and I never anticipated the old gentleman would ever pay me a visit and discover the falsehood, I wrote to him and informed him that I was not only married, but also the father of a bouncing boy. This intelligence so pleased him that he sent me a gold goblet and a silver pap-spoon, to be presented to my child. I at first sat down and wrote a very romantic letter to my uncle, thanking him for the present and then visited the nearest jewelry store and turned both the goblet and the spoon into cash, which I pocketed.

I had received no further letters from my uncle until the one which I read in Mrs. Kingsley's parlor. The postscript to this one not only astonished, but absolutely frightened me. It read as follows:

"P. S.—I have never visited Philadelphia, so I have decided to do so at once and get a look at you and your wife and child. You may expect me about the 10th of the month."

"Good gracious; my uncle coming to visit me," I exclaimed, "and it is past the 10th of the month now! I don't know at what moment he may pop in. What am I to do for a wife and child?"

At that moment there came a terrible ring at the door bell, as if the man who pulled it imagined he owned the house and could make as much noise as he pleased. A sickening sensation took possession of me, for I had a misgiving it was my uncle.

Now, as good fortune would have it, Mrs. Kingsley had gone out for a few minutes and had requested me to have an eye to her child while she was gone. As I glanced at the cradle, and thought of my uncle at the door, a bright idea entered my mind. I determined in case the visitor was my uncle to claim the youthful occupant of that cradle as my own.

The visitor proved to be my uncle. I knew him by the picture of him I had seen, and he likewise recognized me by my photograph. After a mutual recognition and handshaking, I ushered my honored relative into the parlor and presented to him my newly claimed offspring.

So far I had succeeded in deceiving my uncle, but the worst I feared was that when Mrs. Kingsley returned she might object to my claiming ownership in her child. Besides, to carry out my deception I must find a wife as well as an infant, and Mrs. Kingsley was the only one I could conveniently claim. The only difficulty was to get her consent to the deception, and this might be done if I could secure a private conversation with her before I introduced her to my uncle.

I watched my opportunity, and gained an interview with her before she entered the room. I told her, in a few brief, hurried words, the extent of my difficulty, and how I had taken the liberty of acting as papa for her little one. I then told her I must find a wife somewhere, and begged her to allow me to introduce her to my uncle in that capacity. She laughed heartily at the suggestion, said she could comprehend my difficulty, and consented to my proposal, but warned me roguishly not to presume upon the occurrence.

We entered the parlor, and I introduced her as my better half. My uncle was much pleased with her, and complimented me upon my good choice in the selection of a wife. Mrs. Kingsley colored most charmingly at this compliment, and I could see she could scarcely refrain from laughing.

A short time afterward Mrs. Kingsley came to me, when I was alone, in an adjoining room, and I saw immediately something very humorous must have happened, for the corners of her lips were breaking out into beaming smiles.

"Do you know, sir, into what an awkward predicament you have gotten me?" she inquired.

"What's the matter?" I asked.

"Why, your uncle came to me a short time ago and asked to see my marriage certificate, as he said he had some money to settle upon us immediately, but wanted to be sure everything was right first."

"Did you expose me?" I inquired anxiously.

"No, sir, I did not, for I never enter into a deception or anything else by halves."

"Then we must lose no time," I replied; "if my uncle is so anxious to have our marriage certificate, let us put no obstacles in his way."

We lost no time, I assure you. I don't think Mrs. Kingsley ever got into her Sunday clothes in such a hurry in her life before, while I spoiled two pairs of suspenders in my frantic endeavors to be "on time." We quite astonished the parson by our haste, and at the conclusion of the ceremony I would have forgotten to give him the usual fee if he had not reminded me of it.

We had secured the coveted marriage certificate, signed and sealed, and were now safely out of our difficulties, as we thought. We had omitted one precaution, as we found when we had presented the certificate to my uncle. The date was too modern.

"Why, how is this?" said my uncle. "I thought you were married over a year ago?"

"So we were, uncle," I said, solemnly.

"How comes it, then, the certificate is dated to-day?" he asked in a voice of thunder.

We were both struck speechless.

"Come," said my uncle. "I see there has been some trickery here. Own up to it, or I will never forgive you."

I did own up to it, and told him the whole story. I expected it would make him angry, but it didn't, for he laughed heartily, and said I was a clever rascal and he was proud of me.—Indianapolis Sun.

A Substitute for Pockets.

Everybody knows that British sailors wear their trousers wide at the bottom, but everybody may not know that they can either make, mend or wash their own clothes. Now, at one time every sailor had sufficient cloth given out to make the articles in question, with just a bit left over for future repairs. But here came the difficulty. He was not allowed to have any pockets. So, quite naturally, he kept the repairing bit in a handy place, where it could not get lost. If he wanted to mend a hole in his jumper all he had to do was to cut a piece out of his trouser ends. It will be readily seen, therefore, that by the time the trousers were altogether worn our they had become the same width the whole of the way down, or, better still, the much-desired peg-top shape. The navy is so conservative, that's why sailors' trousers still continue to float in the breeze nowadays.

Bermuda's Revenue from Lily Bud.

The Bermuda lily was introduced into this country in 1875. Two plants in bud and bloom were brought to Philadelphia by a lady and given to the florist. This florist, appreciating their beauty and value, cultivated the plants for the bulbs. Since that time the exporting of the lily bulbs has been one of the industries of Bermuda. Very few lilies are exported, as the cut flowers do not arrive in good condition. Nor does it pay to export the growing plants, because of the duty and the cost of freighting so delicate a cargo. The bulbs are exported all over the world and are a valuable source of revenue.

Defined.

Willie—Pa, what's an "old flame?"

Pa—My son, when a man speaks of "his old flame," he refers to something over which he used to burn his money. —Philadelphia Press.

Ocean Freight Rates.

Within the last twenty years freight rates from and to England have decreased from 50 to 75 per cent.

MORMON LEADER GONE.

George Q. Cannon, Church Apostle, Died Recently in California.

The death of George Q. Cannon, of Salt Lake City, whose death occurred in Monterey, Cal., has removed one of the most noted of the Mormon leaders since the death of Brigham Young. Until a few years ago he was the real leader of the church and his counsel was eagerly sought by its president.

GEO. Q. CANNON.

Mr. Cannon was born in Liverpool, England, in 1827. He became a convert to the Mormon faith and joined his fellow believers in this country in 1844. He was among the pioneers under Brigham Young, who founded Salt Lake City, in 1847. He did missionery work for many years and was elected delegate to Congress from Utah in 1872.

He was deprived of his seat by the House of Representatives after serving for eight years, because proof was given that he was a polygamist. He was then made an apostle in the Mormon Church. He was its real leader during the polygamy prosecutions from 1880 to 1890, and is credited with having outlined the manifesto of 1891, in which the leaders of his church pledged themselves to abandon the teaching of polygamy. This manifesto and other pledges resulted in the admission of Utah into the Union.

With the elevation of Lorenzo Snow to the presidency of the church, in 1897, Mr. Cannon's power waned, his health having been poor for several years. His advice, however, was always eagerly sought by the active leaders. Two years ago Mr. Cannon was a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated. Mr. Cannon had several wives and numerous children. A suburb of Salt Lake City was peopled exclusively by his family.

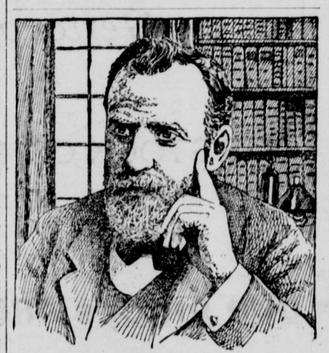
One of the most interesting incidents of Mr. Cannon's life took place during the polygamy persecutions. While Federal officials were active throughout the Territory in 1886, Mr. Cannon, in common with the other high officials of the Mormon Church, was in hiding. He was captured, however, and while being taken to Salt Lake evaded his guards and jumped from a train which was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The train was stopped, however, and as he had been injured by his fall he was soon recaptured.

He was arraigned on a charge of living in polygamy, and bail was fixed at $45,000. His lawyers and the Mormon leaders protested strongly against this action, but bail was furnished by wealthy churchmen. When the time came for trial, however, Mr. Cannon had disappeared. The Mormon people raised the amount necessary to indemnify his bondsmen, and a special act of Congress in recent years restored the money to the church.

INTERNATIONAL FLIRTATIONS.

Latest Organization to Come from W. T. Stead's Idea Fac ory.

The latest organization to come from the idea factory of William T. Stead, the English editor, is one for promoting what he calls "international flirtations." Primarily the scheme is intended to promote correspondence between the school children of all nations. He would have a German school girl write a faulty letter in English to



WILLIAM T. STEAD.

an English school boy, who in turn will send back an answer written in more or less faulty German. In the same way French and American pupils may correspond, or any two pupils who speak and write different languages. So far as he has already gone, Mr. Stead has succeeded in getting more than 9,000 school children—English, French and German—busy in murdering each other's languages on paper. He works through the school teachers. For instance, he finds a dozen pupils who would like German correspondents, and he puts him in communication with a German teacher who wants an equal number of English correspondents for his children.

MAKING OF RUBBER BANDS.

Process Is Simple and the Business Is of Large Proportions.

"The little elastic rubber band that is nowadays used in various businesses in place of twine seems a simple sort of thing, but there are few, if any, of the multitudinous articles made out of rubber for which there is such an enormous demand, especially in the United States," remarked a wholesale dealer in rubber bands in New York to the writer the other day. "In this country the number of rubber bands sold in one year amounts to about 400,000 gross, or 57,000,000 single bands. At least 60 per cent of the goods are made in New York and the rest are produced in factories located in New Jersey and New England. In New York there are a half dozen factories devoted partly or exclusively to the manufacture of rubber bands.

"The process by which the bands are made is simple. The rubber in a liquid state is molded into tubing of sizes suitable for forming the small and medium varieties of bands. When the tubing is ready for use it is put into a rapid running machine having knives, which cut or slice the rubber into bands. The larger bands are cut by machinery from flat sheets of rubber and joined together with the aid of heat and a pressing machine.

"Rubber bands are made in only two colors, black and brown. They range in size from one-quarter of an inch to six inches in length. The smallest bands are one-sixteenth of an inch wide and the largest are one and one-half inches wide. The smallest bands are worth 24 cents per gross, while the medium-sized bands sell at from 48 to 96 cents per gross wholesale. Larger sizes cost from $1 up to $6 per gross.

"The greatest consumers of rubber bands are druggists and grocers. They use the smallest and medium sized bands in place of twine for putting up small packages. The large flat and expensive bands are used by court officers, lawyers, bankers and merchants for filing documents and papers. No rubber bands are imported into this country, but a few American rubber bands are exported to the West Indies and South American countries."—Washington Star.

Colds: In making a hot lemonade for a cold remember that glycerine instead of sugar will make the remedy more valuable. Drink the hot lemonade at bed time.

Antidote for Lead Poison: Barley water is recommended as a curative in case men are leaded through working in a mine or smelter. Sulphuric acid is an antidote for lead poisoning and one drop in a glass of water should afford relief.

Smallpox: The worst case can be cured in three days by using one ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of hot water and drank at intervals when cold. This is said to be a certain and never-failing remedy—does not leave a mark, never causes blindness and avoids tedious lingering. In using never put it in an iron or tin vessel.

Change of Altitude for Consumption: Prof. Weinzirl, of the University of New Mexico, has evolved what is believed to be a cure for consumption. By careful testing he has determined that the transitory effects upon the blood corpuscles of a person passing from a lower to a higher altitude are renewed by frequent changes of altitude. By occasional visits to the sea level, he says, the system can be reinvigorated, even when the effects of the higher altitude have worn off.

Appendicitis Due to Grippe: Dr. Lucas Championniere has demonstrated that one of the common causes of appendicitis is grippe or influenza. Although this theory had been advanced by the late Dr. Simon, Dr. Championniere's statements have produced a profound sensation. He calls attention to the fact that an epidemic of appendicitis has always followed a grippe epidemic or that the two often co-existed. He says that appendicitis is but a localization of the gripppe affecting the intestines and often the appendix itself.

Burns: Scalds and burns are of frequent occurrence in childhood. The first great treatment is to exclude the air as quickly as possible. Carbolized oil is a clean, soothing application and should be covered with absorbent cotton. Flour or whiting dredged over the burn makes a good covering. Strips of lint or canton flannel answer well, soaked in a saturated solution of washing or baking soda and covered with cotton. This dressing is very soothing. Great care should be used in removing clothing that adheres to a burned surface. It should be soaked, not torn away.

Pawning the Crown.

At least four times the crown of England has been in pawn. Henry III. and Henry V., Edward III. and Richard II. all resorted to this means of raising money. The merchants of Flanders once had possession of the crown, the City of London held it as security for $10,000, and it was pledged at another time for $100,000. Edward III. disposed of it to the Bishop of Winchester for $67,500, and Charles II. would have used the crown as a personal asset if he had been able to turn it into money.

After Conversion.

"Have you noticed any change in Smithers since he joined the church?"

"Yes. He uses a jointed fishpole instead of the old long one."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Oh, he carries it under his coat when he goes fishing on Sunday."—New York Herald.

Nothing Agreed with Her.

Mrs. Bixby—I don't believe the doctor's medicine agrees with mother.

Bixby—The medicine would be more than human if it did.—Town Topics.

It is a great pity that the government doesn't organize a department to maintain a censorship over love letters.

CZAR'S GREAT ROAD.

MANCHOORIAN BRANCH OF BIG SYSTEM COMPLETED.

Advantages of the New Line, Which Opens a Vast Territory—The Time of a Journey Around the World Will Now Be Cut in Two.

Russia's Manchoorian branch of the Siberian railway has been practically completed, says United States Consul Smith at Moscow. This indicates that Russia has not allowed the Boxer uprising seriously to retard the work of constructing her railroad through Chinese territory to the ice-free port at Port Arthur, and it also indicates that the longest railroad in the world is nearing completion to provide an all-rail route from Europe to the Orient. This work has been going forward for ten years under the direct control of the Russian government, and while it has met many apparently insurmountable difficulties the resources of the Czar's government have been equal to overcoming them.

Ten years ago, while the rest of the world was reading about Siberia as a penal colony to which were banished the nihilists, the Czar of Russia was beginning the construction of the greatest railroad in the world. In May, 1891, the present Czar, then the Czarowitz, was in Vladivostok, and drove the first spike in the road begun from the eastern coast, which was to be built west to join with the road under construction from the Ural mountains east through Southern Siberia.

The subject of the building of a railroad across Siberia had been under consideration and discussion in Russia for many years, but it did not take definite shape until the success of the transcontinental roads in the United States had been assured. Russian statesmen watched with eager interest the construction of these transcontinental roads in America, and when the Union Pacific Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific roads had been built and put in operation, developing our great West and populating it in a comparatively short time, the Russians concluded that they could follow the American example with like success.

In 1894 there were 60,000 men at work on this great undertaking, which was estimated to cost $250,000,000. The world began to realize that way off in Siberia the most gigantic railroad enterprise had its theater, and that Russia was doing what no other government in the world had ever undertaken. This road was to be nearly 5,000 miles long, and it was crossing a country so little known that any story of Russian cruelty practiced there found ready belief. To the world at large Siberia was a land of ice and snow, and banished nihilists, but the Siberian railroad promised to develop new markets for German as well as Russian goods, and it also promised an outlet for the greatest wheat field in the world. People in every country began to take a new interest in Siberia.

Opening Up Siberia.

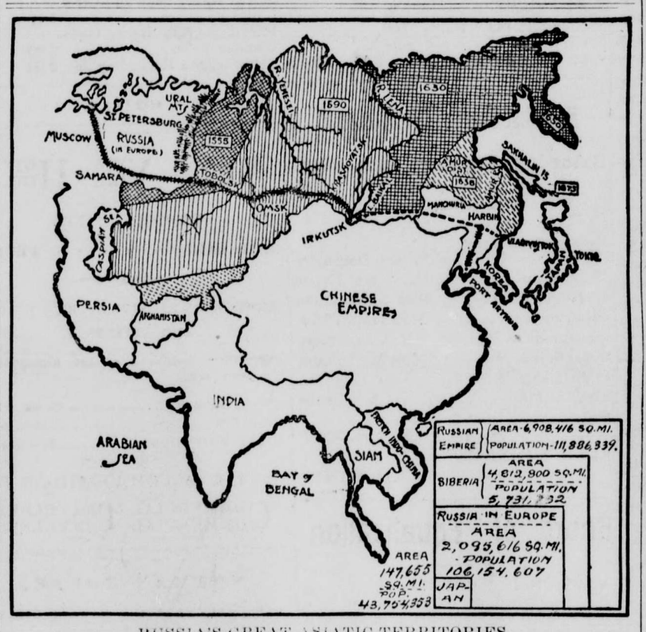
The road was built rapidly, and as the western division was pushed into the interior of Siberia it made travel easier, and the country became better known. Not only Russians, but other people, realized the future possibilities of Siberia. It resembled our great Northwest, with grazing lands for great herds and flocks, and, what was more surprising, immense tracts of wheat land to make the country a rival of the United States and Argentina in supplying the food products of Europe. The western division of the Siberian road was opened to Irkutsk, on Lake Baikal, in 1898, and trains have been running from St. Petersburg to that point regularly ever since. The eastern section from Vladivostok to Khabarovska, where the railroad strikes the Ural river, was opened in 1897, and it has been doing a large business ever since, the river being used above Khabarovska to transport passengers and freight into the interior of Siberia from the Pacific coast.

In 1896 the Chinese Eastern railway was organized and a secret treaty with China negotiated in that year provided for the construction of this road across Manchooria. The Russian government guaranteed the resources of the company. The total length of this branch of the road, for it is to be the Eastern division of the Trans-Siberian railroad, is 1,272 miles, of which 945 miles is in Chinese territory. It makes Port Arthur the eastern terminus of the road.

This port is one of the most valuable in China, opening on the gulf of Pechili, within easy reach of Tien-tsin and Pekin. It is an ice-free port, and when within another year or two Russia completes the section of road between Irkutsk and the Amur river, the Czar will have a military road which will carry his troops from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur in ten days, while the other nations of Europe will have to follow the old Suez canal route, which consumes from thirty to forty days.

But Russia had other and even greater ambitions in building this road, and those who are studying the commercial relations with China are impressed with the business foresight of the Czar Alexander, who planned the enterprise.

That it will save from twenty to thirty days' travel between Europe and China is the best indication that the road will draw to it the travelers who go to the Orient on business, for time is money. Consul Monaghan says that in 1895 there were 216,938 passengers who went the Suez route to China and Australia. If one-half of these are business men, as Mr. Monaghan assumes, they will prefer the cheapest and quickest route. The first-class fare from Moscow to Port Arthur will be less than $50, and the fare from London to Moscow is about the same, making the railroad fare from London to Port Arthur about $100. A ticket from Japan via Brindisi and the Suez canal now costs $428, or more than four times as much as the ticket by rail.



RUSSIA'S GREAT ASIATIC TERRITORIES.
(Colossal Trans-Siberian railway system from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur, which shortened by half the girdling of the globe.)

She Dances Like a Siren.

I held my breath as I watched the gypsy in the Seville dancing hall; I felt myself swaying unconsciously to the rhythm of her body, of her beckoning hands, of the glittering smile that came and went in her eyes. I seemed to be drawn into a shining whirlpool, in which I turned, turned, hearing the buzz of the water settling over my head. The guitar buzzed, buzzed in a prancing rhythm, the gypsy coiled about the floor in her trailing dress, never so much as showing her ankles, with a rapidity concentrated upon itself; her hands beckoned, reached out, clutched delicately, lived to their finger tips; her body straightened, bent, the knees bent and straightened, the heels beat on the floor, carrying her backward and round; the toes pointed paused, pointed, and the body drooped or rose into immobility, a smiling, significant pause of the whole body. Then the motion began again, more vivid more restrained, as if teased by some unseen limits, as if turning upon itself in the vain desire of escape, as caught in its own toils.—Arthur Symons in London Saturday Review.

Exhilarating Exercise.

To the unaccustomed a drive in the automobile coupe in which most visitors decide to see Washington, is exhilarating to a degree. The man at the helm makes a practice of missing the wheels of coal carts by a hair's breadth and of swerving only the second before it seems that his vehicle must be struck by a trolley car.

If it were not for the tacit admission it would convey that an automobile is not her every-day equipage at home, the feminine visitor to the Capital would feel much like leaning from the window and shouting directions in forcible English to the uniformed coachman. As it is, she calmly keeps her seat and says—

"Isn't that a pretty hotel?" when she's passing a park and vice versa. But when she alights she does not fall to the pavement in a frenzy of prayers of thanksgiving. She's restrained by Twentieth Century shame, but her gloves are worn out from the tright grip her fingers have had of each other during the ordeal from which she has just been delivered.

A Matter of Apparel.

"Then you don't believe that one can tell character by physiognomy and bearing?"

"No; when a man has on his old shoes it gives him a cringing air."

When a man is homesick, he begins to refer to his old home as "God's Country."

Time well arranged indicates a well-ordered mind.

BOY HERO OF PEKIN

A CADET AT WEST POINT.

Calvin T. Titus, of Iowa, the youth who was the first of the foreign soldiers to scale the walls of Pekin in the attack of the allies last August, has been appointed by the President a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. The War Department sent a cable message to General MacArthur, at Manila, ordering him to send Mr. Titus home on the first transport leaving for the United States.

The reward given to Titus for his rare

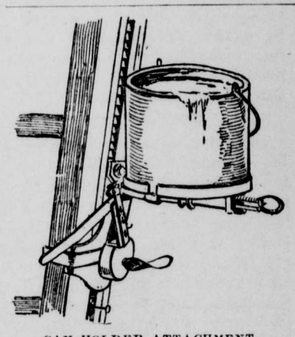
CALVIN T. TITUS.

courage and high qualities as an American soldier has been a long time coming, but it was none the less sure. When the boy scaled the walls of the mysterious Chinese capital and planted upon them the emblem of American power he made a record as being the first man to perform an act of this kind in the eternal empire of the Mongol.

The young soldier is a native of Vinton, Iowa, where he earned the reputation of a brave, harly and generous boy. His father was a blacksmith in Iowa, who removed to Wichita, Kan. The Titus family were living in Wichita in 1898. Calvin was visiting a relative in Vermont when the war with Spain broke out. He enlisted in the First Vermont Infantry, and was discharged Nov. 2, 1898. The following spring he enlisted in Company E of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, and was sent with his regiment to the Philippines. He was thence sent to China last summer. The hero of Pekin is 20 years old.

Prevents Spilling the Paint.

The difficulty of holding a can of paint on a stepladder while decorating the interior of a house or doing other painting where a ladder is utilized, has induced Harvey Kepler of Dawson, N. D., to design the can-supporting attachment for stepladders, which is shown in the picture. It has the advantage of being adjustable in any position, thus holding the can level, no matter what the angle of the ladder may be. It is also provided with a gripping mechanism which will securely hold a can of any ordinary size, and with the ratchet attachment the paint is always within easy reach of the decorator. It will be seen that the outer surface of one side of the ladder members is stepped at short intervals throughout its entire length and fitting in the slot which contains the steps is a spring tongue which automatically engages each step. To aid in holding the support in place a yoke is provided, which



CAN-HOLDER ATTACHMENT.

extends partially around the leg of the ladder. By a slight pressure of the thumb on the projecting lever beneath the can the tongue is withdrawn and the support can be raised or lowered at will. To hold the can on its shelf the latter is divided into two parts, with a screw device to open and close the parts, the raised rim gripping the lower edge of the can as the screw is tightened.

Veteran Life Saver.

In command of the government life-saving crew at Stony Beach, Hull, Mass., is a man who is past his seventy-second year and who yet has just passed a physical examination before a government board of physicians with a higher marking than any of the men under his command. His name is Capt. Joshua James, and he is a member of a family remarkable for its longevity and great physical strength. He was also presented with a special gold medal struck in recognition of his work as a life saver. The Captain retains active and personal command of his crew, and rather enjoys a tussle with the winds and waves off the rocky coast of Massachusetts.

CAPT. JAMES.

The Proper Spirit.

First Doctor—I don't think it absolutely necessary to operate.

Second Doctor—But I told them that it was.

"Oh, well, then, as a matter of professional courtesy, I, of course, shall stand by what you said."—Life.

A Palpable Error.

"Victor Hugo said that to reform a man you must begin with his grandmother."

"Nonsense; he meant his grandfather."

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.....1901

A COLOSSAL PROJECT.

The American people are no longer startled by figures that mark a billion dollars. It is interesting to them, on the contrary, to be told what a billion dollars might accomplish in the internal development of the United States. A distinguished political economist has outlined a plan, which is attracting attention in the East, for the expenditure of that sum of money by the Government in a system of internal improvements. There is nothing essentially new, however, in the proposition. It merely groups a number of projects for great artificial waterways, pointing out the vast benefits that would result from their construction.

The first proposition in the scheme aluded to is a connection between the Hudson river and Lake Outario, at Oswego, by a ship canal. Second, a similar canal from Albany to the St. Lawrence river, passing through Lake Champlain. Third, a ship canal from Chicago to navigable water on the Illinois river. Fourth, improvement of the channels of the Hudson, Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers. In addition to these improvements, the plan contemplates similar development on the Canadian side, by enlargement of the Welland canal, etc. The billion-dollar investment would cover all works referred to, and probably leave a sufficient balance for the cost of the Nicaragua canal.

Such a colossal undertaking would have been ridiculed only a few years ago, but now it is seriously considered. All sections that have business interests along the lines indicated are naturally favorable to the scheme. In a general way the proposed expenditure would come back directly to the people in wages for the labor required. Even if the Government should borrow a billion dollars far internal improvements the addition to our national debt would not make the total more than about one third the national debt of France.

But if that proposition ever materializes it will carry an amendent offered by the western part of the United States. Internal waterways are not the only needs in the development of the country. Water for irrigation, in semi-arid sections, is a more urgent necessity than ship canals and deep rivers. If the projector of the interesting scheme in question will supplement it by provision for a comprehensive system of irrigation in the great West, he will make more rapid headway in securing popular favor.—Los Angeles Herald.

Those who say that the present high price of beef is a boom proposition may read the following from the Breeders' Gazette: "Why is beef at its present high price? Why do men bid freely for high types of improved animals of the beef breeds? Why are the dairy breeds feeling the awakening? In 1900 we had in this country 10,000,000 less cattle than in 1892. In that time the population increased over 10,000,000. In 1892 we had 826 head of cattle for every 1000 of population. In 1900 this ratio had fallen to 585 cattle to every 1000 of people. During the eight years intervening between the years named we lost on an average over 1,000,000 of cattle per year. To maintain even our present ratio of cattle to population we must show an increase of about 1,000,000 cattle annually, and when thes figures are added together some understanding of the present situation should be easy of grasp by the most uninformed mind."

The scrippers, failing to secure valuable oil lands in California over the legitimate mining appropriations of other people, would seem to be hunting more litigation. Scrip is claimed to have been located on mining lands in Tuolumne county, and it has been necessary for miners to protect their holdings by protest to the Land Department at Washington. With the law so explicitly adjudicated, there is not the shadow of an excuse for the attempt to acquire mineral lands by agricultural land scrip, and it would seem as if there ought to be some provision of law under which the cost to legitimate miners of fighting the willful, unlawful acts of scrippers could be collected from them.—M. & S. Press.

Work has been begun on the cable that is to connect, telegraphically, British Columbia and Australia. The line will consist of 5,834½ miles and will be transported in and laid by one ship, which is under construction for that purpose. The new cable will run from Vancouver Island to Fanning Island, 3,337 miles, without any intermediate landing. It will thence be laid to the Fiji Islands, thence to Norfolk Island and Queensland. The cable will be laid and in operation by January 1, 1903, and the cost of the entire work will be $10,000,000. In a general way Johnny Bull has not in the last decade played much winner, but in the matter of a Pacific cable he scores a home run forninst Uncle Sam.

Connecticut has a law which is about to go into effect, establishing the indeterminate sentence system. Instead of sending the convict to the state prison for a specific term, under the interminate method he goes up for the possible maximum fixed by law as punishment for the crime involved. But on the other hand the prisoner can, by good conduct, secure his liberty much earlier than by the credit system alone.

In Mexico everything and everybody pays a direct tax, from the street porter to the largest mercantile establishment, and the stamp tax for documents is equally lucrative.

1776 X X X X X 1901

FOURTH OF JULY

CELEBRATION

At Independence.

ALL ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

LITERARY PROGRAM:

Introductory, by President of the Day....WM. D. DEHY, Esq
Solo, instrumental.....Mrs. DENSMORE
Invocation.....Rev. BIGELOW
Recitation.....Miss ETTA WOOD
Vocal Solo, "Star Spangled Banner".....Miss MULHOLLAND
Reading Declaration of Independence....F. E. DENSMORE, Esq
Duet, instrumental.....Mrs. WEBB, Mrs. DENSMORE
Oration.....Mrs. AUSTIN
Vocal Solo, "Red, White and Blue".....
"AMERICA".....By the Audience

GRAND BALL

At MAIRS' HALL.

Tickets .... One Dollar

BIG PINE STRING BAND.

Floor Director .... J. D. BLAIR

Floor Managers:

S. H. REYNOLDS J. C. BAXTER.

Grand March at 8 o'clock, sharp.

SPORTS:

Beginning at 1:30 p. m.

	FIRST PRIZE	SECOND PRIZE
Race for Boys under 12	$2.00	$1.00
" Girls "	2.00	1.00
Indian pony race, 3 or more to start	2.00	1.00
High Jump	2.00	1.00
Broad Jump, with or without weights	2.00	1.00
Hop, Skip and Jump, running	2.00	1.00
100-yard Race for Indians	2.00	1.00
Wheelbarrow Race	2.00	1.00
Putting 18 lb shot	2.00	1.00
100-yd Foot Race	2.00	1.00
120-yd Hurdle Race	2.00	1.00
Saddle Horse Race, for horses that have not run on Association tracks	3.00	2.00

25-yd Race (turn stake and back) horse against man	2.00	
Ladies' Tournament, 3 or more to ride	3.00	2.00
Egg Race, Girls under 14	1.00	
Potato Race, Boys " "	1.00	
Sack " " " "	1.50	1.00
200-yd Bicycle Race, boys under 18, 3 or more to start	2.00	1.00
High Jump, boys under 17	2.00	
Broad " " " "	2.00	
—with or without weights.		
Running Hop, Step and Jump, Boys under 17	2.00	
Mixed Race, Boys and Girls under 8 years	1.00	.50
100-yd Bicycle Race, Girls under 15	2.00	1.00
Three-legged Race, 75 y'ds	2.00	1.00

Methodist Church Entertainment.

Saturday Evening, June 29th.

Admission, Free.

Instrumental Duet .....
Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Densmore
Vocal Solo.....Mr. Evans
Instrumental Solo....Miss Nettie Irwin
Vocal Solo.....Miss Irma Webb
Instrumental Solo.... Mrs. Densmore
Vocal Solo.....Miss Mulholland
Instrumental Solo.....Miss Landrum
Vocal Solo.....Mr. Evans
Instrumental Duet .....
Mrs. Densmore, Mrs. Webb
REFRESHMENTS,
SOCIAL GAMES

Board of Equalization.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, will meet as a Board of Equalization on

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1901,

At the office of said Board, in the town of Independence, to examine the Assessment Book and equalize the assessment of property in said County for the year 1901, and will continue in session for that purpose until the business of equalization is disposed of.

The Assessment Roll will be in my posiession and open to inspection by the publci.

J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

OIL! OIL!

o—x—x—o

High Grade Oil in Inyo County.

First opportunity to develop Inyo County Oil Fields.

Get in now while you have a chance.

The Kern River District will be a mere bagatelle in comparison.

Send for prospectus to

THE 50 OIL COMPANY,
No. 393 PARROTT BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
T. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Mail orders will receive prompt attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprie

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

J. J. WALL, Plaintiff vs SURPRISE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

MACK & FORBES and W. A. HARRIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take Judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 25th day of April, 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed:] Superior Court, County of Inyo.

J. J. Wall, Plaintiff vs. Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

MACK & FORBES and W. J. HARRIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFONIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,
SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & CO. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

AT THE OLD STAND

OF

NATHAN RHINE

Will be found, as usual, a Full

AND COMPLETE

LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST
LINE OF GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT MOST

Reasonable Prices.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.,

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

A FULL LINE OF

General Merchandise

OUR STOCK COMPLETE
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT AND WE

GUARANTEE THE

QUALITY

OF OUR GOODS

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE CO., OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of May, 1901, an assessment, No. 14, of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stoc of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 33, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of July, 1901, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL
IRON
WORK.

HORSE
SHOEING
A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - CAL.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.....1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending June 27, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	29.931	27
Lowest "	29.435	24
Highest temperature.....	94.2	21
Lowest "	51.8	26
Mean "	73.9	
Average dew point.....	24 0	
Average humidity.....	16.4	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	34 W	25
No. clear days.....	6	
No. part cloudy days.....	1	
No. cloudy days.....	0	
No. rainy days.....	0	
Precipitation for week ..	00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.44
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.39 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.27
" 1899-1900 3.62
" 1900-1901 5.34

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

MARRIED.

SHELLY-KISPERT—At residence of the bride's mother, Georges Creek, Inyo Co., Cal., on Wednesday, June 26th, by Rev. E. S. Bigelow, Mr. ALLEN SHELLEY, of Bishop, and Miss IDA KISPERT.

The propitious event occurred at 10 o'clock a. m., the happy couple soon leaving for Bishop, accompanied with the sincere congratulations and good wishes of all throughout this section of the valley.

DIED.

SCHALTEN—At Big Pine, June 21, 1901, RAY, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schalten, aged about 3 years.

Warm?

Hurrah for the Fourth!

"Corn weather" sets in in fine style.

See program of entertainment printed elsewhere.

Subscription to the INYO INDEPENDENT $3 per year.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Reynolds departed yesterday for the southern country.

Ball supper, Fourth of July night, will be given at the Norman House.

P. H. Mack, Esq., arrived home from Los Angeles on Tuesday last.

Early peaches, blackberries, raspberries, etc., are ripe and luscious.

Read about the various orders of the day on the Fourth? Of course.

First cutting of alfalfa reported to be fully equal to the "average best."

Robt. O'Neal, Esq., and J. W. Hanby were down from Bishop yesterday.

The County Board of Supervisors will meet in regular session on Monday next.

The Carson Carnival bids fair to be the finest celebration ever witnessed in Nevada.

Mis Jennie Roughney left for Los Angeles last Monday, via Keeler and Mojave.

Jas. J. Wall and J. R. Moffit will this evening set out by train, headed for the old camp of Panamint.

Musical and social entertainment at the M. E. Church to morrow night should not be overlooked.

Miss Helen Gunn very successfully entertained her many juvenile friends at her birthday party last Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary Mulholland left by Monday's train, bound for Los Angeles, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. P. H. Mack.

The various authorized committees on celebration of the Fourth of July have done well; the invited and appointed ones will do the rest.

Geo. Montgomery and Clair Tyler have gone northward to examine mining properties, intending to take a look at the Tonopah belt among others.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Halliday, Miss Nellie Shelley and Wm. A. Trickey were down from Bishop to attend the Shelley-Kispert wedding.

Seventeen Italian and Swiss laborers passed through from San Francisco to Keeler last Monday, who are to replace the Indians at the Soda Works.

Dan Lewis and Pat Keys the other day returned from a short, crude working at Beveridge District, and out of the proceeds of a few hundred pounds of rock shipped eighteen ounces of gold.

The Board of Equalization will be in session next week, and possibly the week following also. If your own property valuations cannot be reduced you may see that the other fellow is assessed on all that he has. You can also ask to have your own assessment raised. That's equalization.

The authorities of the Inyo Canal Company will receive a number of prominent outside capitalists and promoters of an extensive colonization scheme on the Eastside lands. Several have already been here and made investigations, with more a'coming. A better time could not have been selected.

Dr. Blair made a canvass among all the young ladies of Independence who attend dances, for the purpose of gaining concensus of opinion as to which hall or floor was considered the best for enjoyment of the exercise. The result was an overwhelming majority in favor of Mairs' Hall. Novel adaptation of the referendum principle.

From the Oil Operators.

Letters received this week are interesting, inasmuch as they indicate that the great and important problem as to whether oil exists in Owens Lake basin bids fair to be solved. Chemists have no postive knowledge yet as to the genesis or origin of the California oils, or any other for that matter, beyond mere theorizing—so that few would have the hardihood to venture an assertion that oil measures can not there be found, in the face of favorable geological conditions and the confidence in the district expressed by practical experts.

Mr. W. H. Adams, of the Adams Oil Company, Bakersfield, writes as follows: "The company that Messrs. Hoyt and Holloway represent [which is the Pennsylvania corporation, owning lands near Cottonwood—ED.] is all right. I am informed that they intend to go to work sometime in September. We will soon have our prospectus out. We will try and begin operations soon; we want to have money enough in the treasury to go right ahead with the work. Although the business is very dull at present, the Inyo people can look for an oil boom this fall. I think as I did when I was there—that Inyo's prospects are very promising, because the kind of oil we will find there will be of such a better grade and a much higher priced oil."

Mr. J. L. Cooke, President of the 50 Oil Company, San Francisco, writes:

"The development of our lands would certainly be of great benefit to your county. We will undertake to place a drilling outfit on our land south of the lake, and we think owners of land in our vicinity should come together and exert their influence to raise at least $1500 among themselves and the merchants of the county to purchase our stock and help develop the oil industry.

"Now, understand that we do not want this money until our rig is taken from the cars at Keeler, but we would like to have the assurance that your people have some confidence in their own county as an oil producer. The money could be placed in the hands of one of your banks as trustee and a time limit placed on the fulfillment of the obligation, the money to be returned to the original owners upon failure on our part to make good our proposition. All our purchases will be made for cash, hence the rig will be paid for before it arrives at Keeler, our intention being to keep our company free from debt."

THE INDEPENDENT fails to see wherein any business proposition could be fairer or more legitimate than this. Later, at a greater cost, our people are liable to be be drawn by some outsiders into speculations of the kind less promising, to say the least. On the average oil prospecting costs less and is becoming just as legitimate as nine-tenths of any other kind of mining industry.

Mining Bureau Investigations.

Geo. A. Tweedy, E. M., Assistant-in-the-Field to State Mineralogist Aubury, has been in Independence during the past week. From him we learn that he has already visited pretty much all the copper properties of note in the central part of the county, notably at Darwin, Ubehebe and Russ District. On the Ubehebe trip he was accompanied by Mr. Geo. McConnell, a man thoroughly acquainted with all that country. Mr. Tweedy's formal report to the Mining Bureau is necessarily limited to a statement of the principal facts concerning the numerous properties visited, but comprising all that a practical investigator need to know before making a minute inspection—the apparent extent, actual development, exposure of ore and croppings, locality, elevation, character of ores and the general formation, together with names and address of the owners, without, of course, volunteering any speculation as to present or prospective values. The personal opinion of the young mining engineer, however, based on the geology and mineralogical showing of the copper mines lying east, south and southwest of Saline Valley, is very favorable—a decided opinion that he does not withhold from inquirers. Mr. Tweedy has none of that superior disdain for laymen characteristically assumed by pedantic scientists, and has no hesitancy in answering or explaining all questions pertinent to the mining industry and the particular mines reported upon. His explanation that the future of the Ubehebe properties cannot be estimated with any great degree of certitude until there shall be some exploitation to a depth of at least 300 feet, to all of which mining men will unhesitatingly subscribe.

All hands of the Mining Bureau are this year acting under instructions to devote their entire attention to copper propositions, the chief reserving to himself business of the oil reports and bulletins. All this is timely and liable to effect some good, especially to the comparatively unknown copper deposits of this county.

In the Class of 1900 Mr. Tweedy graduated from the Massachusetts School of Technology, Boston, the *alma mater*—if our memory be correct—of L. F. J. Wrinkle. On the main roads Mr. Tweedy is accompanied by his wife. In order to keep, so far as is possible on this side of the hills, within the bounds of our own State the couple have before them some of the most interesting features of California—northern Owens Valley, Casa Diablo, Mammoth, Mono Lake, Bodie Bluff, Bridgeport Meadows and Alpine. From thence they cross the Sierras via Tahoe.

Acting under the general direction of Chief Hydographer George Newell, surveying parties have just begun work in the Gunnison River Valley, in Western Colorado, near Montrose, which looks to diverting the river by means of a great tunnel through a mountain range into a dry and fertile valley. Another party has begun the preliminary work of diverting St. Mary's River into the Milk River Valley, in Montana.

Newsy Notes from Big Pine.

Monday last Messrs. H. M. Barton, R. W. Thomas and John Carson returned from a trip to Saline Valley. At the summit the team "lit out" for a runaway, but the driver—Mr. Thomas—soon stopped the horses. The others jumped, Mr. Barton alighting upon his head while Mr. Carson landed his left shoulder. Both were severely shaken up and bruised.

Saline Valley thermometers mark 114 degrees in the shade, and the grapes are nearly ripe. This season, when the weather begins to get real warm the Borax Company contemplate a suspension of very hard work.

Dr. I. J. Woodin of Independence, is frequently seen on the streets and roads of Big Pine.

The revival meetings held by Evangelist Dudford of Los Angeles, ably assisted by Rev. J. H. Rosen, have been a pronounced success.

Mr. J. E. Nolan, capitalist of the Montezuma mine, and family arrived last Monday. The new engine and pumping plant and now on the ground. Pipe for conveying spring wster and the concentrators will arrive Monday from San Francisco; seven men are employed in grading for the mill site.

Improvements on the Bouser residence lately purchased by A. K. Eugley greatly enhance apaearance of the Lagier addition to the town.

The hum of the planer and feed mill that George Hall is erecting will soon be heard. It is on the property lately purchase by Mr. Hall from A. Lagier.

Eldred & Pitman, lessese, are taking ore out of the Bunker Hill mine in Lead Canyon faster than Dan Hall's team can haul it out.

CORRESPONDENT.

On and after July 1 it is all off, or almost all off, with the "stamp tax." There will be no more 41 cent telegrams and no more one-cent express receipts. The man who is hard up can borrow money without sticking the badge of government's permission. Nearly all of the more common papers of trade will be exempt after that date. On all of the less used papers the tax has been reduced materialty, as is shown by the following:

Foreign bills of exchange, 4 cents for each $100; changed to 2 cents for each $100. Bonds of indemnity, 50 cents. Conveyance, 50 cents for each $500; now exempt below $2500: above $2500, 25 cents for each $500. Banker's capital and surplus, $50 for $25,000, and $2 for each additional $1000. Bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness, etc., 5 cents for each $100. Broker's contract, 10 cents. Certificates of stock, original issue, 5 cents for each $100. Certificates of stock, transfers, 2 cents for each $100 (amended to include bucket shops). Time drafts or bills of exchange, inland, 2 cents for each $100. Freight receipts or domestic bills of lading. 1 cent. Stock brokers, $50.

Documents free from taxation will be: Bank checks and drafts, bills of lading for export, certificates of deposit, certificates not otherwise specified, express receipts, sight drafts, money orders, mortgage or conveyance in trust, power of attorney to vote, power of attorney to sell, promissory notes, protest, telegraph messages, warehouse receipts.

Press news anent the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad is to the effect that F. E. Gibbon, Vice President, has left Los Angeles for Salt Lake to attend an important conference of the officials of the road. Senator W. A. Clark, George Leighton, R. C. Kerens, J. Ross Clark, Perry Heath and Senator Kerns will also be in attendance. The meeting will occur sometime before July 1, and is, according to J. Ross Clark, "for the purpose of taking stock"—otherwise to estimate what has been accomplished and to plan for the future. Material for about seventy miles of road has been received, and it is expected that the contract for that portion of the road between Los Angeles and Pomona will soon be let.

The Sweepstake mine, located near Weaverville, Trinity county, have been sold to Philadelphia capitalistsst for $4,000,000. The property consists of a channel about four miles long and 200 feet wide, crossing a hill at an elevation of 2980 feet. It has long been known to be immensely rich, but the trouble has been lack of water. Water will be piped from Canyon creek, a distance of nearly twenty miles, and the line will cost about $1,000,000. This is the largest mining deal consummated in California in many year. So newspaper reports go. It is a wild shot as to figures.

Here is a pretty problem in arithmetic to amuse people who have leisure for calculations: An unknown donor has presented Columbia College, New York, with $100,000 to found a chair of the Chinese language, accompanying the gift with a letter saying: "For fifty years I have refrained from the use of whisky or tobacco, and inclose you a check which represents the interesi on my savings." The question is to determine how much whisky and tobacco the man would have had to consume to make the interest on it amount to $100,000.—Call.

The Southwest Miners' Association will hold their annual meeting on July 9, 1901, in Los Angeles. It is said matters of great importance will come up for determination and members are requested by the directors to be present, if possible, otherwise to be represented by proxy.

The boiler and engine of the old Banner or Wild Rose mill has been sold by Dr. G. P. Doyle to the Messrs. Nolan for use in running machinery at the Montezuma concentrating plant. C. W. Geiger passed through town with it last Thursday.—Register.

Tonopah Mines Sold.

J. F. Butler, the original locator of the Tonapah mines, and who still owns a five-eights interest, came into Austin yesterday afternoon direct from Tonapah. Mr. Butler says that O. A. Turner of Grass Valley has bonded, or in fact, has purchased the Tonapah mines, the price being $336,000, of which price Mr. Butler has been paid $50,000, $100,000 to be paid in ninety days and the remaining $186,000 to be paid on the 20th day of December, 1901. Mr. Butler will remain in charge of the mines and have control of the leasers until December 31st, at which time all leases go into the hands of the new company. The sale in no way affects the miners who are now at work, as the agreement in the sale is to the effect that the leasers have until December 31st before giving up the ground on which they are at work. Mr. Butler will meet Mr. Turner in San Francisco the first of July, when the sale will be completed.—Reveille.

The Supreme Court has denied Mrs. Nettie Craven's petition for a rehearing of her petition for a jury trial in the matter of the alleged forged deeds which involved two pieces of San Francisco real estate valued at $1,000,000, belonging to the Fair estate. Looks like the lawyers have made the most of hair-splitting points, for fees. In way of justification if not "vindication," however, it could be set up that the Fair Craven was no worse than old Jim.

The State rock-crushing plant located at Folsom has been destroyed by fire, involving loss estimated at $70,000. To an ordinary man it may seem that a public building erected at a stone quarry, by enforced stone-cutters, for crushing stone, might have been so constructed that it couldn't burn.

His modest desire: "Yes," said the irascible aeronout, "I told you a moment ago that the escape valve is out of order, and that I was doing my best to fix it. What do you want now?" And his timid companion trembled vfolently as he answered: "I want the earth."

Practically, the alien-contract labor law has been United States Supreme-courted out of existence. And should Congress fail to continue or re-enact the Chinese exclusion law a glimmering of expansion policy will get right here.

CARSON CITY

CARNIVAL

—AND—

Street Fair

—TO BE HELD—

JULY 3, 4, 5, 6,

INCLUSIVE.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

Coronation Parade.
Crowning the Queen.
Allegorical and Industrial Floats.

MIDWAY

PLAISANCE.

Electrical Display and Fireworks!

ILLUMINATED

Bicycle Parade

Rex and His Retinue!

THE CARNIVAL TO CONCLUDE WITH A GRAND STREET

Mardi-Gras

DISPLAY.

☞ Special Excursion Rates on all Railroads to be announced later.

Additional Attractions will be announced as rapidly as arranged by the respective Committees.

By order of
CARNIVAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LEGAL.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Office of the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Notice of sale of property of the State pursuant to Section 3897 of Political Code.

Whereas on the 3rd day of June, 1901, there was received by me and filed in my office a written authorization under the hand and seal of the Controller of the State of California, which said authorization was and is in words and figures following:

NOTICE.

CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

To the Tax Collector of the County of Inyo, State of California:

WHEREAS, on the 10th day of January, 1901, there was filed and recorded in the Controller's Office of the State of California, certain deeds conveying to the People of the State of California the title to those certain lots and parcels of land hereinafter described:

AND, WHEREAS, said deeds recite the fact that said property hereinafter described was struck off and sold to the People of the State of California for the nonpayment of State and County taxes, penalties and costs, and all charges levied and assessed against said property for the year 1894:

AND, WHEREAS, five years have elapsed since the date of said sale, and no redemption, according to law, has been made of said property, or any part thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the law in such cases made and provided, I, E. P. Colgan, Controller of the State of California, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the laws of this State, da by these presents authorize, empower, and direct you, the said Tax Collector, to sell at public auction, in separate lots or parcels, the property hereinafter described, in the manner following: Public notice shall first be given of sych sale by publication for at least three weeks in some newspaper published in the county, or city and county, or if there be no newspaper published therein, then by posting a notice in three couspicuous places in the county, or city and county for the same period, which notices must state specifically the place of, and the day and hour of sale, and shall contain a description of the property to be sold, and shall also embody a copy of this authorization.

The property above referred to and hereby authorized to be sold, is situate, lying, and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, bounded and particularly described as follows, to wit:

In Panamint Mining District, Wyoming mine, lot 38, T 21 S R 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Stewart's Wonder mine, lot 39, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Star mine, lot 31, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Hemlock mine, lot 46, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 18 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Little Chief Mine, lot 47, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Little Chief millsite, lot 47, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 5 acres. Sold to State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Comstock mine, lot 40, T 21 S R 45 E. M. D. M., containing 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Alabama mine, lot 53, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 17 acres. Sold to State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Marvel mine, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., dontaining 16 acres Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Challenge mine, T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., containing 10 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Hudson River mine, containing 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Stewart's Wonder millsite, containing 5 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Challenge M. S., containing 2 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also in Panamint Mining District, Ida mine, containing 19 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Independence mine, containing 18 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Eureka mine, containing 18 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Independence M. S., containing 1 acre. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Wyoming millsite, containing 5 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, Eureka millsite, containing 4 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

Also, in Panamint Mining District, ten-stamp quartz mill, millsite and machinery, store building; office; boarding house, wash house; blacksmith shop and Company's spring and pipe line; 20 acres. Sold to the State July 3, 1895.

That no bid shall be received or accepted at such sale for less than the amount of all the taxes levied upon such property, and all interests, costs, penalties, and expenses up to the date of the sale hereby authorized, together with all such subsequent taxes as may have been levied upon such property, up to the date of the issuance to the State of the deed or deeds here inabove referred to, with all interests, costs, penalties, and other charges thereon added to such subsequent taxes.

That said sale shall be conducted in all respects as by law governing such sales

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Sacramento, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] E. P. COLGAN,
Controller.

By W. W. DOUGLAS, Deputy.

Therefore in pursuance of law, public notice is hereby given that I will, on Wednesday, July 3rd, 1901, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Court House, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo State of California, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in lawful money of the United States, the said property hereinbefore in said authorization described, which authorization is hereby made a part of this notice, to wit: Situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described in said deeds to the State above referred to, as follows, to wit:

Wyoming mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 38 T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$12 44
" " " " " 1895	14 35
" " " " " 1896	11 76
" " " " " 1897	11 52
" " " " " 1898	11 26
" " " " " 1899	8 65
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total...	$73 76

Stewart's Wonder mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 39 T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$12 44
" " " " " 1895	14 35
" " " " " 1896	11 76
" " " " " 1897	11 52
" " " " " 1898	11 26
" " " " " 1899	8 65
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total..	$73 76

Star mine, in Panamint Mining district, lot 31 T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 63
" " " " " 1895	5 22
" " " " " 1896	4 32
" " " " " 1897	4 22
" " " " " 1898	4 13
" " " " " 1899	3 25
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total...	$29 55

Hemlock mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 46 T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 18 acres Sold to State July 3rd 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$12 44
" " " " " 1895	14 35
" " " " " 1896	11 76
" " " " " 1897	11 52
" " " " " 1898	11 27
" " " " " 1899	8 65
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total..	$73 77

Little Chief mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 47 T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd. 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 63
" " " " " 1895	5 22
" " " " " 1896	4 33
" " " " " 1897	4 20
" " " " " 1898	4 13
" " " " " 1899	3 23
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total..	$29 52

Little Chief millsite, in Panamint Mining District, lot 47 T. 21 S R. 45 E. M. D. M., 5 acres. Sold to State July 3rd. 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 69
" " " " " 1895	1 81
" " " " " 1896	1 58
" " " " " 1897	1 50
" " " " " 1898	1 46
" " " " " 1899	1 21
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total ...	$13 03

LEGAL.

Comstock mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 40 T, 21 S. R. 45 E M. D. M., 20 acres. Sold to Stat July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and inscrest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 95
" " " " " 1896	2 48
" " " " " 1897	2 44
" " " " " 1898	2 36
" " " " " 1899	1 89
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total....	$18 57

Alabama mine, in Panamint Mining District, lot 53 T 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 17 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 95
" " " " " 1896	2 50
" " " " " 1897	2 43
" " " " " 1898	2 35
" " " " " 1899	1 88
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total....	$18 56

Marvel mine, in Panamint Mining District, T. 21 S. R. 45 E. M. D. M., 16 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 95
" " " " " 1896	2 51
" " " " " 1897	2 44
" " " " " 1898	2 36
" " " " " 1899	1 89
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total ...	$18 60

Challenge mine, in Panamint Mining District, 10 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$2 67
" " " " " 1895	2 95
" " " " " 1896	2 48
" " " " " 1897	2 44
" " " " " 1898	2 36
" " " " " 1899	1 89
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total....	$18 57

Hudson River mine, in Panamint Mining District, 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 63
" " " " " 1895	5 22
" " " " " 1896	4 33
" " " " " 1897	4 20
" " " " " 1898	4 13
" " " " " 1899	3 23
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total ..	$29 52

Stewart's Wonder millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 5 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 69
" " " " " 1895	1 82
" " " " " 1896	1 59
" " " " " 1897	1 50
" " " " " 1898	1 47
" " " " " 1899	1 21
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total ...	$13 06

Challenge millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 2 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 08
" " " " " 1895	1 12
" " " " " 1896	1 03
" " " " " 1897	98
" " " " " 1898	94
" " " " " 1899	82
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total	$9 75

Ida mine, in Panamint Mining District, 19 acres. Sold to State July 3rd. 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$8 55
" " " " " 1895	9 80
" " " " " 1896	8 06
" " " " " 1897	7 84
" " " " " 1898	7 71
" " " " " 1899	5 95
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total...	$51 69

Independence mine, in Panamint Mining District, 18 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 23
" " " " " 1895	4 75
" " " " " 1896	3 99
" " " " " 1897	3 91
" " " " " 1898	3 77
" " " " " 1899	2 97
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total ...	$27 40

Eureka mine, in Panamint Mining District, 18 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$4 23
" " " " " 1895	4 75
" " " " " 1896	3 99
" " " " " 1897	3 91
" " " " " 1898	3 77
" " " " " 1899	2 96
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total...	$27 57

Independence millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 1 acre. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$ 90
" " " " " 1895	93
" " " " " 1896	82
" " " " " 1897	80
" " " " " 1898	78
" " " " " 1899	69
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total....	$8 70

Wyoming millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 5 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 69
" " " " " 1895	1 84
" " " " " 1896	1 57
" " " " " 1897	1 54
" " " " " 1898	1 45
" " " " " 1899	1 20
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total...	$13 07

Eureka millsite, in Panamint Mining District, 4 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$1 48
" " " " " 1895	1 58
" " " " " 1896	1 37
" " " " " 1897	1 32
" " " " " 1898	1 30
" " " " " 1899	1 08
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total ...	$12 01

Ten-stamp quartz mill, millsite and machinery, store building, office, boarding house, wash house, blacksmith shop, and Company's spring and pipe line, in Panamint Mining District, 20 acres. Sold to State July 3rd, 1895.

Taxes, penalties and interest of 1894	$230 76
" " " " " 1895	222 79
" " " " " 1896	179 38
" " " " " 1897	171 24
" " " " " 1898	168 33
" " " " " 1899	128 36
Advertising, cost of	3 78
Total..	$1104 64

No bids will be received or accepted for said property for less than the amount of all taxes levied upon said property, and all interests costs, penalties, and expenses up to the date of this sale, together with all subsequent taxes that may have been levied upon said property up to the date of issuance to the State of the deed referred to in said Controller's authorization, with all interest, costs, penalties and other charges thereon, added to such subsequent taxes.

Given under my hand at the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, this 7th day of June, 1901.

A. M. GIVEN,
Tax-Collector, Inyo County, California.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24, 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House...	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton.....	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton.....	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill....	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska.....	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver.....	45	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	48	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista.....	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne.....	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston.....	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs....	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville.....	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria.....	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit.....	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen.....	181	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill.....	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek ...	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	256	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence..	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine.....	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 25 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 4 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs..	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:00 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House....	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill .....

THE DEER'S HORNS.

They Present all the Phenomena of Animal and Vegetable Growth.

Why and how is the deer so peculiarly unlike any other of the bovine race, the horn differing so materially from all the horned cattle in its composition, growth, maturity and decline? It presents all the phenomena of animal and vegetable growth. It sprouts from the brain without any prolongation of the frontal bone. It rises and breaks through the sinews and takes root on the bone, growing the same as a vegetable. It is nourished by and secretes albumen upon the surface and disposes of the fibrine the same as an animal.

It is clothed with a skin and hairy coat very different from that on the rest of the body. This covering and hair possess a property unknown in other animal bodies—that of being a styptic to stanch its own blood when wounded. It carries marks of the age on the buck by putting out an extra branch each year, which shows an additional power each year to produce them. And this power does not exist in the female. So this difference is more distinctly marked than in any other class of animals. Again, the horn possesses properties unknown in any other animal matter. It is entirely inodorous, capable of resisting putrefaction and almost impervious to the effects of the atmosphere.

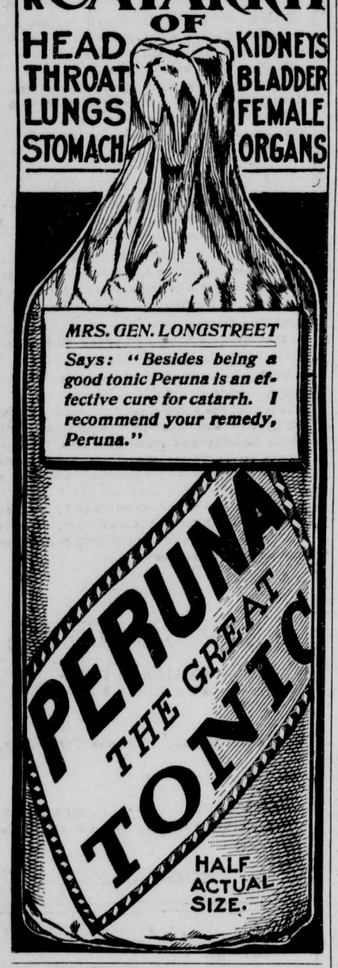
And still water at 300 degrees F. will dissolve these horns readily, even though they are not soluble in alcohol and resist the action of acids and alkalies. It is the only vegeto animal substance that we know of that does not perpetuate itself by procreation.

The male and the female are sustained by the same nutrition and elements, and the male only produces horns. This phenomenon is quite as much of a curiosity as the absence of the horn in the buck after shedding.

A Girl's Good Recipe.

There was a modicum of sense in the response to a request made by a young lady as to what would keep her hands white and soft, "Soak your hands three times daily in dishwater while mother rests on the sofa."—Boston Transcript.

FOR CATARRH OF HEAD THROAT LUNGS STOMACH KIDNEYS BLADDER FEMALE ORGANS



THE BEST POMMEL SLICKER IN THE WORLD

MIND VS. DISEASE

NEW MENTAL, MAGNETIC AND SUGGESTIVE Treatment, now used by best physicians of Europe. You ban be cured at home, though all other treatment has failed. Consultation free. Write fully all particulars of your trouble for free advice. E. Clinton Smith, D. M. S., 334 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

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416 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Successors to E. T. Allen Co.

Guns, Fishing Tackle.

Largest Assortment in the West.
Goods and Prices to Suit Everybody.
Send 4 cts. each for Gun and Fishing Tackle Catalogues.

Consumption Cured.

For the treatment of Consumption and diseases of the throat, call on or write for literature and report of cases
KOCH INSTITUTE,
431½ So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

KODAK AGENCY H. B. Hosmer carries a full line of Photographic Goods. Developing & Printing a Specialty. 538 Market St. SF

SUMMER is BEST TIME to CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption
Our remedy is GUARANTEED; $1.00. P. O. Box 973
H. SMITH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Labor World

Nearly 200 servant girls attended the last meeting of the recently organized Servants' Union of Minneapolis.

A large plant for the manufacture of tin is to be erected in Waynesburg, Pa., at a cost of $250,000. The concern is expected to begin operations August 1 and will employ 350 men.

The Cambria Steel Company, at Johnstown, Pa., is preparing for the employment of 280 skilled mechanics and 1,000 additional men to engage in the manufacture of forgings for street cars.

The depression in the British iron and steel trade, and also in the shipbuilding industries, is very marked. The area of unemployment spreads and the edge of hard times is upon us, writes Thomas Reece from London.

The American Tin Plate Company's Monongahela plant, in Pittsburg, which has been idle since last July, has started in full blast. It is an eight-mill plant, with a capacity of 1,000 to 1,200 boxes, and employs from 500 to 600 men.

The Cigarmakers' International Union has a surplus of almost a third of a million dollars, and the fund is constantly growing. Union labels issued from the headquarters for the year 1900 numbered 22,632,000, an increase over 1899 of more than 4,000,000.

The United States Steel Corporation, the greatest combination of interests in the world, began doing business on April 1, and in the Pittsburg district, the leading iron and steel center of the country, over 50,000 employes in the mills and blast furnaces have new employers.

The Workingmen's Educational Association, of New York, has purchased three lots for $30,000 and are having plans prepared for a five-story brick and stone building, divided into club rooms and offices for union secretaries. A gymnasium and roof garden will also be provided. The estimated cost of the building is $40,000.

Of all the disorganized cities in the United States, so far as the labor movement is concerned, Philadelphia is far in the lead. Outside of the master trades, such as plumbers, painters, printers, machinists, etc, there is hardly a solid union in the city. An organizer of the American Federation of Labor will soon take the Quaker City in hand.

The eight-hour movement of 1897 in Great Britain was not the success the nine-hour movement had been in 1871 and 1872, but this triumph is only delayed. The total amount spent in connection with the 1897 struggle was £650,000—an amount which the Amalgamated Society of Engineers raised in six months, and a drain from which it has rapidly recovered.

The growth of unionism in Erie, Pa., is remarkable—a greater amount of enthusiasm has never been known. Many trades are realizing benefits from their unions, and before long Erie will be one of the best organized cities to be found. The men are making a demand for union goods, and it is having a good effect. Shoe men are ordering a label shoes, caused by an active agitation for the stamp. Union tobacco and clothing are gaining strongly, and Erie is redeeming herself and will not long bear the name of being the poorest paying city in the State.

Ancients Lived in Luxury.

In an article of the North American Review Charles Waldstein, Slade professor of the fine arts in King's College, Cambridge, endeavors to interpret the significance of the results of the excavations recently made in the island of Crete by Messrs. Evans and Hogarth. Nothing, Professor Waldstein thinks, of so striking a nature has been found since the days of Schliemann. The material unearthed in Crete belongs to a period as remote as the fifteenth century before Christ, and it gives the impression of a civilization of a very high order:

"People lived in a developed social organization, in ease and comfort, nay, in luxury. The various handicrafts and arts were practiced with great variety and proficiency; wood, ivory and metals were carved, turned, beaten, soldered and combined in the most skillful manner; architecture and painting and architectural sculpture reached a comparatively very high stage of perfection, a stage higher than we have evidence of for several centuries succeeding this era And now through the most brilliant discovery of Mr. Evans, we learn that they even possessed the art of writing. For he has found written documents in the Hellenic lands at least seven centuries earlier than the first known monuments of historic Greek writing."

Art Treasures from the Deep.

Off Cerigo, the island at the southern end of Greece, divers are bringing up art treasures that were sunk 200 years before Christ. Lucians tells of a ship laden with art spoils that went down on the voyage from Athens to Rome, and it is believed that the wreck has been found now. Besides many bronze statuettes a life-size bronze statue resembling the Hermes of Praxiteles has been brought up. Some of the objects are excellently preserved, but others are corroded.

Ice in Cuba.

"I was out in the rural districts in Cuba," said an American official, "and by some chance we got a chunk of ice sent to us. I told our cook, a raw native, to let us have it at dinner. When the time came there was no ice and I called on Jose for it."

"'Oh, oh,' he cried, holding up his hands in appeal, 'I put it in the pot to boil and it's gone, sir.'"

Energy is not always rewarded. A girl has practiced six hours a day on the piano for seven years, and accomplished nothing beyond making the neighbors hate her.

After a woman has had experience, she knows that a man is just as mean before marriage as after.

First Horse In Central Africa.

In "A White Woman In Central Africa" Miss Caddick gives an interesting account of the first horse which had survived the attacks of the tsetse fly on the journey from Durban to Mlanje. This lucky or luckless animal had an adventure on the way which came near ending its history, if not its life.

The horse was landed safely at Chiromo, but one evening while the party was in camp something frightened it, and it broke away, with the saddle on its back.

The boys followed it in vain and at last gave it up as lost and went on to Mlanje. From there natives were sent out in all directions to search for the lost horse.

It was quite two weeks before the animal was found, tired out, very hungry and still very much frightened. Its saddle was still on, but turned underneath its body.

It was the first horse the natives had seen, and they gazed at it awestruck, not daring to touch it, nor even to go near it. Finally they gave the animal a great heap of native corn, and while it was eating they hastily put a fence around it, which they made very high and strong. They then built a roof to shelter the horse from the sun and sent off for the owner to come quickly.

It was a long time before the poor beast got over the fright and the fatigue and the sore places caused by the saddle, but it did recover at last and became the joy and pride of its owner.

Tougher Than Leather.

In New York the other day a typical street fakir was selling boxes of shoe polish. At the top of his voice he was telling the virtues of the compound. "All you have to do, gents," he said, "is to put it on, and your boots will shine like patent leather. You don't have to rub it, and it will preserve the leather and make it waterproof. It costs but a nickel, a half a dime, one-twentieth of a dollar, and," he concluded, holding out a box toward a rawboned countryman, "here is one man that wants a box, I know."

"Waal, I dunno whether I dew er not," said the countryman. "I rather guess the danged stuff's got acids in it, and it'll rot the leather."

"Sir," answered the fakir, with great solemnity, "you are unduly incredulous. I will demonstrate to you that this polish is so harmless that it might be put into the hands of a teething child. Look, I will eat it."

As he spoke he took a pinch of the grimy looking compound from a box, placed it in his mouth, and, with a look of triumph in his eyes, began to chew it. "Now, sir," he said to the countryman, "are you convinced?"

"Waal, I dunno," said the incredulous one. "Because you eat the stuff it ain't no proof that it won't rot leather. Guess I won't buy none."

Peerage on the Decimal System.

As money is to be the master, would it not be wise to have our peerage established on the decimal system? It would work out in this way. The rank of a man should depend entirely upon his income as returned by him for taxing purposes and would vary with it. Thus one with an income of £150,000 and over would be a duke, £100,000 would be a marquis, £50,000 would be an earl, £25,000 would be a viscount, £10,000 would be a baron, £5,000 would be a baronet, £1,000 would be a knight and £500 would be an esquire. The rest would be the copper classes.

The scheme would be especially serviceable in increasing the amount of the income tax, for of course every self respecting Englishman would return his income at the highest figure which his resource could support. What man so sordid that, having but £500 a year, he would not willingly pay tax on £1,000 so as to enjoy the right of being dubbed a knight? The instinct of self advancement would make each pay on the highest scale, so that the revenue would benefit enormously, and the authorities could rely upon the vast majority of taxpayers overstating rather than understating their incomes.—London Truth.

Capers.

Those curious little appetizers, capers, without which the boiled leg of mutton is incomplete, are cultivated largely in southern France, especially Savoy, but many come to us from the Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Spain, where they grow wild. The vines clamber over the rock is a very beautiful manner, and the berry, which is the seed vessel of the plant, is gathered by the peasantry. Capers are publicly sold in the market places of Balearic towns and shipped to Spanish or French ports for exportation.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS. 25 CTS.

WEARY WOMEN.

Throughout the Land Many Are Slaving Over the Needle and Wearing Themselves Out.

From the Maine Farmer, Augusta.

There are many women all over the land who are earning a living by the use of the needle. Confinement in close rooms and the trying nature of their work often causes them to grow pale and wan and to experience a feeling of constant weariness. This goes on, sometimes, until nature rebels and health breaks down. There is one way and only one way to restore the impaired vitality, and that is to strengthen the worn-out nerves and build up and nourish the impoverished blood. If the blood is kept healthy and rich and the nerves strong, new life and energy will soon be felt. This was the experience of Mrs. Addie R. Holt, a dressmaker, of No. 73 Bridge street, Augusta, Me. She says:

"About five years ago I began to experience a worn-out feeling. Sometimes I would lie in bed for a day or so, but my dressmaking work obliged me to keep up, even when I did not feel able to be about. I suffered from female troubles and last spring I had rheumatism in my left arm and also a pain in my left side in the region of my heart.

"In August a friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I began taking them immediately. I commenced to improve in about two weeks and in three months my weight increased from 121 to 133 pounds. Since taking the pills I have had no return of the pain in my arm nor near my heart.

"I am still taking Pink Pills for Pale People and I am gladly recommending them to all who say that anything ails them."

Signed, ADDIE R. HOLT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of February, 1901.

FREMONT J. C. LITTLE.
[Seal] Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred), by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

KNEW THE NOON HOUR.

A Pair of Horses That Stopped When the Whistles Blew.

A pair of intelligent horses attracted the attention of a large crowd on Nassau street at noon one day last week. They were attached to a heavily loaded ice wagon coming down the steep grade between Cedar street and Maiden lane and were holding back the wagon with a noticeable effort. When they were half way down, the whistles blew for 12 o'clock. Suddenly the horses drew in toward the curb and began to plant their hind feet well forward to stop the wagon.

The driver made no effort to check them, and their hard work at once attracted notice. Pedestrians looked at the horses and then at the driver, who had a broad grin on his face. By hard work the wagon was stopped. The driver sat still and watched his animals. One of them immediately began rubbing his head against the neck of the other and with nods and pushes succeeded in rubbing his bridle off. Then the other horse took his turn at rubbing, and his bridle came off.

Fully 200 persons had watched this, and when it was completed the driver got down from his seat and swung a bag of oats over the nose of each animal. They stood there and ate their midday meal. The driver was patient and proud of his team. He petted them and talked to them and when they were through drove off whistling.

"Talk about the laboring man dropping his shovel at the sound of the noon whistle," said one man—"that beats anything I ever saw. No one hereafter need try to convince me of the intelligence of the horse. That ice wagon team settles it."—New York Sun.

DEPTH OF A RAINFALL.

The Method by Which It Is Accurately Measured.

Probably one question that has puzzled the lay mind is how the depth of a rainfall may be accurately determined. The way it is done is this:

A funnel whose larger aperture represents a surface of 100 square inches is placed in a position where it may catch the direct fall of the rain, with the rim of the funnel extending perhaps an inch or more beyond the platform to which it may be fixed. This is for the purpose of preventing any rain from being washed into the funnel and increasing the true fall. From this funnel the water runs to a tube which bears an exact and carefully determined ratio to the area of the funnel's mouth, say one-tenth.

If, therefore, the tube shows water to the depth of an inch, it is clear that one-tenth of an inch of rain has fallen. The tube is provided with a carefully graduated scale so that the fall may be readily seen. Three inches of rain would show a depth of 30 inches in a tube one-tenth the size of the receiving aperture, and the decimals of an inch could be quickly noted by observing the scale.

If placed on the roof of a building, the apparatus should be kept away from the edges to prevent any peculiar slant of the wind carrying into the funnel a larger proportion of rain than would fall into it under normal conditions. The larger the aperture of the receiving funnel is made the more accurate will be the results obtained.

A curious fact that has been noted in connection with rainfalls is that gauges placed on roofs usually gather less water than those placed on the ground. This is accounted for on the theory that the rain in falling absorbs some of the moisture of the air, and the greater distance it falls the larger will be the bulk of the individual drops.—New York Herald.

A Feast.

An old darky who lives in the thickets across the river came to Memphis one day to get his pension check cashed. After receiving his money, which amounted to $11, the old ex-slave sauntered down Front street to a produce house and bought three crates of cabbages. When they were delivered at the wharf late that afternoon, the old man was there and received them with a mouth watering in anticipation of the good time ahead.

"Whut yer gwine ter do wid dem cabbages?" inquired the negro drayman who delivered them.

"Eat 'em," was the quick response. "I'ze bin free 40 years, and dis is de first time I'ze had de money to buy 'nuff cabbage. I'ze gwine ter eat cabbage till I furgit de way ter my mouf."—Memphis Scimitar.

Exhibits at Buffalo.

There will be exhibits from all over the world, at the Buffalo Exposition, which will prove very interesting to all who may attend, but no more so than the news that the famous remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness and nervousness. To all sufferers from the above complaints a trial is recommended, with the assurance that when honestly used a cure will be affected. It also tones up the entire system.

No man is greater than his environments, for his environments are created by his own supreme will.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills

act gently and promptly on the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. They cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness, stomach disorders, sallow complexion and are the only pills that will also purify and enrich the blood. Sold in 10ct. and 25ct. boxes by all druggists. Every box guaranteed.

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Coffee Not Necessarily Harmful.

At the department of agriculture some thorough tests have been made of samples of coffee to determine the extent and nature of coffee adulterations. The results are entirely reassuring to coffee lovers. The expert in charge finds that while very little pure Java or Mocha berries find their way into the American market, almost if not quite as good flavored beans are had from other tropical places, Porto Rico and Hawaii being mentioned as furnishing good coffee. The adulterants, when used, are for the most part harmless.

The testing chemist further declares that the use of coffee in moderation should not do any injury to adults even if continued a full lifetime, but mentions in detail what moderation means. This is a cupful—only half of it coffee, the rest hot milk—at breakfast, none at noon, and a small cup of black coffee after dinner. On some systems undoubtedly coffee may act as a poison, and such persons, of course, should not drink it. The average grown person in normal health may use it moderately without harm.—Exchange.

The Sicilian woman is generally illiterate and is proud of being so. In native parlance such a one "sees with two eyes only." Those who can read are said to see with four eyes.

Thinking of buying a camera? If so, send for our 1901 catalog containing fully illustrated description of every camera made. Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

A DOUBTING THOMAS.

Had His Falling Hair Stopped, and Dandruff Cured, Without Faith.

H. B. Fletcher, Butte, Mont., Oct. 20, 1899, says: "Like many other people, I have been troubled for years with dandruff, and within the last few months my hair came out so badly that I was compelled to have what I had left clipped very close. A friend recommended Newbro's Herpicide. I confess that I doubted his story; but I gave Herpicide a trial; now my hair is as thick as ever, and entirely free from dandruff." "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." At druggists, $1.00. Herpicide is a delightful hair dressing for regular use.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

For $12.00 we sell one of the finest 4x5 cameras made. Equipped with all improvements. Send for full description. At dealers, or Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

Cocoanut.

The celebrated brand of Pioneer Shredded and Desiccated Cocoanut is daily manufactured from fresh cocoanut just received and arriving by each steamer from Pago Pago and Tahiti. Medals awarded wherever exhibited. By sending for samples and prices you will double your profit. L. G. Sresovich Company, 519-521 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

The Best Shorthand College.

If you wish to succeed as stenographers and book-keepers, follow the advice of all the Official Reporters of S. F., and attend the GALLAGHER-MARSH COLLEGE, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Graduates have no trouble obtaining positions, as none but *incompetent* stenographers are out of employment, and graduates of this College are qualified to fill any amanuensis' position very creditably. Board and lodging can be had for $15 per month. Life scholarship, by month, $10. Send for catalogue.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The next time you call for a drink try Gilt Edge Whiskey, because it is pure. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

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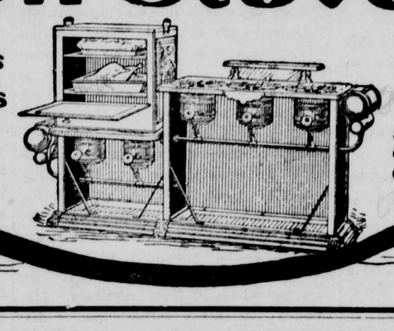
A Match Starts the Meal If You use a WICKLESS BLUE FLAME Oil Stove



No Fuss No Muss

If your dealer does not keep them, write to the nearest agency of STANDARD OIL CO.

For the Family

All ages hail with delight the coming of the most wonderful, meritorious preparation that will lighten the ills of humanity and will do away with the taking of obnoxious, violent purges, inconvenient liquids, and pills that tear your life out. Simply because in CASCARETS Candy Cathartic you will find just what you want, convenient in form, pleasant of taste (just like candy) and of never-failing remedial action. They have found a place in millions of homes, and are the favorite medicine of the whole family, from baby to good old grandpa.

Dont be fooled with substitutes for CASCARETS!

a respite.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I take pleasure in praising your valuable remedy CASCARETS. I and my whole family received relief from the first small box we tried. I certainly recommend CASCARETS for the cures they make and trust they will find a place in every home. Yours for success." PETER WEBB, Jr., Palm Grove Ave., McKeesport, Pa.

Conflicting Emotions.

Mrs. Joy- ...n, run for the physi-

Cascarets

BEST FOR BOWELS AND LIVER.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET

10c. 25c. 50c.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.
DRUGGISTS

GUARANTEED TO CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS today, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 441

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith, and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Addr: STERLING REMEDY CO., New York or Chicago.

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1901.

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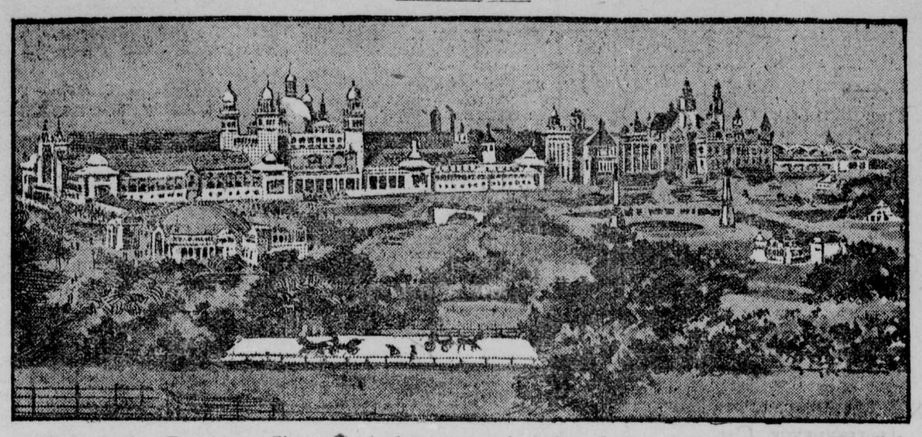
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT GLASGOW, SCOTLAND



The International Exposition at Glasgow, Scotland, recently opened, is built on the finest site in the city, in the West End Park. The grounds and buildings cover 100 acres. Just under the buildings is the River Kelvin, and beyond are the steep banks of the river dotted with white pavilions. On the top of the banks, throned above the whole city, is the university. Towards the right are the terraces which mark the sky line, green ramparts on which are built some of the mansions where the wealthier residents of the city have their homes.

The buildings are divided into three parts, the industrial hall, the art gallery, and the machinery hall. Apart from Great Britain and Ireland, Russia is the largest exhibiter, and its buildings form one of the most striking features of the exhibition. Next in importance to the Russian is the French section, occupied by 400 exhibitors. Canada is the greatest exhibiter among the British colonies. The United States is not officially represented, but American manufacturers are represented, particularly in the machinery section.

THE LOST GARDEN.

"Somewhere in the distant Southland
Blooms a garden—lost to me—
Warm with poppies burning fragrant,
Drowsy fires I may not see.

"Subtle shadows flit and beckon
Down dim pathways bound with yew,
Where a white wraith wanders lonely
'Twixt the darkness and the dew.

"In the ruined walls that echoed
Once to happy-hearted moods,
Now the stealthy, lightfoot lizards
Unmolested rear their broods.

"And beneath the oleanders,
No clear voice sings, as of old;
But the fleet caressing sunbeams
Whisper secrets to their mold.

"Though I follow as the southwind
Fares his way through wood and plain,
Though I question hill and valley,
I shall never find again

"My lost garden—where lie buried
Joys that swift the glad hours sped;
Only one could bid me enter;
Only Love—and Love is dead!"
—Ainslee's.

A Baby's Shoe

THE ladies of St. Mark's were holding a rummage sale. Beautiful women, high bred and dainty, stood behind the counters and handled wares with the deftness of their more humble sisters. The accumulation of cast-off articles, which clutter the attics of every household, was spread upon the counters and shelves. Crowds of people, from the lowest to the highest grade of society, thronged

"HOME, JOHN," CRIED NED.

the store, elbowing each other rudely. At the further end of the long store was a table piled high with children's clothing of every description. "Your choice for 25 cents!" was the motto upon the card, hung conspicuously above the table. Almost hidden beneath the pile was a little heap of baby shoes and stockings, and among them a tiny pair of blue shoes. They were a bit faded and worn, with faint creases at heel and toe, where the chubby foot had pressed its weight against mother's knee. The soft, white hand of the saleslady seemed to linger caressingly upon this particular pair, as she sorted over the clothing for each new customer.

There were round-faced Irish mothers, with their frowsy-headed offsprings clinging to their skirts; yellow-haired Swedes, whose wondering blue eyes took in every detail of the crowded table, and dark-browed Italian women carrying their babies within shawls that were their only covering. Bernice Colby served them all graciously and sweetly, yet, as each turned away, her eye glanced with half relief at the tiny blue shoes, still unclaimed.

"How foolish I am!" she whispered to herself. "Why cannot I give them up?"

With a sudden impulse she held them out as a broad-faced Irish woman, with a child in her arms, stood beside the table.

"Och! Mem, but them's foine, indade," said the woman, with a gay laugh. "But Jamey's fut ne'er'd squeeze into the loikes o' them."

A scarlet wave swept Bernice's cheek as she dropped the little shoes and hastily sought among the clothing for something more suitable for the sturdy "Jamey." Far back in the store, partly hidden by the crowd, a man stood, watching Bernice's table. It was a dark, handsome face, yet showing the marks of dissipation. As he witnessed the little scene a sneer curled his lips.

"Heartless and cold! Willing to sell her dead baby's shoes," he muttered.

Hastily pushing forward, the man approached the table. His upturned coat collar and the soft felt hat, pulled down over his brows, nearly concealed his face, yet as he brushed past the eyes of the two met. For a second the woman's heart semed to stand still within her bosom, as she recognized the man's face; then he passed by and was gone.

That night, as Bernice was being driven to her own luxurious home, she leaned back amidst the soft cushions with a weary sigh. Not because of the unusual exertions of the day was she spent and weary, but the sight of that dark, gloomy face, that for five years she had longed, yet dreaded, to see, had completely unnerved her. With the past thus opened, the waves of memory submerged her. Five years before Bernice Colby had been a happy wife and mother. Then the dark angel had snatched from her arms their precious burden. Selfishly yielding to the grief that overwhelmed her, she had neglected her wifely duties until her husband had sought more cheerful company and consolation in the wine cup. Suddenly awakened to his intemperate habits, repugnance and disgust for the time, swept love from her heart, and heedless of his repentance and remorse, she drove him from her with stinging words of bitter scorn.

She sent him from her to do battle alone with that dreadful demon that lies in wait for the souls of the weak and the unwary. Upheld by the praise of false friends, she deemed herself wise in thrusting from her so vile a thing, yet in the long and lonely years that followed the voice of conscience spoke loudly in her ear. It said that she herself was, in a measure, responsible for her husband's downfall. That, had she been stronger, braver, her love and faith, her prayers and purity of living would have saved him. Alas! She had not stood the test! And so, though lacking naught that riches can buy, Bernice Colby was a childless mother and a wife in name only.

The rummage sale was still in progress, and the next day Bernice stood behind her table, smiling and gracious, though her bright face hid an aching heart. In turning over the garments upon her table, she missed one of the tiny blue shoes, and with a faint smile she took its mate and thrust it quickly within the bosom of her dress.

As the day sped onward, a heavy storm arose, the most severe of the season. A whirlwind of snowflakes blinded her eyes as she left the store, and hid from her view her own carriage, as it stood among the long line of waiting coaches.

Turning in the wrong direction, she stumbled into the arms of a man standing upon the curbstone. Starting back she glanced up into his face, and their eyes met.

"Ned!"

"Bernice!" they both exclaimed in a breath. "Let me see you to your carriage?" said the man, and without a word Bernice placed her hand within his arm. With the touch of those light fingers, Ned Colby's heart throbbed with the love of other days, and words of tenderness trembled upon his lips. Placing her within the carriage, he was about to turn away, yet her hand still clung to his arm, as she said earnestly:

"Oh, Ned! are you not coming too?"

"May I, Bernice?" questioned he, eagerly.

"Come!" answered his wife, drawing him in beside her with both hands.

"Home, John," cried Ned to the wondering coachman, and the door closed upon them.

Tears dimmed the old servant's eyes at the sound of that ringing voice.

"Thank God! it's the master!" he muttered, as he gathered up his lines.

"Bernice, like the prodigal son, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight and am no more worthy——"

"Hush, Ned!" whispered Bernice, covering his lips with her hand; "I have done wrong, too. Let us forget the past and begin our lives anew."

As she leaned towards him there fell from the folds of her dress a tiny blue shoe. Holding it up, Bernice whispered softly:

"The baby's shoe."

Thrusting his hand into his coat pocket, Ned drew out its mate, and crushing them both together in the little hand that held them, he bent and kissed his wife tenderly.

"Our baby's shoe!" said he with a smile.—Philadelphia Item.

HE CONGRATULATED HIM,

And Gave the Best of Reasons for the Felicitation.

They met in front of the Read House. One was fat and black, with a wonderful expanse of mouth and a voice like a couple of foghorns. The other was black and lean and wizened.

Said the fat black to the lean black: "Why doan ye 'gratulate me, Brudder Johnsing?"

"What fer I 'gratulate you?" said Brudder Johnsing.

"What fer you 'gratulate me? Why, man, kase I done mar'd de Widder Jeff's'n."

"You is—you dun mar'd de Widder Jeff'son?' squeaked out the lean one.

"I sho' is done mar'd dat lady," said the fat one with an air of great satisfaction.

"Den I does 'gratulate yer, wif my whole heart. I sho' does."

The two separated, when the lean one turned to a knot of white gentlemen who had been interested and amused auditors of the conversation, and remarked:

"Yes, I 'gratulate him! Haw! haw! haw!—he! he! I sho' does. He's de wus en'my I has, an' I cert'inly 'gratulates. Why, boss," he said confidentially, singling out one of the spectators, "I wus mar'd to dat 'oman fer a year myself. Yas, I sho' do 'gratulate dat man," and he moved off toward Market street chuckling and muttering to himself.—Chattanooga News.

American Fruit-Growing.

The United States leads all other nations in the matter of fruit growing. Strawberries were valued at $80,000,000 last year, and grapes at $100,000,000.

WHOLE COUNTRY SPECULATION MAD.
MANIA EXTENDS FROM COAST TO COAST.

The country seems to have gone speculation mad. Never before in America's history has this mania been so paramount as in the past few months. From coast to coast, men and women, young and old, ignorant and wise, seem to have been swept along on the great wave of desire to gain a fortune by the rising or falling of stock and grain. Not alone is the epidemic an affair of the Stock Exchange of New York. Not a village exists along the great railroads of the West which has not men among its residents who take a "turn" at the market in the cities near to them. In every hamlet, no matter how unpretentious as to population, the market prices of corn and grain are closely watched and over the wires comes ticking along the request to buy or sell, according to what is considered the more fortunate side to be on.

THE SPECULATOR FACE.

Never in the history of the land has the speculative fever been so madly general. It seems to matter little to the men from one end of the country to the other whether they take a plunge in wheat or corn, stock or bond, so long as they are in with the maddened crowd to make a fortune in a short space of time. Here, as in the closer combinations, thousands and tens of thousands are endeavoring to add a little to their gain, perhaps made by hard labor. So general from ocean to ocean has been this speculation that the government has found it necessary to sound a warning.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

SPREADING RAPIDLY OVER THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

One Million Members in America—The Boston Society Has the Largest Congregation in the World—Has 20,000 Members.

The spokesmen of some of the leading denominations have been attacking Christian Science, and they have not minced matters in dealing with it. Dr. Parkhurst for the Presbyterians, Dr. James M. Buckley for the Methodists, Rev. Dr. Alfred G. Lawson for the Baptists, and Rev. Dr. David G. Burrell for the Reformed, have by a vigorous assault upon the new faith made plain the line of action which these powerful bodies will pursue in the attempt to crush it out of existence. These gentlemen declare that their respective churches have not suffered in membership by the introduction of the propaganda, but assert that its rapid growth has come from that great body not affiliated with any of the churches. Dr. Lawson says Christian Science is bound to bring a sad harvest of corruption. Rev. Mr. Buckley thinks it ridiculous and indecent and that it should be spurned by respectable people everywhere. Dr. Parkhurst charges it with being the greatest delusion of the age in that its followers are the biggest dupes of its wickedness. Dr. Burrell says he regards it as a dangerous delusion. So far from being a form of Christianity, it is, in his judgment, blasphemy against God the Father, in denying his personality; against God, the Son, in denying his divinity and the reality of his atonement for sin, and against the Holy Ghost, in asserting that Christian Science itself is the Spirit of God. There are undoubtedly Christian people in the circle of the Christian Scientists, but they labor, he says, under a delusion of the most dangerous sort, and as to their leaders, they are deliberate enemies of true religion and wilful deceivers of those who follow them.

MRS. MARY BAKER G. EDDY.
Who founded Christian Science in 1866 and who claims that that religion, with 1,000,000 adherents to-day, will be the dominant one of the world in fifty years.

Its Wonderful Growth.

The growth of Christian Science has been marvelous, the more because its followers have been drawn from the rich and comfortable classes. It was founded by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy in Boston in 1866, but it did not begin to attract general attention until 1890 and the beginning of the erection of the splendid temples found in the large cities was undertaken within the past five years. In New York City alone there are three churches completed or on the way to it—the aggregate value of which is $1,500,000. The First Church cost $670,000 and the Second $550,000. Both are paid for. In addition there are six more societies in Greater New York. In Boston, the mother church, built at a cost of $500,000 and dedicated in 1894, has the greatest number of members of any church in the world—15,500, of whom 4,000 were added last year. Chicago has three handsome churches erected within four years. Tennesseeans take to it strongly, especially in Memphis, where two flourishing churches have been established within two years with 1,500 followers. Philadelphia has four churches and 1,000 believers. Buffalo is a stronghold of the cult and Denver is preparing a temple to cost $250,000 to further its principles. Boston, however, is the leader in winning followers. From 26 members in 1889 the church there has now a membership of more than 20,000. Altogether in America the Scientists have 623 church societies, with a membership of 1,000,000, and with churches to the value of $12,000,000.

Abroad the cult is taking wonderfully, especially in Great Britain. London has a flourishing church, as have Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Leamington. Among the English converts enumerated are the Earl of Dunmore and the Earl of Tankerville, Mrs. Henry Montague Butler, wife of the master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mrs. Charles Smith, wife of the head master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. It is said that King Edward, while in no way wavering in his allegiance to Anglicism, is well disposed toward Christian Science.

The churches, or temples, are open every day, and in some of their features and appointments are suggestive of club houses rather than places of worship. This has done much to popularize the institution, especially in large cities, and to wean away members of other Christian denominations.

RESTAURANT ROMANCE,

With Tears Along the Edges and Smiles at the End.

She entered the lunchroom on Michigan avenue so softly she was almost unnoticed. She gave the impression of one alone in the world, and, from her absent, dreamy look, appeared to dwell with the memory of a past. At a glance one would say that the pure country air had blessed her earlier years, had imparted the soft bloom to her cheeks, now losing its freshness. Her dress, plain, but scrupulously clean, told the story of a struggle to appear respectable. But native beauty which gives a charm where all else fails aided her here, for her features would have delighted an artist. And her beauty was heightened by the pathos of the expression. She walked to a table in a corner where none other sat, and presently a waiter brought her a cup of coffee. She took from an inside pocket of her coat a small paper parcel and unwrapped a couple of thin butter sandwiches. Then, leaning her elbow on the table, she bowed her head and prayed. She dallied over her meal like one who has no appetite, gazing before her as if some scene enthralled her. Spirit and body seemed wide apart.

She had come to this lunch room for months, it was said, arriving always about the same time, after the rush of the noon hour. She had finished her frugal meal, and as she turned to go a dapper young man entered and stared at her in amazement. She staggered, and all color left her face. The young man seemed too surprised to control his emotions. She timidly put out an inviting hand, but he, sphinx-like, was transfixed to the spot. Her head sank, and she moved toward the door intending to pass him. At the same moment an Italian stopped with his piano in the street, and began winding off Mendelssohn's wedding march. The young woman stood erect, and as she raised her hands to her head her eyes wandered wildly. An involuntary smile flitted across her face, then her eyes closed with a painful expression, and tears began to flow.

'Oh, Bert," she cried in agony, "that mocking music," and would have fallen, but the young man was instantly at her side, and caught her in his arms, where he held her while she wept without restraint.

"Come, my darling," he said tenderly, "and we will begin all over again. God knows I love you."

Then he led her away.—Detroit Free Press.

Air Ship Is Promising.

Mechanics have not yet despaired of constructing a ship that will navigate the air, but are constantly at work developing new ideas or improving upon old ones. A new type of such craft has been tried with some success at the Crystal palace, London, the design being the invention of Auguste Gaudron and Cecil Barth.

The contrivance is rather an air ship than a flying machine proper, from the fact that it depends for its support upon a cigar-shaped balloon seventeen feet in length by three feet in diameter, holding about 100 cubic feet of hydrogen. The ideal flying machine, of course, is to support itself by mechanical power apart from any balloon. Beneath the balloon in question are fixed platforms, certain of these containing a motor and fan to supply the propulsive power, the center platform being reserved for the aeronaut who there controls the steering gear. During the trial the machine behaved very satisfactorily, ascending and descending at any given angle and answering readily to the rudder. On a windless day the inventors hope to attain a speed of thirty miles an hour and have in contemplation a machine to accommodate five people. The balloon of such an apparatus would have to be 100 feet long and thirty feet in diameter and would require four motors, each of ten horse power. The balloon would be made for safety's sake in compartments and would require 120,000 cubic feet of hydrogen to inflate it.

Mustache Fad in England.

A humorous result of Emperor William's recent visit to England is evident in the mustaches of the inhabitants of the west end of London. That upward and outward twist so associated with the Kaiser's mustache has been extensively adopted, especially by those having pretensions to military appearance. Interviews with west-end barbers reveal the trouble they are encountering in transforming lifelong droops into upward curls.

The Pope's Pens.

The Pope does his private writing with a gold pen, but his pontifical signature is always given with a white-feathered quill which is believed to come from the wing of a dove, although persons who have seen it say it must have come from a larger bird. The same quill has been in use for more than forty years. It serves only for important signatures, and is kept in an ivory case.

"Alps on Alps Arise."

First Poet—I've read that it took Gray seven years to write his "Elegy."

Second Poet—Yes. Say, wouldn't it been a shock to him if, when he had finally got it written, he had sold it to a magazine, and then found out that they paid on publication?—Brooklyn Life.

Cogent Reasoning.

Lena—I didn't think you would let a man kiss you on such short acquaintance.

Maude—Well, he thoroughly convinced me that it was all my own fault that I hadn't met him sooner.—Smart Set.

A Severe Critic.

She (turning from the piano)—There, how do you like that refrain?

He—Splendid—and the more you refrain the better I like it.

About all a boy is good for until he is fifteen is to run errands, and eat up the last piece of pie.

CURING FISH AT GLOUCESTER

Much Depends Upon How Old Sol Does Its Work.

Probably no where on earth is the sun kept more constantly down to more grinding daily toil for the benefit of mankind, for which he was created, than in Gloucester. Through the whole year, on every pleasant day, he is drying fish on the flakes. There is nothing which takes more skill in the business than this curing of the fish. Winter and summer, without thermometer or any definite appliances, the curer must watch and anticipate the mad jumps of our New England weather, and provide against them. No cook can watch an oven so closely as this man. He is a chef with 50,000 pounds of meat to watch, and a slip of a quarter of an hour may mean a thousand dollars' loss.

The chief dangers are cooking or burning in the summer and freezing in the winter. To provide against the first, the fish flakes are protected all the summer through with white canvas awnings to protect them from the heat of the sun. Even with these it is impossible to put the fish out on very hot days. When the fish are burned it can be told by merely feeling of the backs of the fish underneath; they have become cooked and sticky with the heat. This means that the meat of the fish will flake off when they are being skinned, and will not hold together in the various proocesses of preparing.

Frezing the fish often occurs in the winter, if the days are too cold, and the trouble from this is that they will seem to be dry, when in reality they are frozen, and will be found to be moist when put into the storeroom. When the fish is really cured the expert can tell it from its appearance, principally from the small crystals of salt on its surface. It must be dried just right, and it is often necessary to hurry it off the flakes to get it in the shed in time. For the United States trade a fish which is somewhat moist is prepared. For the old West Indies trade it is necessary to have the fish hard and dry for preservation in the tropics.—East Gloucester (Mass.) Correspondence Boston Transcript.

MARCONI TO WED.

Italian Inventor Betrothed to Miss Holman of Indianapolis.

Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, is engaged to marry a charming American girl. The Italian inventor, on his next visit to this country will wed Miss Josephine Bowen Holman of Indianapolis. She is a daughter of the late Justice J. A. Holman of the Indiana Supreme Court, and

MISS HOLMAN.

the Judge was a cousin of Congressman Jephtha Holman, the famous "watchdog of the Treasury."

Miss Holman is of medium height, 22 years old, with blue eyes, hair of light auburn and a fair complexion. She dresses quietly, and in the best of taste. She is well educated and musical. She would not say when the wedding will be, but the family think it will occur in the early fall. The bride will then go to England to live, a move which she looks forward to as somewhat in the light of an ordeal, for she is perfectly satisfied with the United States.

In Time of Peace.

"No sailor worth keeping will desert in time of war," says an old naval commander. "But in times of peace, when everything appears to be going along as though it were greased, desertions will begin from no apparent cause and will suddenly become epidemic. Away they'll go, and it's two to one that in a little while they will be hunting around to see if they can't get back into the service without having to suffer punishment. If you were to sail a ship for heaven, and stopped on the way for coal, half the crew would desert."

Her Hair.

She—They say that women never tell of any defects they may possess.

He—But there are exceptions. Miss Eggletop very frankly told me to-day that her hair comes out dreadfully, and that it is a great nuisance to her.

She—And you never guessed that Miss Eggletop's head is as bald as a billiard ball! Oh, you goosie! You'll believe me after this.—Boston Transcript.

Size of Molecules.

Lord Kelvin estimates the diameter of the molecule of a gas to be not more than one five-hundred-millionth of a centimeter. If a drop of water were to be magnified to the size of the earth and its molecules were magnified proportionately, the size of each molecule, according to the same authority, would be between that of a duckshot and that of a cricket ball.

May Be Overlooked.

"The baby looks just like his father."

"You won't mind that if he's otherwise all right, will you?"

JOLLY JOKER.

"You say you have spent hours on a single line?" "Yes; and sometimes days." "Then you're a poet?" "No; I'm an angler."—Exchange.

Perhaps some contrast does us good,
And makes existence snappy.
If no one had the blues, how could
We tell when we were happy?
—Washington Star.

They were discussing their marital experiences. "When I was married," said the old lady, "I was so unspeakably happy that I almost cried myself to death."

School friends meet in the French capital. "Why, what are you doing in Paris?" "Spending my honeymoon." "And where's your husband?" "He's in New York."

"So old Dingus' fever is gone?" repeated the old physician pleasantly to the young assistant who was attending him. "Yes, it's gone, but it's taken Dingus with it."

Game to the very end: An old lady, being told that a certain lawyer "was lying at the point of death," exclaimed: "My gracious! Won't even death stop that man's lying?"—Tit-Bits.

"A Chicago ex-groceryman was lately arrested for sandbagging." "That's nothing wonderful." "But when his sandbag was examined it was filled with the sugar he used to sell."

"I understand that Frailman has come to the conclusion to contest his wife's will." "Well, what is there courageous about that? She's dead, isn't she?"—Richmond Dispatch.

"I've just found out how J. Pierpont Morgan must have proposed to his wife." "How?" "He probably said, 'Darling, will you put yourself in my trust?' "—Chicago Herald-Record.

Another triumph: "How did your charity ball turn out?" "Oh, it was a splendid success. Our expenses were only $227, and we had $4.33 left over for charity."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The better half: "I believe that the great body of American people are gentlemen," says President Hadley. Our experience has been that fully half of them are ladies.—Boston Transcript.

We All Have It.—Towne—He's quick enough to expose the faults of others, but he will never willingly lay bare his own. Browne—No. I suppose that's what you might call faults' modesty.—Philadelphia Press.

Young Dr. Smith—A patient got very angry the other day because I advised him to take a Turkish bath. Mrs. Dr. Smith—I don't see why anybody should get mad about that. Young Dr. Smith—Well, this fellow was a Greek.—Judge.

Admiration: "I hov the grettest admiration fur the man behind the gun," said Mr. Dolan. "Mebbe you're right," answered Mr. Rafferty; "but it always seemed ty me it's the felly in front of it that's takin' the chances."—Washington Star.

Small loss: "Oh, sir, please, I have swallowed a pin!" exclaimed a servant-girl, running into her employer's study. "Never mind Mary," he replied, deep in study—"never mind; here's another," drawing one from his pin-cushion.—Chicago Journal.

"I suppose you San Franciscans think you have the greatest climate in the country?" said the tourist. "No," answered the man who was suffering from a cold; "we don't claim the greatest in that line. But we do claim the largest variety."—Ex.

"Well, good-night," said Mr. Borem, finally breaking away; "I've had a most enjoyable evening. Er—by the way, I expect to pass your house to-morrow evening, and I thought I might——" "I'll be delighted," said he, quickly; "good-night."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Johnsing—I jes' met Mrs. Yallerby, an' she tole me her daughter done eloped wif a gemman in de iron business. Mrs. Jackson—Well, I declar'! Sech airs! Who am de gemman? Mrs. Johnsing—He's de Chinese launderman 'roun de cohner.—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Bingo—You are perfectly welcome to another piece of cake, Willie, but I am afraid it will make you sick. Your mother told me particularly to give you but one piece. Willie Slimson—That's all very well, but I don't know where the pantry is here.—Leslie's Weekly.

Savagery: "And do these Indian girls never evince a tendency to relapse into their former savagery?" Tears sprang to the eyes of the mission worker. "Ah, yes!" sighed she; "only last evening they set the table without putting doylies under the finger-bowls."—Detroit Journal.

Hitting His Pa.—Wicked Willie—Paw, I wuz good yesterday and went to Sunday school, when Tommy wanted me to go to Sohmer Park and see the monkey in a cage. Ain't you goin' to give me somethin' fer it? Paw—No, my son; you should be good because it is right to be good. Wicked Willie—Ah, gwon; didn't you tell me the last time you licked me that you didn't want your little boy to grow up good fer nothin'?—Montreal Star.

A Scottism minister who was indefatigable in looking up his folk one day called upon a parishioner. "Richard," he said, "I hae na seen ye at the kirk for some time, and wad like to know the reason." "Weel, sir," answered Richard, "I hae three decided objections to goin'. Firstly, I dinna believe in being whaur ye does a' the talkin'; secondly, I dinna believe in sl' muckle singin'; an' thirdly, an' in conclusion, 'twas there I got my wife."—Albany Argus.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JULY 5.....1901

A special dispatch to the San Francisco Call from Salt Lake, June 29, says: In an interview this afternoon Senator Clark declared most emphatically that the road connecting Los Angeles and Salt Lake would be built. Everything relating to financial affairs, he said, had been accepted, contracts had been let for a great deal of engineering work and considerable equipment ordered. Definite and final plans will be decided on at the meeting, after which the work of construction will be actively commenced and pushed through to completion. As to the Uvada contest pending in the Federal Court at Carson City, the Senator said he hoped for a favorable decision, but should it be against the San Pedro Company it would not make a particle of difference in the general plans.

The meeting of congressional representatives and irrigation engineers at Cheyenne last week, to agree upon lines along which irrigation propositions should be urged at Washington, resulted in a considerable discussion and a call for a later meeting to be held in Washington just before the meeting of Congress. A bill was proposed to provide for the settlement of the arid lands by using the money derived from the public lands, in the expenditure of which each State should own its own reservoirs and sell them to the settlers using the water. The money from such sales is to be used in the building of new reservoirs, etc. Thus the public lands are expected to provide for their own reclamation and irrigation.

From New York to Texas the people are sweltering, suffering, dying from the excessive heat of the weather. We in California, with a dry and vitalizing atmosphere, bask in generous sunshine, fearing no humid heat, no prostrating sultryness, no enervating and gasping breath or torrid weather. Thank heaven for the heritage that is ours, which is not to say that we do not have some warm weather, some heated terms, but never anything like that reported from the East, where a humid atmosphere, heated to the point of non-endurance, saps the vigor of the strongest, paralyzes labor, brings business to a standstill and fills the receiving hospital with unhappy victims. Blessed are we in the land of our inheritance.—Record.

The San Bernardino Sun reports the discovery of large deposits of nitre, northeast of Barstow, on the south side of the Slate Range and east of Borax Lake. The Sun says: "It is one vast nitre bed, and it is claimed will rival the nitrate fields of Peru and Bolivia in the near future, and as the beds are practically inexhaustible, that part of this county where the saltpeter deposits are situated is bound to open up rapidly." The "discovery" referred to was made just about ten years ago. The opening up has, therefore, not been very rapid and is not likely to be until it may be tapped by a railroad. About four sections of the beds are situate in Inyo, while something like 10,000 acres lie in San Bernardino territory.

The amazing pace of scientific research is indicated by two recent discoveries. One is the utility of the earth for telephonic transmission, and the other is the liquification of hydrogen gas on a commercial scale. The first discovery is due to a young American electrical engineer, and the second to Professor Dewar, the distinguished English scientist. The use of the earth as a telephonic conductor was probably suggested by wireless telegraphy through the air. The reduction of hydrogen to a liquid form is the latest achievement of Professor Dewar in discoveries beginning with liquid air.

The new endless cable friction gear cars which deliver ore to the 100-stamp mill are now in operation and work beautifully. The cars, two of them coupled together and holding two tons each, are worked by two men and make the trip easily, loading, traveling, unloading and returning in one and one-half minutes. It requires two men, one to go with the cars, the other to work the machinery. —Randsburg Miner.

Anent the rumors of army frauds at San Francisco General Shafter is quoted as saying that there has not been much fraud. A story is told of a fellow who hailed Noah's ark from the top of a tree, and when Noah ignored the call, he said: "Go to thunder; it is not going to be much of a shower after all!"

It is proposed to illuminate the Yosemite falls, 2000 feet in heiget, by the use of twenty arc lights, in connection with means for producing color effects. Some of the roads are also to be lighted with electricity.

The modern long-range military rifle, it is asserted by a physician who has served in the army, will tend to develop near-sighted soldiers. The strain upon the eyes in trying to distinguish an object a good mile away is too great.

Does the Constitution follow the flag, or does the flagstitution follow the const, or does the constiftion follow the gag? —Hawthorne Bulletin.

Haiwaii will join New Mexico and Arizona in seeking statehood at the hands of Congress next winter.

Kern County gains $5,000,000 property valuation on account of oil development.

His Handy Valise.

An old friend of the late ex-Governor Oglesby tells a reminiscence of a valise. He was traveling through the state and met the governor on the train.

When they were seated, the governor drew out a valise that had a peculiar and handy way of being opened from the top. It was made of strong leather and had tags pasted all over it.

"I carried this valise through the Holy Land," said the governor. "I think a great deal of it."

"I suppose it brings up some pleasant memories," suggested the other traveler.

"More than that," was the reply, and the keen eyes of the governor twinkled as he reached down and touched a button and the valise opened immediately, but cautiously, at the top. It opened wide enough to admit a hand and to permit it to withdraw with a black bottle in its clutch.

"This is a great valise. I can get a bottle out of it, and nobody ever sees me."

When the residence of ex-Governor Oglesby burned, all of his private papers of every sort and all of his war trophies were destroyed. A short time after he met this same peripatetic friend.

"It was a great loss you sustained, governor," he said.

"Yes, all my papers are gone. Sorry to lose them, too, and then my swords are gone too. I was sorry to lose them, and I know you'll be grieved to hear it—that valise was burned up. Yes, it's gone. Bob Ingersoll gave me that valise, and I did hate to lose it, it was so handy."—Chicago Tribune.

Clever Enough to Vote.

A keen witted fellow, despite his general ignorance, was brought down to the courthouse to receive the rights of citizenship.

"Name the capital of the nation," said the judge.

The applicant scratched his head.

"I can't just place it, judge," he said, "but you name over a few of the towns and I'll tell you when you strike it."

"Is it Chicago?" queried the judge.

"No."

"Is it St. Louis?"

"No."

"Is it Arizona?"

"No."

"Is it Washington?"

The candidate looked puzzled. He hesitated.

"Say, judge," he slowly replied, "if thet ain't the place it's a close shot!"

He got his papers.

Another candidate was brought in by a well known local politician.

"Let me see what you know about geography," said the judge. "Supposing you and Mr. Blank walked straight down to the lake and started across it, going due north, where would you land?"

"On the bottom," said the candidate promptly.

He got his papers too.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Where Soldiers Must Swim.

In the Dutch army a man must be able to swim as well as to fight. Moreover, if he is in the cavalry he must have a horse which will take a river as easily as a hunter takes a fence.

Swimming maneuvers are part of the regular drill there. Collapsible canvas boats, manned by a few oarsmen, lead the horses, so that they do not attempt to land on stone quays and other difficult points. The men swim across with their horses and on them. They do it in swimming costume and in all the accouterments of war.

There are few nautical emergencies for which the Dutch army is not prepared. Some of the officers have even reached a degree of proficiency that not only their horses and kit cross the river with them, but their pet dogs sit upon their shoulders and are borne over almost without getting wet.—Stray Stories.

Trying It on a Dog.

The sultan of Turkey is most inquisitive as to what is said and written about him abroad. Every day translations are laid before him from the newspapers of the world, and these are all closely perused. His majesty, by the way, is a bad hand at suffering.

At one time he wanted to have an aching tooth removed and dared not. Eight slaves had molars drawn out in his presence that he might have an opportunity of judging the extent of suffering entailed, and finally the sultan decided that he would rather bear the pain than undergo such an ordeal.

Cleaning the Chimney.

An easy way to clean a chimney of soot has been discovered by a Maine man. Instead of going to the top of the chimney and probing with rods, he begins at the bottom. There an opening is made, and he fires upward a revolver charged with a blank cartridge. The concussion, it is said, will clean out the soot. He also claims that the burning of a piece of zinc in a stove will clear the stove and its funnel of soot.

Too Honest to Ever Grow Rich.

Emerson keeps a grocery store on Grand avenue, opposite the limekilns, west of Western avenue. As all his customers are either Greeks or Italians, he keeps a stock on hand somewhat different from other grocers.

One day a drummer strayed into the store. Emerson was waiting on an Italian woman, while her 4-year-old son was stealing sugar out of a barrel.

Eggs were 18 cents a dozen. The woman wanted only one egg. The solitary prospective chicken was wrapped up.

"Two cents, please," said Emerson. She paid and received a small slip of yellow paper.

"What was that slip you gave her?" asked the drummer, after she left.

"H'm, you see, eggs are 18 cents a dozen. That makes 1½ cents for each egg. The woman would not pay a half cent too much, and, as I did not want to sell the egg for 1 cent, she paid 2 cents and I gave her the slip good for one-half cent. Thus she will get the next egg for 1 cent if she brings the slip."—Chicago Journal.

But He Realizes It Now.

Mrs. Benham—Many a true word is spoken in jest.

Mr. Benham—That's so. I little dreamed when I said, 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow,' that you would take every cent I had.—Twinkles.

THE LISTENER.

The late George Muller, the philanthropist, of Bristol, England, left an estate valued at $800.

Obadiah Sands of Chicago is known as the "butter king." He owns 80 creameries and controls as many more.

Colonel Tom Ochiltree, so long a familiar figure in the corridors and bar of the Hotel Waldorf, in New York, has gone to Europe for his health.

Of the ten soldier presidents of the United States whose services in that office cover practically 40 years of the existence of the republic William McKinley is the first to call the nation to arms.

Lord Waldegrave, captain of that ancient corps known as "Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard," has been transformed into one of the wealthiest peers in the kingdom by the death of Lord Carlingford. He is very popular.

Captain Charles Weaver of an Arkansas company wears a sword that was first carried by his great-great-grandfather in the Revolutionary war, again by his great-grandfather in the war of 1812 and next by his uncle in the rebellion.

M. Deibler, Jr., son of the French public executioner, was lately married to a young lady once a cigar maker in a government factory. Young Deibler is now an assistant at executions and hopes some time to succeed his father in his grewsome office.

Colonel Robert H. Crockett, a grandson of the famous pioneer and patriot, "Davy" Crockett, is a typical southern gentleman of the old school. He is of medium height, with white hair and beard and stands as straight as an arrow, although he is now 70 years of age.

B. L. Stevens of Atlantic City, who was a gunner under the brave Dewey when the latter was a lieutenant on the Mississippi at New Orleans, in 1862, says that Dewey directed the shot which put the Manassas out of the fight and that he showed wonderful nerve in the battle.

Charles Boone, who has been appointed as a naval cadet at Annapolis, has supported himself and his mother and gained a good education by selling papers in Dayton, O., and was the only one of 50 applicants for the appointment who did not have recommendations from wealthy men.

The will of the Rev. Horace S. Bishop, rector emeritus of Christ Episcopal church, East Orange, N. Y., contains a bequest of $2,000, the income of which is to be used to supply altar lights and incense for the parish church. Mr. Bishop in his lifetime was never classed among the ritualistic clergy of the Episcopal church.

The father of the French chamber, M. Henri de Lacretelle, who is 83 years of age, is retiring from parliamentary life. He has represented Macon, but recently became so infirm that he had to be carried in and out of the chamber and appeared to be perfectly indifferent to the speeches and scenes which went on around.

THE PAINTERS.

The late Aubrey Beardsley is said to have done his best work at night by candlelight.

Although 79 years of age, Rosa Bonheur, the great painter of animals, appears as active as ever so far as her work is concerned. She spends about five hours a day perched on a ladder in her studio.

William Haskell Coffin, whose remarkable picture, "Karma," attracted so much attention in Washington art circles not long ago, is only 20 years of age and is the son of a former assistant comptroller of the currency.

Mr T. R. Lamont, who has just died in London from an attack of pneumonia, was the original of the Laird in "Trilby." He and Mr. Du Maurier had been fellow students. As an artist he devoted himself especially to water color, and he was long an associate of the Royal Water Color society.

Georges Montbard, the artist, was a communist rather more than a quarter of a century ago and could frequently be seen careering about the Latin quarter on horseback and girded with a huge saber. When the Versailles troops entered Paris, he fled to England, and has since prospered with his pencil.

The Colonel's Romance.

"Colonel," said the romantic girl, "tell me how you got that scar upon your left cheek. Oh, I just know it must be a thrilling story. Was it made by a bullet or a saber thrust? I prefer a saber thrust. It seems so much more like the knighthood of old. You can't see a bullet coming, and there is no way to escape it or combat it, but when your enemy rushes at you with his uplifted saber there is the possibility of parrying his blow and cutting him down. That seems much more manly, even if the victor in the fray does receive a wound or two, than to just be laid low or to lay the enemy low by a bullet that cannot be seen. There is no bravery in shooting a man, but there is something knightly in meeting another face to face with a sword. Your scar looks like one that was left by a gleaming blade, and I know that your enemy must at least have been rendered hors de combat. Tell me all about it, colonel—when it happened and how. I am so interested in war stories."

"Yes," he replied, "I agree with you fully about the sword and saber business. There isn't much bravery in shooting a fellow, and there is something knightly about standing up and thrusting and parrying with a blade. But I got this wound while acting as an innocent bystander at a Chicago strike riot. It was a brick."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Soldier and His Heart.

Very few soldiers who have seen much service escape what is called battle heart.

The ordinary state of the heart in healthy people is one of irritability, but in the soldier of five or six years' service the irritability is so great that it constantly affects his temper.

The soldier wears such tight clothing that his heart has not room to beat freely, and the perpetual struggle to do its work under difficulties injures it. The soldiers' trousers are tight at the waist. His coat is buttoned as tightly as possible and very often he squeezes himself with a belt.

Then when on the march his chest is compressed by the weight of his knapsack, canteen, great coat and heavy cartridge belt.

If you watch a company of soldiers when they are doing a long march, you will observe that most of them have flushed faces, red ears, red noses, swollen necks—showing that the heart is greatly overtaxed. Some, on the other hand, are pale, which proves that their hearts are not equal to the work thrown on them.

When, after a very long march, the men have to deploy into fighting order, and perhaps rush a hill, a very large number break down altogether. Their overstrained hearts never become really strong and healthy again.—Answers.

OFFICE OF INYO MERCANTILE CO.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 1, 1901.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

Owing to the fact that our capital is limited we are not in a position to extend to our friends the accommodations they may require and at the same time properly protect our cash trade with prices; we are compelled to do only a strictly cash business.

On and after this date all accounts will be closed, and in future we will insist on all bills being settled every thirty days and under no circumstances shall we deviate from this rule.

We take this opportunity to thank our friends for the patronage accorded us, and to assure them that our aim will be at all times to give them good goods at the lowest prices.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO.

CIGARS

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]
OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.
Independence, : : : California.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFONIA
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

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LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,
SPECIALTIES.
OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.
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ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
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OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

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MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.
Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
(Endorsed:
ORDINANCE No. 71.
Filed Jan. 8, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 72.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.
Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.
[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.
Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JULY 5.....1901

ADVERTISE
IN THE
INDEPENDENT.

—Largest circulation of any paper published in town.

The Oh Be Joyful mine and mill has closed down for a few weeks.

J. J. Gunn will resume operations on the Minneatta property the latter part of September.

Double shifts are working in the cross-cut tunnel on the World Beater mine, in charge of Supt. Stebbins.

The Black Eagle property, recently purchased by Mr. A. C. Steele from Nibecker & Anderson, is turning out large quantities of rich milling ore, and more stamps will soon be added.

Last Wednesday morning Tax-Collector Given, under authorization of State Controller Colgan, sold at public auction in front of the Court House, the following mining property situated in old Panamint Mining District: Wyoming, Stewart's Wonder, Star, Hemlock, Little Chief, Comstock, Alabama, Marvel, Challenge, Hudson River, Ida, Independence and Eureka mines, all patented, six mil-sites, 10-stamp mill, buildings, water right and pipe line, for delinquent taxes for the years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900, amounting to about $1950. P. H. Mack bid in the property for Mr. W. E. Hadley, a capitalist of Riverside county. The property was deeded to the State some months ago, and the sale was the first of the kind ever held in this county. Among the mines sold are some noted silver producers. We understand that the new owner intends to erect a concentrating plant and conduct operations on a large scale.

The Southern Pacific Company has secured an order from the U. S. Circuit restraining the several assessors of Nevada from collecting the assessment on railroad property as fixed by the State Board of Assessors last April. The argument on the writ will be made before Judge Hawley on July 15th. The State will fight the matter to a finish and take it to the U. S. Supreme Court if necessary. The State has retained Wm. Woodburn, J. R. Judge, Alf. Chartz and Trenmor Coffin to prosecute the case.

THEIR FIRST HORSE CAR.

The People Were So Delighted That They Rode All Day.

"I made the survey for the street car lines in the City of Mexico," said the civil engineer, "and when we got the tracks down and the cars running we had a laughable time. Young men of the first families not only ventured to act as drivers and conductors, but insisted on taking those places without wages. The thing was like a new toy to children. People paid fare or withheld it, just as they saw fit, and some would ride around for half a day. The Yankee superintendent of the lines was in a sweat all the time, but it was kicking against a stone wall.

"The tracks were single ones, with switches here and there for the cars to pass, but such little things didn't bother the drivers. Some of them would start the mules on a dead run and go clear to the end of the line, and others would pull out on a switch and go to sleep or indulge in games with the passengers. I guess it was two months before the drivers consented to give up their siesta hours. At 12 o'clock precisely the mules were brought to a halt, no matter where the car was, and the driver would walk off to eat, sleep and smoke and be gone two hours. No Mexican ever hurries. Most of the complaints received were to the effect that the cars went too fast. Even after we got things somewhat systematic, Don Pablo Chora, the president of the road, returned from a trip one day to say to the manager:

"'Ah, senor, but I am afraid we shall never get our people to accept this enterprise.'

"'What is wrong now?' was asked.

"'Why, one of our greatest merchants paid his fare to be taken to the Alameda in 20 minutes, and, lo and behold, the driver cut the time down to 10! We shall be ruined by moving folks around too quickly. Let us tie up the legs of the mules and take the whips away from the drivers!'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

DOWN EAST CURIOSITY.

One Instance In Which It Was Not Satisfied.

It takes a down east man to ask questions, but once in awhile one of them finds his match. Jonathan overtook a gentleman who was traveling on horseback, notwithstanding the fact that he had lost one leg. His curiosity was awakened, as he rode alongside of him, to know how he chanced to meet with such a misfortune.

"Been in the army, I guess?" was the anxious inquiry.

"Never was in the army in my life," the traveler returned.

"Fit a duel, p'haps?"

"Never fought a duel, sir."

"Horse throwed you off, I guess, or something of that sort?"

"No, sir, nothing of the kind."

Jonathan tried various dodges, but all to no effect. At last, almost out of patience, he determined on a direct inquiry as to the nature of the accident by which the gentleman had come to lose his leg.

"I will tell you," said the traveler, "on condition that you will promise not to ask me another question."

"Agreed, agreed!" exclaimed the eager listener joyfully.

"Well, sir," remarked the gentleman, "it was bit off!"

"Bit off!" cried Jonathan. "Waal, I declare; I'd just like to know, powerful well, what on arth bit it off!"—Christian Endeavor World.

Assessment Roll of 1901.

Realty (197,891 acres)	$ 799,208
Improvements	318,477
Town Lots	71,078
Improvements	146,952
Personal	445,463
Money	5,400
Total	$1,786,578

This is a material increase over the values returned by the Assessor last year, mainly due to the increased acreage of patented lands; but it hardly worth while to enter upon comparative data until the railroad assessment has been added and the County Board of Equalization shall have completed its work. The mortgage columns foot up $179,467—the lightest, and therefore best, for a number of years.

Unique.

Journalistic compliments in the following go into print unaccompanied with apology. The vein of fun crops out all right:

The INYO INDEPENDENT of June 21 enters its 33d volume—a kind of Thirty-third degree, as it were, in journalism. Many happy returns.—Times-Index, San Bernardino.

LONE PINE, July 1.

Dear Editor Independent—It grieves me to note that the Spirit of Progress has taken hold of your paper. The old, familar faces are seen no more. Where is the honest and truthful Auditor's Report?—the abundance of ink that we have been getting? Sir, for the last eighteen years I have been a regular borrower of your valuable paper; some weeks I have walked the entire town, just to get a copy of it. So you can see how highly I valued it. But it is not as it used to be, so that I will borrow it no more. Yours, A. BORROWER.

The conclusion that Mr. A. B. arrives at is refreshingly equivocal.

Voice from the Indians.

CAMP INDEPENDENCE, July 1, 1901.

At a meeting of the Fort Independence Indians John Goodale and George Ramshaw were re-elected Trustees of the Indian Day School at the Fort. The Indians are anxious to have their children educated like white children. The Trustees urged all the parents to send their children to school regularly.

The Trustees each in turn urged their people to keep from drinking and gambling. The older Indians are steady; only the younger ones are learning the vices of the white man. When they are drunk they are dangerous and reckless, but when they are sober they are good young men. So the leaders among these people ask that no whisky be sold to the Indians. *The men who are selling whisky to Indians better quit that now.*

Dee Lacey and Sam Baxter were elected Indian Sheriffs for this camp.

GEORGE RAMSHW.
JOHN GOODALE.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

— -X- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprie

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - . Cal.

OIL! OIL!

o—x—x—o

High Grade Oil in Inyo County.

First opportunity to develop Inyo County Oil Fields.

Get in now while you have a chance.

The Kern River District will be a mere bagatelle in comparison.

Send for prospectus to us.

THE 50 OIL COMPANY,
No. 393 PARROTT BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
T. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

SUBSCRIBE
SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
INDEPENDENT
INDEPENDENT.

$3 PER ANTUM.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared o furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired o and fr small parts of Owens Valley.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

J. J. WALL, Plaintiff vs SURPRISE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

MACK & FORBES and W. A. HARRIS Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal,

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take Judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 25th day of April, 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed:] Superior Court, County of Inyo.

J. J. Wall, Plaintiff vs. Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

MACK & FORBES and W. J. HARRIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE CO., OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of May, 1901, an assessment, No. 14, of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of July, 1901, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:35 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:20 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	48	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:30 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canyons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	**TO RENO.**
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:48 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug1-tf

Help for Women

Who Are Always Tired.

"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time."

You hear these words every day; as often as you meet your friends just so often are these words repeated. More than likely you speak the same significant words yourself, and no doubt you do feel far from well most of the time.

Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings,

Mrs. Ella Rice.

all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you are troubled with pains, fainting spells, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere, headache, backache, and always tired, please remember that there is an absolute remedy which will relieve you of your suffering as it did Mrs. Rice. Proof is monumental that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest medicine for suffering women.

Some Exploded Food Fallacies.

Fish as a food of the brain worker must be consigned to the limbo of vanities, though certain forms of fish are the cheapest of all foods, notably the bloater. Oysters and turtle soup are frauds. It would take 14 oysters to equal the nourishment of one egg and 223 to provide the same amount of nutriment contained in a pound of beef.

Salt fish, especially salt fat fish, is the most valuable food for the poorer classes, and whole races in the south of Europe live on the Newfoundland cod. Canned salmon we see at 18 pence a pound is no more expensive than cod at sixpence. Millions of people live on it, and the North American settler who is not well provided with cash finds it a good substitute and change from flesh meat at times.

Frogs' legs are not of high nutritive value, which need not surprise us. Turtle soup from the chemist's point of view is not worth a tenth of the price paid for it.—Exchange.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
{SEAL} Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Best Prescription for Malaria
Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Tied Up

When the muscles feel drawn and tied up and the flesh tender, that tension is

Soreness

and

Stiffness

from cold or over exercise. It lasts but a short time after

St. Jacobs Oil

is applied. The cure is prompt and sure.

Consumption Cured.

For the treatment of Consumption and diseases of the throat, call on or write for literature and report of cases

KOCH INSTITUTE,
431½ So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

$10 RUPTURE CURED for TEN DOLLARS.

Thousands have been cured at their own homes for this small price. Greatest Invention of the Age. Security and comfort to the ruptured. No worthless salves or lotions to rub on. It does the work. Investigate! "Booklet No. 1" giving full information mailed, immediately on receipt 3c. stamp and this advt. Call or address MAGNETIC TRUSS CO. 206 Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO SUDDENLY

It injures nervous system to do so. BACO-CURO is the only cure that really cures and notifies you when to stop. Sold with a guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. BACO-CURO is vegetable and harmless. It has cured thousands, it will cure you. At all druggists or by mail prepaid, $1 a box; 3 boxes $2.50. Booklet free. Write Eureka Chemical Co., La Crosse, Wis.

IF CLAIMANTS FOR PENSION write to NATHAN BICKFORD, Washington, D. C., they will receive quick replies. B. 5th NH Vols Staff 20th Corps. Prosecuting Claims Since 1878.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

ROMANCE OF AN AMATEUR MILKMAID

THE young man with the milk pail in his hand went out of the room, and as the door closed behind him Judith turned toward her mother and sister with fierce indignation in her brown eyes.

"I wish you wouldn't do that, mother," she said in a low voice. "It is perfectly horrid to ask a visitor to milk the cow. You know father will be home in half an hour, and he can do it then just as well as not. Ever since John Harwood has been coming here you and Sylvia have seemed to want to make a hired man of him, getting him to bring in wood and do errands and milk. Father, too, always keeps out of the way Wednesday afternoons so as to get out of doing all the work he can. I feel ashamed to look people in the face."

"There, that will do," said Mrs. Simmons, sternly. "I guess John isn't too good to help us a little."

"But he has his own work to do before he comes here."

"Well," said Sylvia with a simper, "he seems to like to come, just the same. How many times has he been here to supper the last two months?"

"And to-day," Judith said hotly, "of all times, when he is going to take Sylvia to that dance, and has come with his best clothes on."

"Well, we gave him your father's overalls and frock to wear, didn't we?"

"You are altogether too particular," said Sylvia, contemptuously. "Don't you know that if you get folks to do things for you it makes them like you all the better? And, besides, it isn't any of your affair, so you needn't get so excited about it. He doesn't do the things for you, so you can forget all about it," and Sylvia laughed rather unpleasantly.

When, a little later, John Harwood came in with the milk, Sylvia, with a sweet smile, went forward and took the pail from his hand. "So good of you," she murmured.

She carried the pail into the pantry. "Here, Judith," she said, "can't you strain the milk? Don't make me stand here holding it all night." She did not know it, but the young man heard what she said.

At supper time Mrs. Simmons passed the cake to the guest. 'Sylvia made it," she said, with a fond glance at her eldest daughter.

"Indeed," said John, "and did she make that delicious bread?"

"No," said his hostess, a little shortly, "Judith made that."

"Now, if you will go in the sitting-room and wait a little while, I will be all ready," said Sylvia when they rose from the table. "If you can help me, mamma, it won't take so long."

Thus Judith was left alone with the dishes. When she was alone it was her habit to sing to herself. So, forgetting all about John Harwood, she was soon singing happily about her work.

Suddenly a strong bass voice joined in. She looked quickly toward the sitting-room, but no one was in sight, so, with only a slight hesitation, she kept on, feeling a thrill of delight as her clear soprano was supported by that vigorous bass.

When the song was ended John appeared at the door. He looked at Judith with interest.

"I did not know you could sing," he said.

"I don't think you know it now," she said, deprecatingly. "I just hum a little to myself once in a while, but the others don't like to hear it."

"You ought not to disparage your ability. I took a few lessons once, but if I'd had as good a voice as you I would not have given it up."

"I wish I could take lessons, but I never had time. I know I don't do it right, and that is why I never want any one to hear me. I forgot you were listening."

Just then Sylvia appeared.

Judith was left with her dishwashing. Once she passed the back of her hand across her eyes and the hand was quite wet.

It was the next Wednesday but one, and Sylvia and her mother and John Harwood were in the sitting-room. Judith was getting supper in the kitchen. When it was half-past five she went out into the back room and put on an old calico skirt, a jacket of antiquated fashion, and on her head a huge sweeping cap.

Then she took the milk pail and lantern and went out to the barn. 'There'll be time for me to get through before he starts out, and I can get these things off. I should hate to be seen in such regimentals."

Fifteen minutes later John Harwood went to the barn. Sylvia and her mother had failed to find the milk pail, so he had taken the next best thing, a large tin pail with straight sides and no strainer. The lantern was missing also, but he said he could manage without it.

When he got to the barn he saw in the light cast by the lantern a grotesque figure seated beside the cow.

"What are you doing?" he asked as soon as he had recovered from his first surprise.

"Milking," was the brief answer.

He listened a moment. "I—I beg your pardon," he said then, "but you are not milking, you know—and you are crying."

She sprang to her feet and faced him. The pail fell with a clatter and the cow kicked spasmodically.

"Of course I'm crying," she sobbed. "Who wouldn't cry to find they hadn't wit enough to milk a horrid old cow? And—and she kicked me over three times. Why, Mr. Harwood, what are you doing?"

"I am just putting my arm about you, and as it is going to stay there for a while you needn't look so horrified. First let me get my handkerchief and wipe away these tears—that is better. Now, I want to know why you were trying to milk that cow."

"Because I hate to have you do it, and I couldn't stand it any longer."

"But I don't mind doing it."

"Well, I mind having you. Now, please let me go, or you will be late to that party."

"What party?"

"Why, over at Upham Center. Aren't you going to take Sylvia?"

"No, I am not. I did think of it, but as long as I did not say anything to her about it I am not going. Not that I should feel obliged to go, even if I had said anything—now. Do you want to know what I am going to do this evening?"

"Yes."

"I am going to stay and visit you. And before I go home you are going to promise to marry me."

"Why—why, John!"

"Well, what?"

"I thought—I have been trying all the time to think of you as a brother-in-law."

"Trying, Judith?"

"Yes, because—oh, John, don't make me say it."

"And, Judith," said John, "I believe I have loved you all the time, only you have been so shy and reserved that I didn't know it."

The cow stirred uneasily. Judith gave a happy little laugh. "Oh, John," she said, "aren't you ever going to milk that cow?"

"Yes, I am. And, what is more, I am going to milk her every time I come here, and I am coming oftener now. So if you feel very badly about it, you can set the day just as soon as you like."

"Perhaps I shall learn to milk yet," she called back as she went hurrying to the house. She took off her skirt and jacket and went to look after the neglected supper.

"You are getting awfully careless," her mother complained. "A little more and that hot water would have gone on my foot."

"I should think you were crazy," said Sylvia, a little later. "You go flying around, singing some idiotic song, and what under the sun you have that hideous sweeping cap on your head for is more than I can see."

Judith put up her hand and snatched it off, coloring guiltily.

"Seems to me it takes John forever to milk to-night. We'll be late to the party if we don't look out," Sylvia said, crossly.

"And Judith is late about supper, too," said Mrs. Simmons. "I think you had better put on your dress before supper. It will take longer, being a new one, but I will help you."

When they were seated at the table Sylvia was very pretty in her smart new gown, but, somehow, she could not get John to look at her. When his eyes were not on Judith they were on his plate.

When they were through supper John stepped to Judith's side.

"Sylvia," he said. Sylvia colored slightly; he did not often call her by her first name. "Sylvia, can't you do the dishes to-night? Judith and I are going into the other room. You see, we have rather a good deal to say to each other, being just engaged."—Chicago Record-Herald.

HERE IS THE MODERN ANANIAS.

He Was Among Strange Liars, but He Made Them Ashamed.

A tall, thin man, better known on the St. Lawrence in the bass season than anywhere, stepped from the steamer one noon recently at Santa Catalina Island, California. The boatmen who own the stands along shore, and who have a keen eye out for a prosperous-looking visitor with a rod, did not give him a second glance. A dark-eyed tuna fisher moved up to give the stranger a seat, and then continued his conversation. Some one had just landed with a catch of forty barracudas, and he was discussing it.

"But you should see the Florida barracudas. I killed one in Bahama some years ago that measured eighteen feet in diameter."

The stranger shifted his seat nervously.

"Its teeth were like young bowie knives, and dozens of men are killed by them every year. This one I took on a reel; it was a sort of arrangement fixed into the stern of the boat and turned on a crank, and when we hooked the fish I began to work on it, and for ten hours I wound and worked, during which that barracuda towed our boat from Bull Pup key to Punta Gorda, a distance of ten miles, where we finally killed it on the beach. It weighed 290 pounds, and its bite was deadly poison."

"That is a remarkable story," said the stranger, who did not seem especially pleased, "but it is nothing to what I have seen in the Gulf of Panama, where the sharks are so thick that when you go fishing you have to dynamite the bay to kill them off. But what I was getting at was the story of the first mate of the Mozambique. She came in with flag at half mast, and it seemed that the mate had put after a whale. She was a whaler, and had fired at a big sulphur bottom, the gun harpoon striking it on the tail, passing directly along the spine, and coming out at the mouth. When the animal was hit it turned around so quickly to see what had struck it that the harpoon, in coming out of the whale's mouth, struck the unfortunate man and killed him."

The stranger rose and passed on in silence.

Longevity of Quakers.

The remarkable longevity of the members of the Society of Chosen Friends in Great Britain has been fully sustained during the last year, the average age at death in the United Kingdom, from 1 to 100 years, being 61 years 7 months and 7 days. Two women members died over 100 years old.

Some women, when they talk gossip, have the intense look in their eyes that distinguishes a miser when he counts his money.

We often wonder if anyone ever really liked lettuce.

HIS DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

A Pompous Reception That Amused President Grevy.

M. Severiaro de Heredia, the minister of public works in the Rouvier cabinet during the presidency of M. Grevy, belonged to the famous naturalized Cuban family, of which another member, the Comte de Heredia, is one of the immortal 40 of the French academy. Most of the family have dark spins, suspiciously mulatto, and other negro characteristics. This has, however, in nowise interfered with their standing in Paris, where several of the family have long been prominent. The former minister had also been president of the municipal council of Paris and a deputy from a Paris arrondissement.

His dark skin led to a curious mistake at the Elysee the day after he had been appointed a member of the Rouvier cabinet. According to immemorial custom the new ministers called singly on President Grevy to pay their respects. On the same day, as it happened, an official visit was expected from the president of the republic of Haiti, who was to present his letters to the president. When M. de Heredia arrived in the court of the palace, the minor officials stationed there, who were not familiar with the new minister's features, judged from his complexion that he was the Haitian dignitary. The courtyard became very animated with guards hurrying to and fro to their places, while one of the officers of the president's military household went to inform M. Grevy of the distinguished visitor's arrival.

M. de Heredia received all this with dignified composure, for, never having been a minister before this, he thought this ceremonial was probably the usual one. Finally, with the beating of drums, he was ushered into the reception room, where the chief executive stood ready to receive him. "What," cried he, "it's only you, Heredia!" "Why, yes, M. le President," replied the puzzled minister. Grevy began to laugh. "Well," he cried, "you have been minister only 24 hours and have succeeded in turning my house upside down. What will you do later on?"

Printing Without Ink.
A company has been formed to control the process of printing without ink, and in a short time it is expected that old methods will be revolutionized. There is one thing, however, that has resisted all innovations; that is, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a wonderful medicine for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, insomnia, constipation and nervousness. It also prevents malaria, fever and ague. Try it, and you will not be disappointed.

The only way you can convince a girl that kissing is dangerous is by showing her.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills
act gently and promptly on the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. They cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness, stomach disorders, sallow complexion and are the only pills that will also purify and enrich the blood. Sold in 10ct. and 25ct. boxes by all druggists. Every box guaranteed.

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Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

Notice.
When you need whiskey, always ask for the best quality, Kentucky Favorite, of Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

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If you use the K. G. toning solution you will never be troubled with faded prints. 8 oz. bottle, 30 cents. At all photographic supply dealers, or Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter St., S. F.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

All first-class dealers sell Gilt Edge Whiskey. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

A sunny mood should be long drawn out.

Out-of-Tone Conditions

Marked by failure of appetite, loss of vitality, that tired feeling, bilious turns, dull headaches, indigestion and other stomach troubles, as well as by pimples, blotches, boils and other eruptions, are all referable to an impure or impoverished condition of the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Corrects all these conditions — it's the medicine that makes the blood pure and rich — the peculiar tonic that strengthens every weak function and builds up the whole system.

"We think there is no medicine that can equal Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured me of rheumatism and relieved my husband of catarrh. I have tried it for boils and have found it fine. When we have that tired feeling we take Hood's and in a short time the trouble is gone." Mrs. J. A. Reynolds, Stockton, Cal.

Accept No Substitute.

THE BEST WATERPROOF CLOTHING IN THE WORLD BEARS THIS TRADE MARK

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
MADE IN BLACK OR YELLOW
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES
ON SALE EVERYWHERE
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS
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S. F. N. U. NO. 22. 1901

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Our remedy is GUARANTEED; $1.00. P. O. Box 973
N. SMITH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Testing the Schoolmaster.

In the town records of the city of Boston there is a curious passage which records how a schoolmaster was examined and what happened. The manner in which the visit of inspection is recorded makes one incline to the view that the unlucky schoolmaster may not have had fair play, although if he was really inefficient he may be said to have been judged by his peers.

In the record for the 22d of May, 1722, it is set forth that:

"Coll Pen Townsend, Jeremiah Allen Esqr, & John Edwards together with the Select men, Vissitted the wrighting School at the Southerly End of Boston on Thirsday the 24th apll 1722. and Examined the Scholars under mr Ames Angers tuition as to their proficiency in Reading writing Scyphering & the masters ability of teaching & Instructing youth his rules & methods therefore And are of Opinion That it will be no Service to the Town to Continue. mr anger in that Employ."

Whereupon it was voted that the said Mr. Ames Anger should not continue master of the "Said South school."

It is true that nothing is said of the methods of spelling inculcated at the "wrighting School," and it is also possible that a clerk rather than the committee was responsible for the errors of the record, but there is certainly something absurd in the passage as it stands.

Maddened by Solitude.

The Canadian northwest is a probationary haven for wealthy young Englishmen of nomadic instincts. Numbers of them annually purchase hunting and camping outfits from the Hudson Bay company and strike into the barren lands to prospect for minerals or take up land on the prairies. But most often they return to the civilization of the towns with nothing but hard words for the wilderness.

The construction of the Temiscaming railroad induced the younger son of one wealthy English family to take a trip into that outlandish district. He returned to Ottawa a disappointed man. "It's the most desolate country you can imagine," he said to his friends. "I have been out prospecting sometimes for a whole day without seeing a sign of animal life. Once the only living thing I came across was a bird, and it was so disgusted that it was trying to knock its brains out against a tree."

He had seen a woodpecker.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE SALESWOMAN.

WHY IT IS SOMETIMES HARD FOR HER TO BE PLEASANT.

A Clerk in a Minneapolis Dry Goods Store Tells How She Became Able to Perform Her Duties Easily.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

Have you ever stopped to think that the position of a saleswoman in a large dry goods store is a particularly trying one? Working long hours, being compelled to stand most of the time, and being expected to look pleasant regardless of suffering which she may be enduring, is it any wonder that weak, nervous women find it impossible to follow this occupation? Everyone will be interested in the experience of Miss Nellie M. Tomlinson, of 3118 Minnehaha avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., who is a clerk in one of the large dry goods stores of that city. She says:

"When I was eight years of age I had the scarlet fever and it left me with weak kidneys and a complication of diseases. I was nervous and finally became so bad that I left school and did not go for an entire term. I had headache all the time and was too irritable to talk with any one. The least excitement seemed to make my heart flutter and a fainting spell would follow. At times I became so dizzy that I would have to sit down until the feeling passed away. My blood seemed to have turned to water and I had no color whatever in my face. I was a mere skeleton and had to lie down several times during the day. I had one of the best physicians in the city, but he did not help me.

"My parents read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in one of our city papers and thought it would be wise for me to give them a trial. I began to get better when I had taken the first box and by the time I had used two and a-half boxes I was cured. I can perform with ease my duties as clerk in a dry goods store. I was never so well as I am today and it is all due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Signed,

NELLIE M. TOMLINSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of December, 1900.

R. M. Thompson,
[Seal] Notary Public.

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price, 50 cents per box; 6 boxes, $2.50.

WHAT CAUSES DANDRUFF.

Greatest European Authority on Skin Diseases Says It's a Germ.

The old idea was that dandruff is scales of skin thrown off, through a feverish condition of the scalp. Prof. Unna, Hamburg, Germany, European authority on skin diseases, says dandruff is a germ disease. The germ burrows under the scalp, throwing up little scales of cuticle, and sapping the vitality of the hair at the root. The only hair preparation that kills dandruff germs is Newbro's Herpicide. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Not only cures dandruff, but stops falling hair and causes a luxuriant growth. Delightful hair dressing.

Columbus Buggy Company,

Market Street, between 9th and 10th, San Francisco. Holding big clearance sale preparatory to going into wholesale business exclusively. Write for the kind of vehicle you need, and a cut accompanied by price will be mailed. We ship 50 ft. cars, and it costs us only about $10 to lay a vehicle down in S. F. This is the distributing house for territory tributary to the port of S. F., including Australia and the Islands. Our reason for doing only wholesale business in the future is to protect our dealers. At this particular time you can buy a fine vehicle at about the same price you pay for a shoddy article with four prices added.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING
When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Mem. for Good Health.
Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

The fascination of flash-light photography is greatly enhanced by one of the new electric flash-lamps. Costs $1.50. At all dealers, or Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

E. W. Grove

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Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

Use Wellington Egg Food.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY

He thinks he lives, but he's a dead one. No person is really alive whose liver is dead. During the winter most people spend nearly all their time in warm, stuffy houses or offices or workshops. Many don't get as much exercise as they ought, and everybody knows that people gain weight in winter. As a rule it is not sound weight, but means a lot of flabby fat and useless, rotting matter staying in the body when it ought to have been driven out. But the liver was overburdened, deadened—stopped work. There you are, with a dead liver, and right now is the time for resurrection. Wake up the dead! Get all the filth out of your system, and get ready for the summer's trials with clean, clear blood, body, brain free from bile. Force is dangerous and destructive unless used in a gentle persuasive way, and the right plan is to give new strength to the muscular walls of the bowels, and stir up the liver to new life and work with *CASCARETS*, the great spring cleaner, disinfectant and bowel tonic. Get a 50c box to-day—a whole month's treatment—and see how quickly you will be

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CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 408

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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"IF ALL MY SHIPS COME HOME."

If all the ships I have at sea
Should come a-sailing home to me,
Ah! well, the harbor would not hold
So many ships as there would be,
If all my ships came home to me.

If half my ships came back from sea
And brought their precious freight to me,
Ah! well, I should have wealth as great
As any king that sits in state,
So rich the treasure there would be

In half my ships now out at sea.
Should come a-sailing home to me,
Ah! well, the storm clouds then might frown,
For if the others all went down,
Still rich and proud and glad I'd be
If that one ship came home to me.

But if that ship went down at sea
And all the others came to me,
Weighed down with gems and wealth untold,
With honor, riches, glory, gold,
The poorest soul on earth I'd be,
If that one ship came not to me.

O skies be calm. O winds blow free,
Blow all my ships safe home to me.
But if thou sendest some awrack
To never more come sailing back,
Send any, all, that sail the sea,
But send my love ship home to me.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE GAMES FOR THE LITTLE GIRLS.

It is not only the knickerbockered small boy who has games of his own. Girls, too, have fads and occupations, though all of them are not monopolized by doll babies. In fact, their historic devotion to these painted beauties seems to be lessening. Dolls of sawdust and paper are good for rainy days and for the twilight hours before or after dinner, when one is not allowed to go out. But the doll day is decidedly on the decline. It is better for girls, as for boys, to be in the open, to chase butterflies with nets, to climb trees even at the expense of clothing, and to jump and frolic with all their might.

There is more to be discovered with the ants, the bees, the birds, the flowers, or in the companionship of a wise dog, than in all the sawdust and china-eyed babies in the world.

However, there are certain games sacred to our grandmothers and still kept up in a measure by little girls, being revived from year to year. Some of them are silly. Most of them date from the time when boys and girls did not study from the same books, and when it was reasoned out that even games must be feminine. Now we know better. The same sports that develop the little male animal are good for little girls, too. Girls now play baseball and even football.

First and dearest of all the girls' games comes tag. The children range in a row and somebody counts.

Eeeny, meeny, miney, mo,
Catch a nigger by the toe,
If he hollers let him go,
Eeeny, meeny, miney, mo.

The last "mo" is "it," and the game begins with a nimble scattering and a shrill squeak. The lines are silly and ungrammatical, and the kindergartners do not approve of them because they are such meaningless jabber, but the old doggerel has been used for so many years that very likely its meaning, if it ever had any, has all been rubbed off from constant use, like the red on Gladys Gwendolen's waxen cheek. In constant repetition there's a certain wear and tear.

Heaven knows if the Scotch had anything to do with hop-scotch or not. There's nothing in a name, anyway. To play the game a complicated scheme is chalked on the concrete walk. The squares are quite large and numbered, and the hopping begins. It is certainly good exercise. A little chip or stone must be kicked from square 1 to square 2 and so on. It must always be done with one foot and the other foot must never touch the ground. Neither must the chip stop on one of the numerous chalked lines, and the hopper must never twinkle a toe on one of these lines, either. It's all very complicated and jarring. Almost everything is prohibited in hop-scotch.

Jumping rope is left to girls, too. Doctors have inveighed against it, but all in vain. The girls are still jumping. Whenever you see boys spinning tops you will find girls jumping rope, and probably the benefit, so far as exercise goes, is on the side of the girls.

It is a matter of pride to be able to jump to twenty or forty or sixty, according to age and strength. How the braids bob and the curls fly! They hold their hats on by main force, while the rope whips the ground beneath the flying feet. There is a double rope called the Spanish rope, which calls for great swiftness of eye and lightness of foot. There is a slow motion of the rope from side to side, called making the cradle. Anybody can jump that.

Whether you are a girl admitted to the blessed privilege of overalls, or whether you are a girl obliged to look after the unbroken continuity of skirts and stockings, the pleasant spring days are the time for fun. The days are so short and the plays are so many that the little folk stuff themselves at night, after all the vigorous exercise, and go to sleep with skins tight as any drum.

A DESERTER'S FATE.

CECIL BUTTERWORTH and Guy Chadwick had been chums in college. The acquaintance formed there was cemented by time into a fast friendship, and when war was declared against Spain both offered their services to Uncle Sam. But this friendship, so strong, was one of diametrically opposite natures. Equal opportunities had been given the two men to secure shoulder straps. Butterworth alone took advantage of them. "The Government has need of educated men as officers," he said, in accepting a lieutenancy. The sentiment of his friend was: "If the country has need of my services, I give them gladly, but a gun shall rest upon my shoulder; I care not for the honors of war." For this speech Private Chadwick was highly esteemed by his comrades in Company B, of the Ninth.

Life in the home camp was drudgery to Lieut. Butterworth. Chadwick, as eager as any to strike a blow at the "dirty Spaniards," as he termed them, took the matter more philosophically. He submitted to the inevitable gracefully. When, at last, the order to break camp was given, there was some regret that the Philippines were the objective point. Nevertheless, it was a jolly crowd that unpegged their tents and rolled their blankets, preparatory to the departure for the coast.

The trip across the continent and the life on the transport, lessened, in a measure, their eagerness for action. To stand once more on firm, steady land, with no longer the pitching, rolling deck beneath their feet was contentment for a time. Barrack life in Manila was begun. Then a new element came into the lives of Lieut. Butterworth and Private Chadwick.

Nina was a Filipino girl. She was the daughter of an insurgent leader. Lieut. Butterworth and Private Chadwick had fallen prey to her snapping black eyes and pretty face, smiling coquettishly beneath a crown of inky black hair. She fascinated one, charmed the other. Butterworth was head over heels in love with the girl. Chadwick, less impetuous, was caught by her sweet simplicity. Yet their friendship did not suffer; rivalry, rather than jealousy, was the keynote of their relations.

"Guy," said the lieutenant, one day, forgetting rank in a burst of confidence, "I can't get away from those black eyes, they follow me everywhere, they are in everything I see, but, someway, I doubt her sincerity."

"I have my doubts, too," returned Guy, "but knowing how much you care for Nina, I have refrained from mentioning them. I have a fancy myself for the girl. Nevertheless, I believe that she is trying to inveigle us into joining the insurgent cause."

"Oh, Guy," exclaimed Cecil, "Nina is too loyal a girl to conspire for our ruin in such a manner. I laud her strong belief in her father's cause. But no, not that from little Nina."

Private Chadwick said nothing. He prayed for a call to the field to sever this attachment. His hopes were realized—but partially. The Ninth was ordered to join in the chase of the insurgents, but the activity failed to restore to Lieut. Butterworth his equilibrium of mind. Military duties now precluded further intercourse between the two friends. In the excitement of battle Private Chadwick gave the black-eyed Nina but a small place in his thoughts.

Private Chadwick lounged carelessly in front of his tent admiring the beauties of the setting sun, which painted the horizon with glory. He was thinking of Manila and, for the first time since he had taken the field, of the bright-eyed Nina. He wondered if Butterworth had forgotten her. It was pleasant to recall those happy days.

"S-s-s-s-t."

The sound interrupted his revery. A dirty, ragged individual stepped from behind the tent. Looking cautiously to the right and left he slipped a grimy bit of paper into Chadwick's hand.

Guy hastily tore open the note. He read:

My Dear American Soldier: Prove to me that you love me. Join us to-night. Papa will make you a big officer.

NINA.

A pang went to his heart. A smouldering fire flamed up. In spite of this evidence of her insincerity, Guy now realized that his feeling for her was more than mere interest in the girl. He was disgusted to discover his weakness.

"Get out of here," he said in a harsh voice. "Go tell the one who sent you that my flag is dearer to me than all the world, and before I leave it I will die. Go."

The effort cost him pain. He crawled back into his tent a miserable man. The sun had set.

"Private Chadwick's sick," commented his comrades.

One ran with the news to Lieut. Butterworth's tent. It was empty.

"The lieutenant went off with a dirty-looking beggar," said the guard. "One of his charities, I guess. Said he'd be back before long."

Private Chadwick knew otherwise. He was torn one way by jealousy toward his erstwhile friend, another by anger at the girl who had played him false. He worked himself into a fever. His comrades attributed it to sorrow for his lost friend, for, after a fruitless search, it was said that Lieut. Butterworth had been trapped into an ambuscade.

In the gray dawn of morning Private Chadwick paced slowly up and down, with his gun on his shoulder, doing sentry duty. He was still weak from the fever. A rustle, as of some one moving, caught his attention.

"Who goes there?"

His challenge went unanswered. He espied a form disappearing into a clump of bushes.

"Bang." He fired—but into the air.

The corporal of the guard came running down the line. He received the sentry's report: "Marauding party of 'devils.'" But Guy did not tell of all he saw. In the disappearing form he had recognized his deserter friend.

With hasty formation Company B was sent forward. Keeping under cover of the trees, they halted on the edge of a clearing. Not more than a thousand yards away, 900 Filipinos, under the leadership of a young officer in the uniform of the United States army, were stealthily advancing.

"Careful men. Don't fire. Wait for orders," cautioned the officers.

The American lines deployed and now a volley carried death into the opposing force. The battle raged back and forth. Scattering were the shots which returned the regular fire of the boys in blue. The insurgents became disorganized. Their retreat became a rout.

The battle was over. The soldiers returned victoriously rejoicing. As they picked their way over the spot of the first encounter, they came upon a sad scene. In the midst of the dead and dying, lay the lifeless body of a pretty black-eyed Filipino girl, beside the dead deserter lieutenant, and there, with his head buried in his arms and weeping like a child, was Private Chadwick—he mourned the loss of friend and sweetheart.—New York Evening Sun.

MONEY WITH A HOLE IN IT.

Uncle Sam to Coin a 3-Cent Piece Like a Dollar.

Uncle Sam, it is said, is to coin a new 3-cent piece. The new coin is to be of nickel, and its radical difference from all other coins with Uncle Sam's mint mark on them lies in the fact that it will have a hole in the center. It is the supposition that this hole in the middle will enable the hurried handler of the coin to detect its value by the sense of feeling. Some such safeguard is considered necessary, for the reason that it is to be about the size and weight of the present nickel 5-cent piece. The size of the center hole in the proposed coin will be large enough to make it merely a ring of metal, this hole being about one-half of the diameter of the coin. It will prevent one of the difficulties which handlers of small silver coins were troubled with when the metal money began to circulate after the era of paper money. The small coins, which got into the hands of children, and some classes in the remote districts, were treated as curiosities and great prizes. To secure their safe keeping a favorite method was to punch a hole in them and tie them on a string. This destroyed the circulation value of the coins, and dealers who subsequently took them in had to stand the loss, a fixed scale being finally arranged for deduction for punched dimes, nickels, or other pieces. The new piece can be strung without injuring it.

It is the general opinion of Government officials that there is no crying need for an additional subsidiary coin of small value and large bulk and weight, the 5-cent nickel piece and the copper 1-cent piece being considered ample to meet the wants of the people of the West. Bank people and treasury officials have a very lively conception of the bother there is in handling the present 1-cent pieces, the larger institutions getting hundreds of pounds of them sometimes on hand. The weight as well as bulk cuts quite a figure in these cases, and the addition of another intermediate between the 5-cent piece and the cent piece would, it is believed, but add to this trouble. Vault room for storage purposes and draying facilities would have to be provided in proportion.

The old 3-cent silver piece which was coined several years ago did not meet with popular favor, and it was found impossible to keep it in circulation. The sub-treasury people fear that the attempt to put out a new one will be but a repetition of this experience.

In the West and Southwest the 1-cent piece was slower in coming into favor than in the East, and the coinage of the new piece is supposed to be to meet a demand which the 5-cent piece is too large for and the 1-cent too small. This would indicate if it is correct that the Western people are relinquishing their old idea that nothing less than 5 cents was worth counting in a business transaction.

WRITES WITH BOTH HANDS.

Wonderful Feat of Penmanship Performed by an Australian.

Wrapper writing is, it would seem, a popular way of earning a livelihood with the inmates of Rowton house, a 6-penny hotel. Here is an amusing story of the perfection to which it may be brought by practice and a strong will.

"There is a tradition lingering among the elder brethren of the wrapper writing profession to the effect that once upon a time, when the work was better paid than now, a young man from Australia turned up and ventured as a last resource into their sphere of labor. He spent his all and found himself stranded until funds should arrive from the antipodes. So, on the suggestion of an acquaintance, he applied for a job at the world-famed firm of Schmidt & Co. On being duly installed and supplied with 500 envelopes and some pages from a directory he looked around and asked for a pen.

"'But you have one already,' said the young man in authority.

"'I want two,' said the Australian, and an interested and obliging fellow scribe supplied his need. The scene which thereupon ensued baffles description, for the colonial, separating the pile of envelopes into two equal lots, began copying the addresses by writing simultaneously with both hands. So runs the legend, at least, and, furthermore, it is averred that his rapidity was such as to put the 'sloggers' to shame. Fifty pens dropped from the nerveless grasp of those who but a minute before had been writing against time and as if for dear life. A hundred eyes were fixed in astonishment on the unknown one. Presently the young overseer who superintended the labors of many old enough to be his grandfather rose and timidly said he would consult 'the governor.' The latter arrived, and, the situation being explained, the Australian was turned into a loose box all by himself and fed with another thousand or so of envelopes. At this rate he earned enough in two or three weeks to enable him to last out comfortably till his remittances arrived; then he went home and Schmidt's knew him no more. We asked the old gentleman who told us this yarn to fill his pipe and have another cup of tea, for we thought he deserved both."—London Telegraph.

DEAN FARRAR.

Famous Churchman and Author Reported Critically Ill in London.

The Very Rev. Frederick W. Farrar, dean of Canterbury, whose critical illness was recently reported from London, is accounted the most eminent and eloquent pulpit orator in England. Dean Farrar is now 70 years old. He was ordained deacon in 1854 by the Bishop of Salisbury, and three years later was admitted into holy orders by

DEAN FARRAR.

the Bishop of Ely. Until 1871 he was one of the masters at Harrow, and for five years thereafter was head master of Marlborough College, a position he held with great distinction. Among his other offices was that of honorary chaplain to the Queen and chaplain in ordinary. In 1883 he was appointed archdeacon of Westminster, and in 1895 he was given his present office in the church. Dean Farrar has written voluminously upon religious and philosophical topics, but his fame will rest upon his "Life of Christ," which was published in 1874.

RECENT JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Negligent handling of a derrick near a railroad track by employes of the State is held, in New York, N. H. & H. R. Co. vs. Baker (C. C. A. 2d C.), 50 L. R. A. 201, not sufficient to make the railroad company liable for injuries to a passenger on a train who was injured in consequence.

Municipal grant to a street-railway company of the privilege of using its streets for the conveyance of electricity is held, in Clarksburg Electric Light Co. vs. Clarksburg (W. Va.), 50 L. R. A. 142, to constitute a valid franchise and contract within the protection of the Federal constitution; but an attempt to make such franchise exclusive was held void.

The administrator of one who during the owner's lifetime died in possession of chattels, under an agreement by which she was to have the use of them during her life, and that of the owner, is held, in Salter vs. Sutherland (Mich.), 50 L. R. A. 140, to have no title which will support an action for their possession against a third person who wrongfully took possession of them after the death of the bailee.

Heart Disease from Bicycling.

A curious effect of hard cycling is reported from France. Out of the last batch of conscripts no fewer than eight widely known cyclists were rejected as being physically incapable of military duty. Diseases of the heart were the chief reasons for their rejection. This causes profound astonishment, all classes thinking them at least fit to be accepted as military cyclists.

MONEY IN PEANUT-GROWING.

Tons of Them Raised on a California Ranch at Good Profit.

"Yes, I raise my stock and sell it," said a Santa Anna (Southern California) peanut dealer and rancher. "And say, you tourists have queer ideas of things.

"One man came out to the ranch and asked to see my peanut grove—that's a fact, and almost every tenderfoot thinks that peanuts grow on trees. I have been raising peanuts some years now, and my humpbacked nuts are the vogue—at least around here. Why they grow humpbacked I don't know; perhaps the soil is so rich they try to grow too hard.

"You would be surprised to see a peanut ranch," continued the owner of one, "if you have never seen one. It looks like a field overgrown with weeds.

"The plant is low and clings to the ground, running along it, and when the nuts begin to appear they try to bury themselves, and by the time they are ripe they are several inches underground; so peanuts are dug something like potatoes.

of peanuts for a nickel, but if they knew that a bag of peanuts doesn't cost five mills they wouldn't think so.

"But I think there is more money in peanut oil—you know, perhaps, that a good peanut is from 25 to 50 per cent

"They are easy to harvest. When they are ripe we run over the vines with a digger, which hauls up the vines, or they can be raked up and arranged in rows, and then comes the hard work—picking them.

"Each peanut is attached to the root by a stem, and a great many have to be picked to make a ton, and a ton of peanuts fills a heap of space. But, after all, raising peanuts is an easy matter. They require but little care and seem to grow well in sandy soil.

"I can sell them to the trade, or roast them myself. I generally sell about half my crop to San Francisco at from $2 to $5 per bushel, depending upon prices, and roast the balance, and you would be surprised how many I sell.

"People think they are getting a lot oil, and good oil, too. After it is deodorized it is good to eat. In Italy about all the poor people get in the way of oil is peanuts.

"You have no idea how many peanuts are sold in this country, but it runs up into thousands of tons. They are raised in all the Southern States, where they are called groundnuts and gouba peas, but they cannot supply the demand, and vessels come from Italy and South America with hundreds of bags of them, and that is where the best peanuts come from—South America and Africa."

NOVELIST FOR GIRLS.

Miss Yonge, the Famous Authoress Who Has Passed Away.

Charlotte Mary Yonge, the author, who died at Otterbourne, Winchester, was born in 1823, and had never married. Her first novel, "Abbey Church," was written before she was twenty-one. "The Heir of Redclyffe," with which she made her greatest success, was published nine years later, in 1853. This book went through many editions and

MISS YONGE.

was translated into seven languages. Miss Yonge's faculty for interesting young girls in her novels and the high moral tone which permeated her work were largely responsible for her success. In her forty books there is not a line to which the most exacting mother could object, and a religious spirit runs through all of her works. These characteristics gave her novels for girls the approval of mothers and accorded them a welcome in every household. Three years ago the Princess of Wales and the Archbishop of Canterbury headed the movement to establish a university in England in honor of Miss Yonge in recognition of her "great service as the pioneer of that religious and high-toned literature for young people which for the last fifty years has been the special glory of England and the admiration of America and other countries." Miss Yonge was the daughter of William Cromley Yonge, an army officer and justice of the peace, and Frances Mary Bargus, and was educated at home by her parents.

Strange Behavior.

A mirth-provoking scene once took place in the palace of a former Duke of Hamilton.

The Duke had invited one of his neighbors, a plain-spoken laird, to stop at the palace for luncheon after the conclusion of a business transaction.

The laird was not used to the luxuries of life, and watched with an impatient eye the flittings about of a liveried servant who seemed to be everywhere at once, anticipating the laird's wants in a way that struck the rustic as positively uncanny.

At last the guest turned deliberately about in his chair and addressed the servant in a tone of considerable irritation:

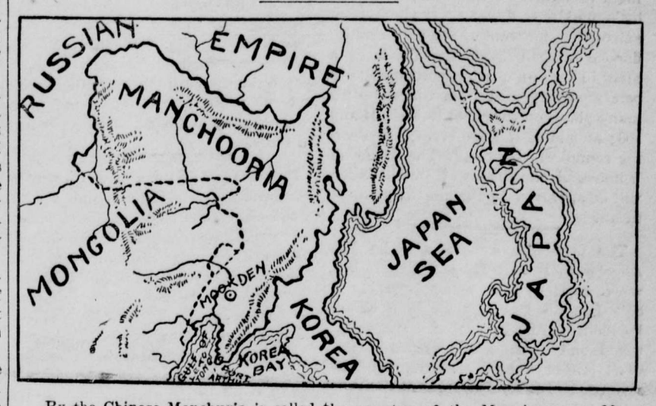
"What are ye dance, dance, dancing about the room for, man?" he demanded. "Can ye no draw in your chair and sit doon? I'm sure there's enough on the table for three."

Glad that the Noise Was Heard.

The Mistress (entering the kitchen)—Jane, didn't I hear a dish break a minute ago?

The Maid—I hope you did, mem. It made noise enough. If you hadn't heard it I should have thought you were getting deaf, and that, you know, would be awful.—Boston Transcript.

MANCHURIA, THE CHINESE TERRITORY COVETED BY RUSSIA.



By the Chinese Manchuria is called the country of the Manchows, or Manchus, an epithet meaning "Pure," chosen by the founder of the dynasty which now rules over Manchuria and China as an appropriate designation for his family. Manchuria as it has existed for upward of two centuries—that is to say, since it has had an historical existence—is a tract of country wedged in between China and Mongolia on the west and northwest, and Corea and the Russian territory on the Amur on the east and north. Speaking more definitely, it is bounded on the north by the Amur, on the east by the Usuri, on the south by the Gulf of Leaou-tung, the Yellow sea and Corea, and on the west by the river Nonni and a line of palisades which stretch from Kwan-chung-tsze to the Great Wall of China. The territory thus defined is about 800 miles in length and 500 miles in width, and contains about 390,000 square miles. It is divided into three provinces, viz., Tsitsihar or Northern Manchuria, Kirin or Central Manchuria, and Leaou-tung or Southern Manchuria. Physically the country is divided into two regions, the one a series of mountain ranges occupying the northern and eastern portions of the kingdom, and the other a plain which stretches southward from Moukden, the capital, to the Gulf of Leaou-tung.

MAY BE CUBA'S FIRST PRESIDENT

T. Estrada Palma Is Prominently Mentioned for This Honor.

When one considers the sacrifices T. Estrada Palma has made for his beloved Cuba it does not strike him as strange that there should be a demand from the Pearl of the Antilles that he be the first President. It is possible that this wish of many Cubans will be carried out and that the modest, unassuming and genuine patriot will be the first head of the republic he did so much toward creating.

Of ancient Castillian descent this man was born in Cuba in 1835, studied law in Spain and determined when a

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

youth to free Cuba. In 1877 he was elected President of the Cuban republic—which was a republic in name and not in fact, and after his election served in the field during the ten years' war in which 200,000 Spaniards fell. His estates were confiscated and he spent seven years in a Spanish prison. He was for several years a prominent man in Honduras, where he served as postmaster general. In 1883 he came to the United States, established a school for boys in Orange County, this State, where he remained until the breaking out of the Cuban insurrection, when he went to New York and became the head of the junta. He has spent thousands of dollars—the accumulations of years of industry—for the benefit of his native island.

WHITE INDIAN FOR WOMEN.

It Attracts the Sex to a Particular Store for Their Cigarettes.

There is a white Indian enrolled as a permanent resident of an uptown block in Atlanta, Ga., in a neighborhood where good clothes obtain and the street conversations are grammatical, if not uplifting. This Indian is usually to be found standing outside the shop of a purveyor of tobacco to the fashionable. At other times he is inside.

A man who entered the shop the other day bought his cigar and casually inquired as to the color of the wooden sign. "I have seen a good many cigar store Indians," he said, "but this is the first white cigar store Indian I recollect. What is the idea of having him painted this pure color?"

"Why," said the proprietor, hesitatingly, "why, well, if you must know, I do it to attract the ladies."

"The ladies?" said the customer.

"Why, certainly," said the shopman. "The ladies smoke. As a matter of fact they are my best paying customers. When I first started in business in this neighborhood I had the regulation brown Indian in front of the store. One day a young woman came in and asked for a package of cigarettes. She went to the unnecessary trouble to convince me that they were for her brother, who was sick and couldn't come for them himself, never seeming to think that it was pretty funny for a man to be so sick he couldn't walk out of the house, and yet could smoke cigarettes. I asked her what kind he smoked and she said she had heard the name, but had forgotten. Oh, she tried hard to be foxy. But she gave herself away when I showed her one brand and she said, "Oh, that kind bites my tongue." After that she blushed and began talking about my sign.

"She said the brown Indians were so ugly, and she asked why I didn't have a white Indian. She said white was so much more gratifying to the eye, and somehow or other she conveyed the idea that if I put a white Indian in front of the shop all the other girls could come here to buy cigarettes for their sick brothers. I don't attempt to explain what her motives were, but I could see she was in favor of white. I knew who she was. Her father is a wealthy broker and she has lots of money to spend on sick brother's cigarettes, so I just spent a couple of dollars in having the Indian painted white.

"The next time she came in she didn't say anything about her sick brother, but she did comment on the changed appearance of the Indian, and she let me see she was flattered that I had taken her advice. Ever since then she has been doing a good deal to build up my business. I don't care very much now for man's trade—no offense to you, sir—and I never will let any of the young fellows get in the habit of lounging around the store. That would keep the women away, and it's their patronage that pays my rent and gives me a profit."—New York Journal.

NEVER HAD A HUG OR KISS.

Chicago Professor Hasn't Smoked, Swore or Kissed a Woman.

Prof. Alja R. Crook, of the Northwestern University, Chicago, who obtained prominence through a report that he had never kissed or hugged a woman, was afterward reported to be engaged to be married. Prof. Crook was found locked in the laboratory of the Academy of Science. "Engaged to be married? I won't talk about it!" said the professor, in gentle but firm tones. "It's nobody's business, anyway. I have been hounded since that kissing story until I have no peace."

Prof. Crook, it is said, admitted to his class that he "never swore, never tasted intoxicants, never smoked and never kissed or hugged a woman." He says he is not interested in women, and adds: "People should grasp the fact that the scientific atmosphere is inimical to the love germ. My abstentation from intoxicants and narcotics is temperamental. I have no time for love, nor any thoughts to send wandering in that direction."

PROF. ALJA R. CROOK.

Prof. Crook is 5 feet 10 inches high, gracefully formed, and weighs 150 pounds. Health shows in his skin and carriage. His forehead is high and a little narrow. His nose is cleanly cut and pronounced, his eyes of grayish blue, clear and full of expression. His lips are rather thick and close firmly, and his chin is determined.

Strontium at Put-in-Bay.

Our present supply of strontium, principally employed in the manufacture of fireworks, comes chiefly from Germany. Lately it has been reported that a large bed of strontium has been discovered at Put-in-Bay Island.

Some women would rather listen to a story about a spell of sickness than read a novel.

There is usually something the matter with a man who carries a woman's watch.

If a man has crow's feet about his eyes there must be some caws.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JULY 12.....1901

We read about heat prostrations and the sufferings of many people, but no adequate idea can be conveyed of the distress caused by torrid weather in a large city. In New York, for instance, where three fourths of the people are huddled together in tenement houses, the suffering can hardly be imagined. Helpless little children, dying everywhere from exhaustion, for want of the vitalizing influence of cool fresh air. Think of a night in pent-up quarters with such temperature as reported from Chicago—"In many places on the street it was 104 and 106; at midnight the mercury was soaring round 99 degrees." The heats of Yuma and the shades of Death Valley will be approved by the mortuary statistician.

The projectors of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, last week continued a secret session at Salt Lake to Los Angeles. The Union Pacific had great hopes that the meeting would end in an abandonment of the Clark project, but the Montana man is a stayer. He has thus far expended over a million dollars. Sixty miles of the new road is under construction in Lincoln county, Nevada, and twenty miles of track is being laid near Los Angeles on the Terminal property, that has been acquired by the Clark corporation. The right of way from Redlands to Los Angeles has been perfected and the contract for the building of the road on this section will soon be let.

It is announced from Washington that Secretary Hitchcock is preparing to organize a forestry bureau in the Interior Department to carry out an extensive system of reforestation, somewhat on the plan successfully pursued in Germany. It was too early to go into the details, he said, but the President and his colleagues were satisfied with the practicability of the scheme and impreseed with the results which could be achieved in restoring the rapidly disappearing woodlands of the country. Nothing can be achieved, unless all restrictions against the importation of foreign timber are abolished.

On the "desert,, some six miles north of San Bernardino some parties in boring for oil struck a good flow of good, pure water at a depth of 185 feet. On the strength of this there is quite a land excitement and homestead filing is the rule. The land on the desert will produce almost anything when water can be had. If artesian water at that depth—or any other depth—can be found under any considerable portion of the desert it will be a great thing for Southern California. They know the value of water down there.

When the authorities of the San Francisco mint got through with the annual clean-up of flue dust, etc., and checked up the accounts, they counted the cash and found that six bags of gold, each containing $5000 in $20 pieces, "had disappeared as if by magic." Perhaps this case will be like some that have occurred at the Philadelphia mint and at the United States treasury—they never did find out where the money went. The jobs were slicker than that bungling business at Carson.

Few protective laws are so difficult to enforce as the game laws, yet they are among the foremost essentials. Unless they are firmly upheld American game will be exterminated. The difficulty in the case is that the mass of the public, unfortunately, are perfectly willing to satisfy their appetites for out-of-season food, regardless of the law. They give encouragement to the hunter illegally taking and killing.

Andrew Carnegie, replying to an appeal from the Mayor of San Francisco, will contribute to that city $750,000 to be used for public library purposes, provided the citizens will do the rest. The Carnegie plans are right in principle and we hope that he will live to see them all carried out to the letter.

The United States branch mint at San Francisco has just completed the largest single year's coinage of any mint in the world. The output for the year ending June 30, 1901, is $80,211,426, of which $74,482,500 is gold. The highest previous coinage of any mint was in 1881 by that at Philadelphia, $76,000,000.

While a water right cannot be patented as such, a placer claim can be taken up covering the site and this patented. That title will not preserve the water right, but will protect the site from forcible invasion while the water right is actually used.

The reports of dividend payments made during the first six months of 1901 indicate that mining, including the separate smelting and treatment operations dependent on it, is the most profitable of all the industries.—S. F. M. & S. Press.

The miner's inch is being abolished as a legal measure for water. California, Arizona and Montana have each passed laws making the cubic foot the standard measure.

It is the nation's business to strengthen the nation, and this can be done quite as surely by development from within as by extension from without.

The Kentucky distilleries have decided to reduce their output this year 25,000,000 gallons. They say that the late drop in price is a drop too much.

The proposition upon the basis of which the warfare between the bee keepers and pear growers of Kings county seems to be compromising, is that the two parties shall determine with the microscope whether the nectar or the insects contain the blight germs during the blooming season, and if they do contain these germs the bee keepers shall move the bees away from the orchard region while the bloom is on. Theoretically, this is all right, but we wonder if each party has any apprehension of the difficulty of determining this matter. A bacterium has neither dimensions nor the individuality of a bedbug, and simply compound microscopic sight will not determine its presence. However, the advantage of this issue will rest with the pear growers. When the bee keepers get their microscopes at work they will see enough to scare them wild and will probably consent to move on the testimony of their own senses.—Rural Press.

The proposition to annex Hawaii to California and make the islands a part of this State should be hailed with pleasure by the office-holders. For instance, the Bank Examiners, members of the State Board of Equalization, Railroad Commissioners and other junketing bodies could always look forward to a splendid vacation probably twice each year. Then when the Legislature is in session what a picnic the boys would have. All sorts of investigations would be in order and the mileage would be great. From the politician's standpoint these advantages would probably outweigh the objections that might be made to opening the door to the Chinese and Japanese laborers of the islands who would like to become Californians.—Tulare Times.

"Bill" Anthony's salute to Captain Sigsbee at the time of the blowing up of the Maine, which has gone into history as "Sir, I have the honor to report that the vessel has been blown up and is sinking," has recently undergone material revision. Captain Sigsbee's version of it is as follows: "I beg your pardon, sir, for running into you. The ship has been blown up and is sinking." The correction comes too late to be of any use, as the encyclopedias, child's histories and story books have incorporated the more picturesque form of expression and it will probably survive.—Chronicle.

The Agricultural Department is about to publish a soil map that will enable the farmer, wherever he is located, to determine just what crops will bring him the largest returns in money. The map is to cover the whole of the United States, and will be on such a scale that every ten-acre patch will be represented by one-eight of an inch square. But each farmer will be able to procure a chart of his own neighborhood on a larger scale, so that he can arrange his planting in accordance with the suggestions which it conveys.

It is expected that California will this year produce between 80,000 and 100,000 tons of beet sugar, while the refineries of the State have contracted for 100,000 tons of Hawaiian cane sugar. The production of beet sugar last year was 35,000 tons, and this year's output will establish a new record for the State. The value of the beet sugar production will be between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000, and it is expected to meet the entire requirements of the coast, leaving the cane sugar for shipment to the middle west.

J. Sterling Morton, who has long been an authority on tree-planting, says in a recent number of the Conservative that every twenty-four hours the consumption of wood in one form or another in this country equals all that can be produced on 25,000 acres, and that the new acreage planted every day does not exceed twenty-five acres. On that showing it will not be long before we begin to feel a shortage.

Since viewing the Sacramento, Feather and Yuba rivers, the River and Harbor Committee has reached the conclusion that the restraint of debris is a proper function of the United States government, because of its effect upon river navigation. They should also learn that the control of water has also its direct effect upon river navigation and, therefore, is within the proper province of the general government.

Press dispatches say that the gigantic steel trust has set aside a fund of $8,000,000 for the purpose of fighting strikers. It is easy for them to do that, but to allow shorter hours to the labor that created that money, never! We suggest that the trades union men come out west, raise hogadie for themselves and let those nice ducks do their own work.

The present San Pedro breakwater contractors are now dumping very nearly the amount of rock called for by the government specifications. In ten months they have dumped three times as much rock as the former contractors did in two years. That looks like business.—Herald.

Was it not a mistake to let that Ohio Republican convention be too unanimous? When an Ohio faction has no chance to crack heads in its own party, it goes off and votes the other ticket.—Call.

The Modoc lynchers are in jail as well as the witnesses. Bail has been denied them on habeas corpus proceedings. This much satisfaction, at least, outraged justice will receive.

Locators and owners of unpatented mining claims on forest reservation lands must get a permit to cut timber on the mining claims for mining use.

The quartz extracted from the Australian and California gold mines would be enough to build 150 pyramids of Cheops.

Alfalfa Should Not Be Pastured.

On many of the ranches along the Sacramento river foxtail grass is ruining the alfalfa and making it valueless as feed and pasture. Stock will not eat this grass, while the alfalfa is continuously cropped close to the ground and in course of time the foxtail chokes out the alfalfa entirely. When this grass is mixed with any other feed its beards work their way into the stock's eyes and glands and in many instances injures the stock permanently. It often blinds hogs.

It is generally argued that alfalfa should be mowed and fed to stock instead of pasturing it and the conditions referred to prove the correctness of this theory.—Sutter Farmer.

This is what the "Sun" has been preaching for years. When there has been a good stand obtained, enough pains should be taken to keep the weeds and foxtail out. To do this no pasturing should be done, especially in the early part of the season when the weeds are growing. It is self evident that if the stock eats the alfalfa and leaves the weeds the latter will get the advantage of the former. It will pay to cut the grass and feed it green if desired. It pays to exercise the intellect on any of the affairs of life.—Colusa Sun.

Wyoming is to have the first automobile stage line in America. It will run between Sheridan and Buffalo. It will not be long before there will be dozens of such lines. Wherever they are put on there must be something better than a poor road; it must be at least fairly good. As these lines are so much swifter, more comfortable and all ways desirable than horse coach lines, the people will demand their establishment and logically will demand good roads for them. Hence the introduction of the automobile is a distinct good roads advance. Let us congratulate one another that something has come along to rouse us from our apathy concerning the economy of good highways.—Sac. Record.

Good roads on this side of the mountains would develop traction freight lines, to be followed by electric railroads, for which primary power supplied by the mountain streams is absolutely unlimited.

"Lieutenant Hobson has just filled an heroic engagement at Richmond," says the Washington Post. "President Schwab of the steel trust kissed 200 women in one evening recently," states the Los Angeles Herald.

Professor Joseph Le Conte died suddenly at Yosemite on the morning of the 6th instant. He was the most venerated man of science and philosophy of the present age.

Tulare county is booked to pay out this time $2529 for 84,300 squirrel tails, the total for June. The bounty law has been repealed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPATMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 5, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on August 17th, 1901, viz.:

HIRAM C. HAMILTON,

for the SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 29, E½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred B. Stewart of Lone Pine, and Arthur Shepherd, Henry Glade and Albert W. Simonson of Thebe, Cal

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

— -x- —

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprie

The railroad is so crowded with freight business that some changes in its service seems almost imperative. Nearly every up train is compelled to drop a number of loaded cars, and south-bound trains are also heavily loaded. Specials to relieve the congestion of traffic from Laws north are sometimes necessary. Ever since the first of the year freight business has greatly exceeded that of previous seasons. Whether the situation will bring about such improvement as people here earnestly wish remains to be seen.—Register.

The Breeder and Sportsman of the 6th instant, in "Snap Shots at the Sacramento Track," gives an excellent picture of "Osito 2:13½, b. s. by McKinney; owned and driven by I. H. Mulholland."

The Reno smelter, new last fall and since lying idle, has again changed hands and it is said that work will commence inside of two weeks. M. D. Young, representing a million dollar syndicate and the recent bonder of the Pyramid Lake mines, is the alleged purchaser.

Under a law which went into effect July 1, the collection agent is no longer permitted to sue debtors on assigned claims. The creditor must now bring suit himself if he wishes to use that mode of collecting debts.

Irv. Mulholland is working Osito 2.13¾ at Sacramento and has him in good condition. The 2:14 trot in which he is entered at the Breeders will have a good list of starters.—Breeder & Sportsman.

OFFICE OF INYO MERCANTILE CO.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 1, 1901.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

Owing to the fact that our capital is limited we are not in a position to extend to our friends the accommodations they may require and at the same time properly protect our cash trade with prices; we are compelled to do only a strictly cash business.

On and after this date all accounts will be closed, and in future we will insist on all bills being settled every thirty days, and under no circumstances shall we deviate from this rule.

We take this opportunity to thank our friends for the patronage accorded us, and to assure them that our aim will be at all times to give them good goods at the lowest prices.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]

OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.

Independence, : : : Oalifornia.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFONIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

OFFICIAL.

Ordinance No. 71.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt, pursue, take or kill or have in his possession within the two years next after the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1901, any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant, within the County of Inyo.

SECTION 2. Every person who, in the County of Inyo of the State of California, within two years next after said 23d day of January, 1901, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys or has in his possession any Japanese or Mongolian Pheasant is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding fifty days or by a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after its passage, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 71 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooney, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, W. P. Yaney, James Jones.

Noes:——

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed;
ORDINANCE No. 71.
Filed Jan. 8, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY.
Clerk.
Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page 154

Ordinance No. 72.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1901, and the thirty first day of December, 1901, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1901, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board of Supervisors in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 72, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 72.

Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, page —

Ordinance No. 73.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided, the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 73 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1901, by the following vote:

Ayes: W. P. Yaney, N. J. Cooley, T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie, James Jones.

Noes: None.

JAMES JONES,
(SEAL.) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 73.
Filed January 10, 1901.
J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book B, at page —

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JULY 12.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending July 11, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	29.828	6
Lowest "	29.584	8
Highest temperature....	97.0	7
Lowest "	61.9	10
Mean "	77.7	
Average dew point.....	23.2	
Average humidity.....	13.4	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	30 SE	10
No. clear days.....	7	
No. part cloudy days.....	0	
No. cloudy days.....	0	
No. rainy days.....	0	
Precipitation for week ..	00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.44
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 39 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.27
" 1899-1900 3.62
" 1900-1901 5.34

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

Estate of Eleanor Spencer to Mrs. M. M. Hutchinson—SW¼ Sec. 1, T. 7 S., R. 32 E. Consideration, $3200.

Spencer Estate to E. C. Varney—NE¼ of Sec. 10, T. 7, R. 32; $4350.

Spencer Estate to Cyrus Harbour—The SE¼ of Sec. 2; $4400.

Spencer Fstate to Thos. Thompson—The Spencer residence property, West Bishop; $900.

Spencer Estate to S. S. Allen—The Spencer Hall, town of Bishop; $585.

L. A. Burton to Richard Day—⅛ interest in Mollie McGuire mine, $200.

L.. A. Burton to S. Breckenridge—⅛ interest in Mollie McGuire mine; $200.

Hugh J. and May W. Cannon to Geo. Q. Cannon Association—Confidence and Mendocino Consolidated mining claims, Amargoza range; $12,000.

A. P. Meyers to L. A. Burton—⅛ interest in Mollie McGuire mine; $200.

Wm. Moragan to Samuel and Josephine Meredith—5 acres land near Big Pine; $118.

Fruit shipments in order.

J. R. Moffit hos returned from Panamint.

P. H. Mack, Esq., left on Monday last for Los Angeles.

The Black Eagle mill will resume ore-crushing next Monday.

Ed. Elder is now running the Charley Green saloon at Lone Pine.

Foreman Reynolds of the Hirsch mine is in town, health-recruiting.

Miss Maggie Hutchison, of Bishop, was a visitor in Independence last week.

Note the professional card of Dr. J. D. Blair, County Physician, elsewhere in this issue.

Miss Addie Lewis is here from San Francisco, visiting her relatives at Camp Independence.

T. N. Stebbins, a mining man from the Ballarat section, spent a couple of days in town last week.

Mrs. D. Holland, accompanied by her little neice, Irene Conklin, arrived from Bakersfield last week.

Under the handling of Charley Mulholland, our local equine "Quoins" last week won two races at Rocklin.

Robt. O'Neal, Esq., and Mrs. J. G. Birchim were down from Bishop last Monday, in attendance upon legal matters.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Thos. Callow of Big Pine, who has been very ill for some time past, is rapidly recovering.

Miss Adaline Meysan is home from Los Angeles on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Meysan of Lone Pine.

Mrs. J. J. Gunn and daughter Helen were outgoing passengers on Tuesday's train. Miss Helen returns to her school in Santa Rosa.

Geo. McConnel returned last Tuesday, having left Mr. Tweedy at Bodie. The Mining Bureau assistant visited Copper Mountain and then departed for San Francisco.

Lester Shepherd is home from Bakersfield on his summer vacation, having completed his grammar school course and received his diploma. We extend congratulations.

Mr. E. H. Edwards has gone to Los Angeles to meet the Misses Ella and Sara Weiser of New York and may be absent several months on a trip to the Yosemite and San Francisco.

Miss Lou Landrum, who has been visiting in Independence a while, departs on the train this evening. We understand that the chime of wedding bells in the Angel City have a peculiar charm for her.

Supervisor MacKenzie reports that Darwin is very quiet at present, but few men being employed in any of the mines. He adds, however, that affairs are likely to assume an altogether different appearance in the near future.

Supt. McIver of the Inyo canal reports that the high water of this year exceeds any maximum for the past ten years between recurring dates from June 9 to July 7. On the 4th the water was three fourths of an inch higher than ever.

Last Monday evening Supervisor Wm. P. Yaney received a telegram from home announcing the serious illness of his little daughter, Mildred. He started immediately for Bishop, returning at noon to-day, reporting that while his child was better it was not entirely out of danger.

Board of Supervisors.

The current session of the Board of Supervisors began on Monday, the 1st instant, all the members being in attendance throughout.

With the exception of adjournment enforced by the intervening holiday, the first week was occupied by their work as Board of Equalization, which involved a searching examination of the assessment roll. Last Monday orders and action commenced, with the following results:

Tax-payers were cited to appear and show cause why additional property should not be assessed:

C E Johnson, merchandise.....			$ 100
M Julien, 60 head sheep.....			135
J C & F M Crocker, 50 head cattle..			600
S A Fraser,	70	" " ..	840
J R Turner,	40	" " ..	480
J S Turner,	40	" " ..	480
Thos Williams,	30	" " ..	360
W H Mitchell,	45	" " ..	540
Thos Webb,	75	" " ..	900
Frank Whitmore,	75	" " ..	900
O I Mairs,	150	" " ..	1800
C N Rose,	150	" " ..	1800
T B Rickey,	300	" " ..	3600
Geo Gilliam,	75	" " ..	900
Mrs A Steward,	30	" " ..	360
A Matlick,	40	" " ..	480
E Robinson,	30	" " ..	360
John Symons Est.,	25	" " ..	300
Gustave Sanger,	40	" " ..	480
F R Smith,	18	" " ..	216
C B Rawson, Est.,	50	" " ..	600
W & R W Ford,	50	" " ..	600
Chas Summers,	75	" " ..	900
Frank Shaw,	76	" " ..	912
W D Roberts,	30	" " ..	360
John Baxter,	30	" " ..	360
A E Fitzgerald,	40	" " ..	480

The valuation placed by the Assessor this year upon cattle was $12 per head.

On Tuesday the Board of Supervisors passed upon the following:

Resignation of J. W. Trotter Constable of Fifth Township, aecepted. On petition, M. S. Kennedy was appointed.

CLAIMS ALLOWED:

O I Mairs	$ 14 75
Billy Morehouse.....	6 00
T H Woodworth.....	7 30
Ira Hume	39 40
Ed Schober.....	41 95
"	24 00
"	22 50
"	5 50
Nathan Rhine.....	2 75
Ben H Yandell.....	9 00
Wm D Dehy.....	33 00
Inyo Mercantile Co.....	19 30
L Wood	6 25
A M Given.....	12 80
J D Blair.....	10 00
Independence Water Co.....	13 00
J E Meroney.....	19 50
J W Wright.....	15 00
T C Harniss.....	18 00
W A Chalfant.....	207 70
Richard Decker.....	6 00
J Walter Hanby.....	25 50
Leora B Rhine.....	45 00
Clay Hampton.....	62 50
F B Stewart.....	49 80
W G Dixon.....	20 00
"	53 40
J H Shanhon.....	58 50
A W Eibeshutz.....	8 40
Clay Hampton.....	3 50
Inyo Independent.....	91 12
O H Hill.....	17 90
Ira Hume.....	18 00
R E Roberts.....	33 00
Will L Smith & Co.....	1 50
W P Yaney.....	10 10
F K Andrews.....	40
L Wood	4 50
Nathan Rhine.....	10 00
I J Woodin.....	125 00
W J Jenkins.....	1 50
Jesus Carrasco.....	5 00
A W Eibeshutz.....	11 75

During the Wednesday session the Board examined the military roll for 1901 as prepared by the Assessor; made some corrections and approved the same.

Following bills were allowed:

H Levy.....	$ 75 20
John Keegan.....	13 00
A V Davidson.....	15 25
Sam Meredith.....	5 00
W W Yandell.....	7 25
M S Kennedy.....	6 00
W W Yandell.....	30 25

Thos. Webb, Geo. Gilliam and S. A. Fraser appeared before the Board of Equalization and were sworn and examined relative to the proposed raise in the number of their cattle.

During yesterday morning's session the Board heard and examined the tax-payers appearing in answer to the number of cattle to be assessed. Ben. H. Yandell, attorney thereof, appeared on behalf of the C. B. Rawson Estate, and E. Robinson for himself.

Supervisors Boland, Cooley and MacKenzie were appointed committee to examine County Hospital affairs. The report says:

"We found 15 men and 1 woman maintained at hospital, all in about usual condition, some apparently in improved health. The quarters were clean and generally satisfactory. We recommended some sanitary changes, which we were assured would be put into effect at once. The patients were uncomplaining and generally satisfied with their treatment.

"It would seem to your committee that it would be to the advantage of the inmates, and the people generally, if the contract system could be abandoned and a suitable place purchased and maintained as a county home for our unfortunate poor, at some time in the near future when our finances will warrant the expenditure."

Moved by Supervisor Cooley that four sets of the annotated cpdes be purchased for the used of county officers. Ayes—Supervisors MacKenzie, Cooley and Chairmen Jones. No—Supervisor Boland.

Thos. Webb, Geo. McConnell and Norman Mairs appeared before the Board and asked that a bridge be placed across Rock Creek, at upper end of Round Valley. No action by the Board at this time.

O. I. Mairs appeared and was sworn and examined in regard to proposed raise of 150 head of cattle on his assessment.

Adjourned until this morning. It is not probable that the work of the session can be completed before some time next week.

Jack Halpin swore out a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Clarence Johnson for stealing a tent. When the case was called up before Justice of the Peace Peters, the complainant Halpin was under the influence of booze to such an extent that the justice discharged the defendant and assessed the costs to the complainant.—Tonopah Bonanza.

The Fourth.

The celebration of our natal day was, as always, a very enjoyable event.

The program in the morning was well rendered and redounded much credit to our local talent.

The games in the afternoon went off pleasantly, and afforded joy to old children as well as young.

Under the clever direction of Dr. Blair the grand ball in the evening was the greatest success of its kind in many months, and the excellent supper served at the Norman House makes us wish for something of the kind again very soon.

Celebration Finances.

We are indebted to Treasurer Geo. Wood for the following statement of the finances of the Fourth:

Amount received by Committee..	$147 30
" expended.....	139 65
Balance.....	$ 7 65
Prizes paid.....	$ 65 50
Ball committee.....	42 50
Ice cream committee.....	21 00
Decoration.....	5 85
Incidentals.....	4 80
Total.....	$139 65

The Adams Oil Company of Bakers field had the first experts in the Inyo field after a discovery had been such as the world had never seen before, viz.: oil sufficiently refined in its natural state to burn well in an ordinary lamp. The men had observed the field where that was found (Placerita Canyon) and they all agree that the belts lying west and south of Owens Lake have strong proofs of the existence of the same thing. The lands selected by the Adams company comprise 7000 acres, situate just south of the lake. This high grade oil is worth about twelve times as much as fuel oil The capitalization of the company, only 100,000 shares, as compared with the value of its land shows that it was not organized ior stock selling purposes but to develop oil. And we believe that the company will do so.

Messrs. Baverstock & Staples, of Los Angeles, publish a card in the Mining Review of that city in which molybdenite is described and the statement is made that they have inquiries from Europe for a supply of it. They say "it has qualities making it desirable to steel manufacturers, and prices for it vary from $150 per ton upward. The demand is small, but a regular supply is desired." Now, let certain of our Big Pine mining friends send down some samples and find out how many tons a week or a month they want, at that rate. No trouble about the supply.

Acting as committing magistrate Justice of the Peace Davidson was for a couple of days during the week engaged in hearing a case of alleged selling liquor to Indians, which has occasioned considerable talk around town, pro and con. As we have been informed that the Justice has taken the matter under advisement and reserved his decision until next Thursday we will not mention names until the next issue.

The State Mineralogist has issued a report showing the yield and value of the mineral substances of California for the year 1900, compiled from returns made to the State Mining Bureau. The total product is valued at $32,622,945, against $29,313,460 in the previous year, showing an increase of $3,309,485. Among the "banner" counties Inyo "leads" in lead, $38,840; antimony, $700; and soda, $50,000.

Messrs. Wm. E. Cox of Los Angeles and J. W. Newly of Pasadena are registered at the Norman House. It is understood that these gentlemen are of the Wm. Penn Colonization Company, which has successfully negotiated for the Inyo Canal. Eastside lands will be bought and experimental trials made, having in view culture of the sugar beet. Work is expected to be started up this month.

Prof. J. E. Reynolds is home on a vacation from his school duties at Ventura. Accompanied by his brother Silas and by Mr. Ness, he has gone on a camping tour through the High Sierras. The party will take photographic views and do an illustrated "write-up" for the Los Angeles Herald.

A shipment of placer gold was made by George Thorpe on Wednesday, from his claim, the Gold Dollar, in Mazourka Canyon. There were 13½ ounces, worth $243.62. The claim is on ground to be developed by the 4000-foot tunnel which has been run by Giles, Cook & Thorpe.

Forest Supervisor Price left yesterday for a trip northward along the reservation, intending to go far as Mammoth. Rangers Bunney and Naylor returned a few days ago from Coyote Valley, where they found no sheep, but evidence that bands have been there.

The Epworth League of Big Pine sends Miss Grace Hall as delegate to the convention in San Francisco. Rev. and Mrs. Rosen, Miss Maggie Peterson, W. G. Eldred, James Steward and J. P. Bourland are also going down to attend the great gathering.

The Tonopah Bonanza records that the brothers of the late John R. Weeks have founded a library in the new camp by the contribution of his books, some 200 volumes. Now the miners will build a school house. Credit marks are due all round.

An extension of the Randsburg Railway about seventeen miles northeast to tap the coal fields looks probable. This would bring it very close fo the Inyo line and cross an alleged right of way set up by the Southern Pacific Company.

The report is published that the Southern Pacific Company has concluded not to extend the C. & C. to its natural terminus. Railroad war scenes lie away to the east of us. There no fools like big ones.

Edna R., owned by A. L. Conklin, won in the race for pacers at the Golden Gate Driving Club, on July 4th. Time, 2:16¼.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Ontfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

OIL! OIL!

High Grade Oil in Inyo County.

First opportunity to develop Inyo County Oil Fields.

Get in now while you have a chance.

The Kern River District will be a mere bagatelle in comparison.

Send for prospectus to us.

THE 50 OIL COMPANY,
No. 393 PARROTT BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
T. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pais and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

-NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE-

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared o furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired o and from all parts of Owens Valley.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

J. J. WALL, Plaintiff vs SURPRISE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

MACK & FORBES and W. A. HARRIS Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal,

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take Judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 25th day of April, 1901.

[SEAL.] J E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed;] Superior Court, County of Inyo.

J. J. Wall, Plaintiff vs. Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

MACK & FORBES and W. J. HARRIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE CO., OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of May, 1901, an assessment, No. 34, of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of July, 1901, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24, 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House...	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton.....	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton.....	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill....	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska.....	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver.....	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista.....	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne.....	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne.....	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead.....	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston.....	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs....	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville.....	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria.....	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit.....	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen.....	182	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill.....	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek...	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	252	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence..	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine.....	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs..	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown.....	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House.....	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House ...	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs..	8:08 p m	11:18 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT, CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

Women Must Sleep.

Avoid Nervous Prostration.

If you are dangerously sick what is the first duty of your physician? He quiets the nervous system, he deadens the pain, and you sleep well.

You ought to know that when you ceased to be regular in your courses, grow irritable without cause, and pass sleepless nights, there is serious

MRS. HARTLEY.

trouble somewhere, and nervous prostration is sure to follow.

You ought to know that indigestion, exhaustion, womb displacements, fainting, dizziness, headache, and backache send the nerves wild with affright, and you cannot sleep.

Mrs. Hartley, of 221 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill., whose portrait we publish, suffered all these agonies, and was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; her case should be a warning to others, and her cure carry conviction to the minds of every suffering woman of the unfailing efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No Pegs.

Beerbohm Tree had a comical experience on his first appearance as the corpulent Falstaff. In the last act he had arranged that Falstaff, disconcerted by gibes and buffets of the fairies in Windsor forest, should make one herculean effort to climb the oak tree. The pegs that were to serve as supports for that tree were always conspicuous by their absence. On the morning before the performance Mr. Tree was told they should positively be fixed on the tree. The morning came, but with it no pegs. Eloquence was stifled; even invective faltered. He pointed to the tree and with the calm of despair blurted out to the defaulter, "No pegs!"

Such an ejaculation, spoken more in sorrow than in anger, would, he hoped, appeal to that last remnant of conscience which even the papier mache bosom of a property man might be supposed to retain. In the evening there was a dress rehearsal, but still no pegs could be seen. Mr. Tree's form quivered—beneath the padding—with pent up emotions, and in a torrent of passion and a voice shaken by righteous wrath he exclaimed:

"Where are those pegs?"

"Pegs—pegs!" exclaimed the property master, with exasperating affability. "Why, guv'nor, what was your words to me this morning? 'No pegs.' And there ain't none!"—London Tit-Bits.

Howells' Advice to Writers.

One day at Lakewood while sitting at a little table in the big rotunda hall drinking afternoon tea I met Mr. W. D. Howells and had a delightful conversation with him. After knowing the personality of this famous author one enjoys his writing ten times more—he is so magnetic and his conversation so interesting and breezy. "Yes," he said, "I always advise any one who has an inclination for it to try to write. One shouldn't expect to have the first things one does published, but one must keep on trying. It is an excellent plan to set down something one has seen in everyday life and try to get a story out of it. Indeed, it's the best way to practice.

"Writing is mostly drudgery," he continued. "I have to force myself to go into my library to work, and I find myself putting off the hour as long as possible."

"But when you once sit down?" I ventured.

"Even then it's hard work for awhile until I get into the swing. Let no one imagine the muse comes without a summons and without a good deal of urging! At least she never does to me!"—Anna Wentworth in Woman's Home Companion.

The geographical divisions of the United States are the north Atlantic group, the south Atlantic group, the north central group, the south central group and the western group.

A Very Bad Combine
is that of
A Very Bad Sprain
and
A Very Black Bruise

It often happens, but just as often

St. Jacobs Oil

makes a clean, sure, prompt cure of both.

SUMMER is BEST TIME to CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption

Our remedy is GUARANTEED; $1.00. P. O. Box 973

N. SMITH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

CLEVER "CON" GAMES.

TWO OCCASIONS WHEN SWINDLERS USED THEIR BRAINS.

English Pair Appreciated Their Own Smartness and Could Not Resist the Temptation to Boast—French Method of Getting a Visitor's Money.

After carrying through a clever swindle which netted them $1,400 recently, two London "crooks," named Grainger and Rice, became so puffed up over their smartness that they boasted of their exploit and through boasting came to grief. They began operations by forging a check for £280, signing it with the name of a man who had a big balance in his bank. Then Grainger "made up" to resemble the person whose name was being used and, waiting until the man had gone out to luncheon, slipped into his office and into the telephone box. At the same minute Rice appeared at the bank and presented the check. He said he was a new clerk of the man whose name was on the check, but the cashier refused to give the money to him until he was identified. Rice said his employer wanted the money right away and suggested that he be called up over the telephone at this office. This was done and Grainger, at the other end, answered the telephone bell and said, of course, that the check was all right and "please hurry and give the man the money." Then he left the office without it being discovered that he was not the proprietor of the place, and, meeting Rice, the two divided the money and made off.

The fraud was not discovered until the victim returned from luncheon. It is probable that the two crooks would not have been caught had they not boasted indiscreetly of what they had done, which boasting reached the ears of the police, with the result that both swindlers are now in jail.

A camera enabled two hard-up "confidence men" to reap the comfortable sum of $4,000 in Paris last summer. Their victim was a Frenchman, who had returned from abroad with this sum to spend a pleasant holiday and see the exhibition. The swindlers found out all about him and began operations by taking a snapshot of him as he stood looking up at the Eiffel tower. Pleased at finding himself the object of their art, he asked them if he could have a copy of the photograph. They gave him a card and asked him to call. The picture was an excellent one, and the victim asked the photographers to dine with him. This gave to them the opportunity to discover where his money was. He had it sewn in his waistcoat-lining. When he left he had promised to visit their studio next day, and pose for them as Henry IV. On his arrival he laid aside his modern garments for the splendid costume that awaited him. He then posed before the camera. The bell rang, and the photographer said: "Excuse me one minute. Don't lose that pose; it is splendid." The Frenchman posed in solitude for several minutes before it occurred to him that there was anything wrong. Then he turned. His clothes were gone. He rushed into the street, shouting, "Thieves!" The police arrived; but his fantastic garb caused his arrest as a lunatic. Meantime the swindlers escaped.

PARIS NOT COMMON.

A City of Strange Experiences and Incredible Paradoxes.

There are people who assert that of late years Paris has become common. What an error! It is still as picturesque, as romantic, as extravagant, as in the best days of its past. Paris remains the strange town where the most incredible paradoxes are verified, where the most foolish dreams are realized, and where all that is good, bad and indifferent may still be found. The other day a madman was found in a hollow pillar that supported the principal gate leading to the exhibition. Recently the police discovered a Diogenes testing the cold on the Place de la Concorde, looking for the cold, with the thermometer registering eight degrees of frost. A rich, well-to-do Diogenes!

In contradistinction to this, there are hundreds who live in huts outside the city, huts that a Kaffir would scorn to live in. There are the hundreds of vagabonds who have, as Ruy Blas, "God for their host," and who seek a shelter in buildings under construction, in any and every nook not already occupied. Why, only a few days ago, when some men pitched a basket into a wagon at the Central market out rolled a man. "It is I, Jean," growled the voice, "didn't you know me?" They did not know him. The man had slept in a basket at the market for the last ten days.

For people to talk of Paris as having become common is absurd. Paris is still Paris.—Paris Messenger.

Freak Talk.

"There's your true Pharisee," said the fat woman.

"Who? The double-headed man?" asked the living skeleton.

"Yes; he's your real Pharisee."

"He doesn't go up to the temple to pray."

"No; but he's always saying how glad he is he is not like other men are. He'd lose his job, you see."—Buffalo Enquirer.

Superstitious Herring Fishermen.

Herring fishermen are, many of them, remarkably superstitious. For instance, on some fishing boats whistling is forbidden, and neither milk nor burnt bread is allowed aboard. Furthermore, not even the name of that unlucky animal, the hare, may be mentioned, and a common method of punishing the enemy is to throw a dead hare into his boat.

An Ambition to Rise.

"I refuse to give you any more than a nickel, sir. You look like a drinking man."

"I must have at least 15 cents. I am burning with ambition to get into the high-ball class and I beg you to reconsider."—Indianapolis News.

The widow's might may be the result of practical experience.

GONE TO THE VERGE.

He Thought He Had Reached Friendship's Limit.

This young man is not so confiding as he was, and his ideas of friendship are not so exalted. Yet he takes it philosophically and is willing to place a heavy credit in favor of experience.

"I started in a small way," he tells, "and I had an idea that my business would expand rapidly. But I find a good many leaks and drains. Of course you know Jones. He is my friend and knows about horses. So when my one horse went lame I consulted him as being the one friend I had who, I thought, could help me out.

"'Pretty bad shape,' he said as he looked the nag over. 'Need him on your delivery wagon, don't you?'

"I need him or some other horse and asked Jones what I could get for the lame one. He looked him over, felt his legs, examined his eyes and teeth and finally said that, being a friend of mine, he'd give me $40 for the horse. I took it. That same afternoon he sold the horse for $80, a fact I learned about a week later.

"'Now,' said Jones, 'I'm not the man to leave a friend in a scrape. I'll just rustle around and find you another horse.'

"'Thank you, but keep within a hundred. I can't afford to pay more.'

"Next morning my friend showed up with a horse he told me I could have for $98, though he was really worth more. He was sound, gentle, 7 years old, according to Jones.

"He had bought that horse for $60. He had spavin and ringbone, was knee sprung and 13 years old. So Jones had made $78 off me and left me with one of the worst old crowbaits you ever saw. I'm not saying much about it, for Jones is my friend, you know. But an old codger that buys groceries from me says friendship ceases in a horse dicker."—Detroit Free Press.

A Kindly Joke.

Judge Braxfield, famous in England for his love for hanging criminals, when on circuit always put up near Perth with a crony who was devoted to chess. The laird had rather the better of his lordship at the game. In the revolution of the circuits Braxfield found himself trying his hospitable friend, who had got awkwardly mixed up in some abduction of cattle. The evidence was clear, the panel was convicted and the judge passed the solemn sentence of death. Then, bending down, he chuckled to the unfortunate prisoner—the accommodation in the provincial courts was cramped—"And now, Donald, my friend, I think I've checkmated you for once." But Braxfield delighted in a kindly joke.

Trifling With Charon.

Just as Charon was about to make the ferry slip the ex-distiller nudged him in the ribs.

"If it isn't too much trouble," said the latter, "I wish you would put me with the arrivals from Boston."

"But you are from St. Louis," protested Charon. "Wouldn't you feel out of place among so much culture?"

"No, indeed. I always feel at home in the midst of refined spirits."

Thereupon the ancient ferryman tossed the ex-distiller in the Styx.—Chicago News.

Belated.

"I understand that Frailman has come to the conclusion to contest his wife's will."

"Well, what is there courageous about that? She's dead, isn't she?"—Richmond Dispatch.

No man is truly great until he is willing to use a small word when he knows a big one that means the same thing.—Chicago Record-Herald.

There is something uncanny about a boy who can save money.—Atchison Globe.

Millions for Baseball.

A million of dollars are spent every year upon the game of baseball, but large as this sum is, it cannot begin to equal the amount spent by people in search of health. There is a sure method of obtaining strength, and it is not a costly one. We urge those who have spent much and lost hope to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It strengthens the stomach, makes digestion easy and natural, and cures dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and weak kidneys.

Wealth makes kleptomaniacs; poverty makes thieves.

Scrofula

Few are entirely free from it.

It may develop so slowly as to cause little if any disturbance during the whole period of childhood.

It may then produce irregularity of the stomach and bowels, dyspepsia, catarrh, and marked tendency to consumption before manifesting itself in much cutaneous eruption or glandular swelling.

It is best to be sure that you are quite free from it, and for its complete eradication you can rely on

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best of all medicines for all humors.

Roses and Turks.

"It would give a genuine and religious Turk a fit if he saw how little appreciation Americans show for the rose and what little reverence they have for it," spoke a florist as he wrapped the foil about the stems of a boutonniere.

"The rose is beyond question the prettiest flower that blooms, and it was so considered by the Turks many years before the conquest of Granada. There is a religious legend generally believed in throughout Turkey that the red rose sprang from a drop of the great prophet Mohammed's blood. Everything beautiful in nature is ascribed to him. The Turks, therefore, have great reverence for the flower and allow it to bloom and die untouched, except on state occasions and for the purpose of making rosewater.

"After the conquest by the Turks they would not worship in any church until the walls were cleansed and washed with rosewater and thus purified by the blood of the prophet. It is used on the body for the same purpose. A Turk whose conscience is stung by some act or deed he has committed will caress and pay reverence to the rose to appease the wrath of the prophet and Allah.

"With these ideas inculcated in him from youth it would shock him severely to see the pretty flower strewn in the path of a bridal couple, thrown on the public stage or banked up in hundreds at a swell reception or party to be crushed and spoiled in an evening."—Exchange.

A VETERAN

Tells of a Thrilling Experience in the Civil War and How a Newspaper Article Saved His Life.

From the Beacon, Leonardstown, Md.

Many veterans of the Rebellion can recall incidents as thrilling as the cavalry charge in which the narrator of the following experience nearly lost his life and, unfortunately, many of the old soldiers have disabilities that are unpleasant reminders of their days in the army. To all such this story will have a peculiar interest and may show the way to restore health, strength and energy. Mr. William H. Whiting, of Mt. Holly, Va., says:

"When the Civil war began I was living in Buffalo and there I joined Co. F, of the Tenth New York Cavalry. In 1863, while serving with my company, I received a sabre cut that caused paralysis. For eight months I was obliged to lie in the hospital at Washington, D.C. I afterwards tried many doctors, but the paralysis remained as bad as ever. I suffered from chills and my general health was not good.

"This continued until about eight years ago when I read in a newspaper of the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I began taking the pills and soon found they were doing me good. In six months' time I was completely cured. The paralysis has not returned and I never have the chills now. My general health is also better than when I began taking Pink Pills for Pale People. I always keep them with me and, in the eight years that have passed since I first took them, I have never had occasion to call on a doctor.

"I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to many people, and good results have always followed their use."

Signed, WILLIAM H. WHITING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1901.

JOHN L. BEALE.
[Seal] Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred), by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Taken before bed time Gilt Edge Whiskey will break up any cold. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

BOSTON'S BARBER REGULATIONS.

Board of Health Orders Sterilization of All that Barbers Use on Customers.

A special dispatch from Boston, May 5, 1900, to the N. Y. Sun gives us new regulations of the Boston Board of Health as to barber shops: "Mugs, shaving brushes and razors shall be sterilized after each separate use thereof. A separate, clean towel shall be used for each person. Material to stop the flow of blood shall be used only in powdered form, and applied on a towel. Powder puffs are prohibited." Wherever Newbro's "Herpicide" is used on face or scalp after shaving or hair cutting, there is no danger, as it is antiseptic, and kills the dandruff germ.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

Requirements of a Good Stroke Oar

During practice a good stroke is one who is regular in his rowing and easy to follow. He must give the big men plenty of time to finish the stroke out. He must keep them swinging steadily, and in a trial over the whole or any portion of the course he must get every possible ounce of work out of them, so that they are completely rowed out without having got short or flurried on the way. In a race he must know the capabilities of his crew and must be able to feel how they are going, when they want easing off and when they are capable of higher pressure, while above all he must have that degree of generalship which will enable him to decide in a well contested race when to put the pressure on in order to take the advantage of station at a certain point of the course, when to ease off if he is holding his opponent at a slower rate of stroke, how far it is necessary for him to save himself for an effort at the end and especially in a really close contest the exact moment at which he should make the "grande attaque."—Saturday Review.

Land Crabs.

One of the commonest and the largest of the Christmas island land crabs is the well known robber crab, which is found in most of the tropical islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans. It sometimes reaches a length of two feet and may measure seven inches across the back. Its colors are of a very gaudy description, the ground color being a bright red, upon which there are stripes of yellow, but in some cases a purplish blue is the prevailing tint.

The eyes are fixed on stalks which can be moved independently of one another, and there are two pairs of feelers, one long, the other short. The latter pair are continually jerked up and down. There is a pair of powerful claws, then several walking legs. In general appearance these animals are much more like rather stout lobsters than crabs, and one's first encounter with one of these creatures in the middle of a forest far from the sea is productive of much astonishment on both sides.

Another species of land crab common in Christmas island is a little bright red animal which in general shape is much like the common shore crab. This variety makes burrows in the ground, and in some places the soil is honeycombed with hundreds of holes. The crabs spend most of their time collecting dead leaves, which they carry in their claws, holding them up over their heads, and drag down into their burrows, into which they scuttle at the least alarm.—Pearson's Magazine.

Crabs In Disguise.

Human beings are not the only creatures that have discovered the appetizing, though indigestible, qualities of crabs, and some of these animals have been compelled to resort to various defensive measures. Disguise is one of these and is practiced with great effect by spider crabs.

These deliberately bite up seaweeds and plant them on their backs, very soon establishing a growth which harmonizes perfectly with the surroundings and deceives many an enemy. Should the weeds grow too vigorously, the crab industriously prunes them with his claws and every now and then scrapes the whole lot off and starts a fresh garden on his roof, so to speak.

The sponge crab behaves in a similar manner, nipping off little bits of living sponge and sticking them on his back, where they grow vigorously. The same end is served as in the other case. It is very amusing to keep crabs of one or other of these kinds in an aquarium and deprive them of the usual means of concealment.

They get very nervous and agitated and try to cover themselves with bits of paper or anything else that may be provided. One such captive is said to have had a little greatcoat made for him, which he put on in a hurry as soon as it was handed to him.

The Earl and the Highwayman.

One night when the Earl of Stanhope was walking alone in the Kentish lanes a man jumped out of the hedge, leveled a pistol and demanded his purse.

"My good man, I have no money with me," said Lord Stanhope in his remarkably slow tones. The robber laid hands on his watch.

"No," Lord Stanhope went on, "that watch you must not have. It was given to me by one I love. It is worth £100. If you will trust me, I will go back to Chevening and bring a £100 note and place it in the hollow of that tree. I cannot lose my watch."

The man did trust him. The earl did bring the note. Years after Lord Stanhope was at a city dinner, and next to him sat a London alderman of great wealth, a man widely respected. He and the earl talked of many things and found each other mutually entertaining. Next day Lord Stanhope received a letter, out of which dropped a £100 note. "It was your lordship's kind loan of this sum," said the note, "that started me in life and enabled me to have the honor of sitting next to your lordship at dinner." A strange story; but the Stanhopes are a strange race, and things happen to them that never did or could occur to other people.

To Be Cheerful.

The sovereign, voluntary path to cheerfulness, if our spontaneous cheerfulness be lost, is to sit up cheerfully, to look around cheerfully and to act and speak as if cheerfulness were already there. If such conduct doesn't make you soon feel cheerful, nothing else will on that occasion. So, to feel brave, act as if we were brave, use all our will to that end, and a courage fit will very likely replace the fit of fear. Again, in order to feel kindly toward a person to whom we have been inimical, the only way is more or less deliberately to smile, to make sympathetic inquiries and to force ourselves to say genial things. One hearty laugh together will bring enemies into closer communion of heart than hours spent on both sides in inward wrestling with the mental demon of uncharitable feeling.

BISHOP HANDY SAYS

"I Cheerfully Recommend Peruna to All Who Want a Good Tonic and a Safe Cure for Catarrh."

Prominent members of the clergy are giving Peruna their unqualified endorsement. These men find Peruna especially adapted to preserve them from catarrh of the vocal organs which has always been the bane of public speakers, and general catarrhal debility incident to the sedentary life of the clergyman. Among the recent utterances of noted clergymen on the curative virtues of Peruna is the following one from Bishop James A. Handy, D. D., of Baltimore:

"I take great pleasure in acknowledging the curative effects of Peruna. At the solicitation of a friend I used your remedy and cheerfully recommend your Peruna to all who want a good tonic and a safe cure for catarrh."—James A. Handy.

OTHER NOTABLE CURES.

A Husband Escaped the Pangs of Catarrh of the Lungs.

Most Cases of Incipient Consumption are Catarrh.

Edward Stevens.

Mrs. Edward Stevens of Carthage, N. Y., writes as follows:

"I now take pleasure in notifying you that my husband has entirely recovered from catarrh. He is a well man today, thanks to you and Peruna. He took six bottles of your medicine as directed, and it proved to be just the thing for him. His appetite is good and every thing he eats seems to agree with him. His cough has left him and he is gaining in flesh, and seems to be well every way. I hope others will try your medicine and receive the benefits that we have."—Mrs. Edward Stevens.

When the catarrh reaches the throat it is called tonsilitis, or laryngitis. Catarrh of the bronchial tubes is called bronchitis; catarrh of the lungs, consumption. Any internal remedy that will cure catarrh in one location will cure it in any other location. This is why Peruna has become so justly famous in the cure of catarrhal diseases. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures remain. Peruna does not palliate; it cures.

Mrs. Frederick Williams, President of the South Side Ladies' Aid Society of Chicago, Ill., writes the following words of praise for Peruna from 973 Cuyler avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

Mrs. Fred Williams.

"My home is never without Peruna, for I have found during the past six years that there is no remedy that will at once alleviate suffering, and actually cure, as Peruna does. Four bottles completely cured me of catarrh of the head of several years' standing, and if my husband feels badly, or either of us catch cold, we at once take Peruna, and in a day or two it has thrown the sickness out of the system."—Mrs. Frederick Williams.

Mrs. W. A. Allison, of 759 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill., is the Assistant Matron of the People's Hospital. She has the following to say about Peruna: "I have had frequent opportunities to observe the wonderful curative effects of Peruna, especially on persons suffering with a congested condition of the head, lungs, and stomach, generally called catarrh. It alleviates pain and soreness, increases the appetite and so tones up the entire system that the patient quickly regains strength and health."—Mrs. W. A. Allison.

Mrs. W. A. Allison.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Judicious silence is an eloquent indication of wisdom.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills

act gently and promptly on the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. They cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness, stomach disorders, sallow complexion and are the only pills that will also purify and enrich the blood. Sold in 10ct. and 25ct. boxes by all druggists. Every box guaranteed.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

You need our new three-fold tripod to complete your outfit. The best amateur's tripod made. Price, express prepaid, $2.75. At dealers, or Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter St., San Francisco.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH'S CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Utilizing the Ad.

"Now, if you will show me where the burglars got into your shop," said the detective, "I will see if I can find a clew."

"In a moment," said the proprietor. "I am working at something a little more important than hunting for a clew just now."

And while the detective waited the merchant wrote as follows at his desk:

"The burglar who broke into Katzenhefter's shop on the night of the 15th and carried away a silk hat, a pair of French calfskin boots, a fur trimmed overcoat, a black broadcloth suit and two suits of silk underwear was a black hearted villain and scoundrel, but a man whose judgment cannot be called into question. He knew where to go when he wanted the finest clothing the market affords."

"Jacob," he said to the bookkeeper, "send a copy of this to all the papers and tell 'em I want it printed in big black type, to occupy half a column, tomorrow morning. Now, Mr. Hawkshaw, I am at your service."—London Answers.

Thrift In Children.

A savings bank account is a great incentive to thrift in children. If one is begun for the baby, even with a very small sum, and added through childhood and youth with a certain proportion of the money that otherwise would be spent carelessly and thoughtlessly by the child, there will be a very respectable amount on the credit side of the ledger when the depositor is 18 years old. The habit of self denial is not the least of the substantial benefits that follow a wise economy of money.—Exchange.

The Blood HEALTHY OR DISEASED

When there is a natural and healthy circulation of the blood, the entire quantity, estimated at one-eighth the weight of the body, passes through the heart every five minutes. This rapid flow of the blood through the system prevents the entrance of disease germs and impurities of every description. It filters out all that is not necessary or good for the growth and development of the body and nourishing and strengthening the muscles, tissues, nerves and bones. But, unfortunately, few persons can rightly claim an absolutely pure blood supply and perfect and unpolluted circulation, and in consequence are exposed to innumerable diseases. Contagious Blood Poison, the greatest enemy to mankind, enters the system through the blood, and Cancer, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Tetter—in fact the majority of human ailments—are caused by poisons or humors that are engendered and fostered in a sluggish and impoverished blood. Old sores, chronic ulcers and rheumatic pains are common, especially among old people, whose blood naturally grows thin and pale because of the lack of the red corpuscles that give color and strength to youthful blood. Sallow complexions and rough, oily skins evidence some constitutional or blood trouble, which salves, lotions, powders nor any external treatment can cure. Diseases that originate in the blood, whether they manifest themselves as ulcers, tumors, itching eruptions, muscular or bone pains, require a tonic and blood purifier such as S. S. S., which not only antidotes and neutralizes blood poisons and humors, but possesses health-giving tonic properties that no other blood medicine does. It goes down to the very foundation of the disease and eliminates from the system everything of a poisonous character or that obstructs and clogs the circulation. It builds up and imparts new strength and vitality to the old innutritious blood, and when the arteries and veins are once more filled with new rich blood, the general health begins to improve, muscles grow stronger, and sores and eruptions of every kind disappear.

The Blood is the Source of All Strength

Polluted Blood Breeds Disease

S. S. S. is the only guaranteed purely vegetable blood purifier, and the purest and most reliable in all blood diseases. It has been tested in thousands of cases during the past fifty years and is more popular today than ever. We will be glad to send you our book free, and if in need of medical advice write our physicians all about your case; this information will cost you nothing and comes from experienced and educated doctors. All correspondence is conducted in strictest confidence.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Valuable Almanac Free.

We have received a copy of the new almanac for 1901 published by the Royal Baking Powder Co. It is an artistic and useful book and will be of interest to housekeepers. A noteworthy feature of the almanac is a prediction of the weather for every day of the year, by Prof. De Voe, who correctly prophesied the great Galveston cyclone and other important meteorological events. We are authorized to say that any woman reader of this paper can secure a copy without cost by sending a request to the Company, at 100 William St., New York.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

Our new extra heavy focusing cloth costs no more than others, but lasts twice as long. Price by mail, 3x3, 50 cents. At all dealers, or Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2** trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

IN WET WEATHER A WISE MAN WEARS TOWER'S

FISH BRAND OILED WATERPROOF CLOTHING BLACK OR YELLOW

WILL KEEP YOU DRY NOTHING ELSE WILL

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES · CATALOGUES FREE SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS. 46

Prune Dip.

"Greenbank" Pure 100% Caustic Potash and 98% Powd. Caustic Soda.

T. W. JACKSON & CO., Sole Agents, - No. 123 California St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Consumption Cured.

For the treatment of Consumption and diseases of the throat, call on or write for literature and report of cases

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1901.

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SUNSET ON THE FARM.

Down behind the western hill the red sun sinks to rest.
All the world is weary, and I am weary, too.
The partridge seeks its covert, and the redbird seeks its nest,
And I am coming from the fields, dear heart, to home and you.
Home when the daylight is waning;
Home, when my toiling is done;
Ah! down by the gate, sweet, watching eyes wait
My coming at setting of sun.

The sheep from off the hillside haste to the shepherd's fold,
For death lurks in the mountains and darkness comes apace.
The fleeing sun looks backward and turns the sky to gold,
Then folds the mantle of the night across its crimson face.
Home when the daylight is waning;
Home, when my toiling is done;
Ah! down by the gate, sweet, watching eyes wait
My coming at setting of sun.

Lay aside the hoe and spade, and put the sickle by;
All the world is weary, and I am weary, too.
Gently fades the rosy light from out the western sky,
And I am coming from the fields, dear heart, to home and you.
Home when the daylight is waning;
Home, when my toiling is done;
Ah! down by the gate, sweet, watching eyes wait
My coming at setting of sun.
—American Agriculturist.

Ned's Wife

EVERYBODY but Captain Marvin liked handsome Ned Grayling, the most popular hand on board the old Vanguard.

Ned never shirked his duty, but it was known to a few that he was dead in love with pretty Cora, the skipper's daughter, who was engaged to a man named Audley, a junior partner in the firm of owners, whom she had never seen. Hence, the old man's dislike for Ned.

Cora was on board, going home from Shanghai to her future husband, as we supposed.

"Ned," said I to him one morning. "I've a good mind to get off this rail and give you a toweling on the spot. You orter have it good and solid. You orter know what chance a common sailor has with the captain and act like somebody. Come, give up the idea."

"Never."

"You'll be sorry for it some time."

Ned looked over his shoulder and saw Cora standing in the waist and had work there instantly. I was vexed, for I knew that the old man was watching him, and I was afraid he would get into trouble. He only said a word or two and passed on, but the old man saw him speaking to her and bore up to him.

"Look here, my lad," he said, "didn't you speak to my daughter just now?"

"Yes, sir," replied Ned. "Any orders to the contrary?"

"Yes," growled the old man. "You dare speak to her again and I'll have all the skin off your back."

"Give your orders, Captain Marvin, and I will try to obey them."

"You must never speak to the girl again. She's a fool and forgets that I've promised her to the best young man in Philadelphia; leastways every one says so. But I never saw him. Now you must come and make trouble, blame you!"

"I love Cora," said Ned, quickly. "If you were to kill me you couldn't change that. But I'm a gentleman, and if she is promised to some one else and cares for him I'm not the man to stand in her way. I give you my word not to speak to her unless you give me leave."

"Go forward, then; I believe you will do as you say," said the captain.

He didn't speak to Cora again, but the old man forgot to tell him not to write, and I believe they wrote enough letters to fill a mail bag.

We made Calcutta by daylight and ran in with a pilot, and just as he took the ship in charge the captain ran below to get a glass of grog and found his daughter reading Ned's last note. Well, he tore around the cabin and swore until you'd have thought he'd start off all the deck planks. Then he came on deck on the jump and ordered me to put Ned in irons.

"I'll have you towed ashore on a grating, you confounded lubber," he roared.

"No, you won't, captain!" cried Ned. "What have I done now?"

"You promised not to speak to Cora."

"I kept my word, sir."

"Yes, and she's got a stack of letters from you as high as the mainmast. I ought to seize you up to the rigging and give you forty lashes."

"I wouldn't do that," said Ned, with a peculiar look in his eyes. "You've got the right to send me ashore, now we are in port, but no flogging, if you please. Now, I'll make you an offer: You let me stay on board until we get to Calcutta, and after twelve hours, if you do not take back all you have said, I will agree never to speak to Cora, write to her or see her again."

"That's fair," said the old man. "Old Seth Audley comes aboard there, and I'll tell him what a sea lawyer I've shipped."

The pilot took us in safely, and two hours later we were boarded by a shore boat, carrying a passenger, just such an old blower as our old man and with as little bite in him. They shook hands and dragged each other up and down the deck, and then the old man asked him into the cabin and showed his daughter, whom the old chap had never seen.

"She'll do," said old Audley. "Clean-built little clipper as ever I see. If my boy Ned objects to acting as convoy for such a craft as that I'll have him up at the grating. But where is he?"

"I don't know anything about him," said the captain. "But I've got a man on board who swears he'll marry Cora, and blame my eyes if I don't think he will if your son ain't smart."

"If he can weather on Ned Audley, give him the girl!" roared the passenger. 'My boy is smart, I tell you. He went up to Shanghai to—why, there he is!"

The door swung open and Ned Grayling walked in.

"That's the man!" cried Captain Marvin. "He says he will have her, and I'll give my consent. But I'll see him hanged!"

"Don't swear, Captain," said Ned, slapping him familiarly on the shoulder. "I'm Ned Grayling Audley, the son of that old fellow there, and I shipped in the Vanguard to see how I liked Cora before I married her. And I loved her from the start, and unless you order me ashore——"

"Shut up!" roared Captain Marvin. "Steward, bring on the wine while I drink the health of my future son-in-law. But I was very near flogging you, my boy, very near it."—New York News.

Spectacular Figure in Wall Street.

James R. Keene, one of the foremost figures in the public eye during the recent skyrocket flights of railroad and industrial stocks, has earned the title of the "Prince of Plungers." Conspicuous in that group of operators famous in Wall street for the last fifteen years, he has made and lost at least four fortunes in the battle of speculation. During his career, and often with his back to the wall, Mr. Keene fenced with the late Jay Gould and such other masters of the game of stocks and money. His recent deals, it is declared, have outdone anything that Gould ever attempted.

Mr. Keene has a habit of speaking of millions of winnings as lightly as if he were a farmer gratified over a good horse trade. This man, who has built up and toppled over fortune after fortune since his entry in Wall street in 1877, was born in England in 1838, the son of a merchant. Meeting with financial losses, his father removed his family to California in 1852, and James R. Keene, then but 14 years of age, began earning his first salary by caring for the cattle and other animals kept at Fort Reading, then in the Indian country.

He later tried mining and stock raising. He secured property near the celebrated Comstock lode in Nevada, went to San Francisco, plunged into mining speculation, and made a fortune. In the crash which followed he lost every cent. A friend bought him a seat on the San Francisco Stock Exchange, and by a lucky purchase a few years later he cleared up $6,000,000. In 1877, en route to Europe, he took his first "flyer" in Wall street. He operated cautiously, selling out his holdings two years later for $9,000,000. This grew to $15,000,000, and in the early '80s all was swept away in an attempted wheat corner. He made and lost another fortune, and then, in 1898, backed only by an indomitable will, he aided in cornering tobacco. He made a million and a quarter. In two months sugar stocks yielded him $2,000,000. Recently he got on the "right side" of the market, and his fortune to-day is estimated at $12,000,000.

MAN'S SPHERE IN NATURE.

Evolution Theorists Declare He Has Attained It by Slow Degrees.

Since Huxley's pioneer work in 1863 a host of investigators have carried forward the study of structural resemblances connecting the genus man with lower genera and orders, says Prof. W. J. McGee in his address as retiring president of the Anthropological Society of Washington. To-day the physical similarities are among the commonplaces of knowledge, whatsoever the background of philosophical opinion concerning cause and sequence. During the last decade or two the investigators themselves, with scarce an exception, have gone one step farther and now include sequence of development from lower to higher forms as among the commonplaces of opinion, whatsoever the background of metaphysical notion as to cause. There the strictly biologic aspect of the question as to man's place in nature may safely be considered to rest.

The chief advances in anthropology have related to what men do and what men think, and the progress has been such as to indicate with fairly satisfactory clearness the natural history of human thinking, as well as that of human doing. As is shown by the latest researches, the mental workings of the human are analogous with those of the lower animals, while the range from the instinct and budding reason of higher animals to the thinking of lowest man would seem far less than that separating the beast-fearing savage from the scientist and statesman. In short, the evident tendency of the science of anthropology is, according to Prof. McGee, toward the establishment of a mental as well as a physical evolution of man from a prototype of lower rank in the animal kingdom.

Booms in Suicide Mania.

In one of the Philadelphia asylums for the insane there are certain apartments known as "suicide rooms." These are set aside as harbors of refuge for those patients who manifest a strong desire to end their lives. Everything in these rooms is round. There are no knobs or posts to the beds, for the maniac would tie a sheet around any such projection and hang himself. For the same reason there are no gas fixtures and no inside shutters. There are not even door knobs, while the doors themselves are made to open outward. When the men undress their clothes are carefully removed from the room, so that they may not be used for strangling their owners. All the edges of bureaus, the backs of chairs, etc., are carefully rounded, so that there may be no points upon which the inmates might beat their heads. No canes or sticks are allowed in the rooms. The doors are left open at night and a keeper parades incessantly up and down before them.

Little Blanche Is Meditative.

Blanche is the little 5-year-old daughter of an East Side newspaper man. She has lately been meditating on the problems of existence. Yesterday she got something in her throat which caused her to cough. When she got through she said: "I guess I will cough my head off some day." Then she went on: "If I should cough my head off, papa, would God make me a new one?"

Her papa answered: I am afraid not. I never heard of such a case."

She pursued her thought a step further and said: "I suppose it would be just as cheap for him to make a whole baby as to make just a head." Her father answered that he thought it would.—Cleveland Leader.

Her Father's Fault.

Jorker—I hear you have broken of your engagement with Miss Prettiface Munnyseeker.

Munnyseeker—Yes; it was her father's fault.

Jorker—How was that

Munnyseeker—Why, the idiot failed —London Tit-Bits.

Would Seem That Way.

Mrs. Meddergrass—The paper says that most o' the Rooshians is ignorant people.

Mr. Meddergrass—Well, now, I sh'd think they'd have to be purty smart to understand their own language.—Baltimore American.

TAX COLLECTION IN CHINA.

Frauds Perpetrated Upon the People and Upon the Government.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries are objecting, of course, to the amount of indemnity demanded by the powers, and representing that it will cripple the resources of China for years to come; but examination shows that the interest and sinking fund of the capital sum can be easily met with a very elementary reform in the financial system of the empire. An enormous saving can be made by doing away with the tribute rice system. At present two great rice-growing provinces, Anhai and Kiangsu, are obliged to send up to Pekin annually something over 1,000,000 tons of rice. This is supposed to be collected in kind from the farmers, but the officials really collect the tax in money, fixing the rate at which the farmers commute at about two and a half times the market price. The required quantity of rice is then bought in the market by the officials, and here the Government begins by losing three-fifths of the money actually paid by the farmers. This rice is then shipped in junks by the Grand Canal, and in steamers by the sea route to Tien-tsin, and 30 per cent is allowed for waste and damage on the way.

A further loss accrues to the Government in that the crews of the junks always take a quantity of general cargo on their own account, on which they pay no duties, the junks being protected by the imperial flag. When it gets to Pekin the rice—what is left of it—is put in the imperial granaries and is freely pilfered by the officials, good rice being taken out and old grain, mud, and rubbish of all kinds being substituted. The pensioners of the Government and the troops do not get this rice, as they are supposed to do; they get warrants for a certain quantity, which they are obliged to exchange at the rice shops, where they are given, perhaps, 30 per cent of the face value of the warrant. The ingenious can calculate what the Government would save if it still collected the tax in money in these provinces, and then paid its pensioners and troops in money, allowing them to buy their rice in the open market. A much larger saving could be made if the present system of taxation and distribution of salt were abolished, and the salt were bought by the Government where it is cheapest and sold at the present average price. At present enormous "squeezes" are made by the officials out of salt as well rice. There will be another great economy to the Government when the likin is merged in the duties collected by the imperial maritime customs, as will, it is hoped, be arranged.—Shanghai correspondence London Standard.

FREDERICK LUST IS DEAD.

Composer of "My Rosary" Passes Away in Poverty.

Of thousands who have thrilled to the tender melody of "My Rosary," few know of the pathetic inspiration of the song. It was the last effort of a dying musician, dedicated to a beautiful girl who had brightened his sad life by her sympathy.

Frederick Lust, the composer, came from Germany about thirty-five years ago, pursued then and to his death by the sorrow of a lovers' quarrel and separation. In his art he made a splendid success. He became organist of a

LUST AND HIS INSPIRATION.

Vermont church at $3,000 a year, an opera of his was produced, and his other compositions won wide popularity, the famous "Trilby Waltz" alone bringing him a small fortune. He traveled widely, and spent his money with a free hand.

But as he grew older his health failed and his fortune shrunk until he had nothing left. He lived for a time in San Francisco, then in Colorado Springs, in Chicago and Boston. In this last named city he was instructor for a large choral society. Finally, he became conductor for the Marie Bell Opera Co. But the season was not a success, and the company disbanded in Clarksville, Tenn. Lust was left without money, broken in health and spirit. Attracted by his gentle patience, strangers who met him became his friends. They obtained pupils for him, and also contributed personally to his support.

Among those he taught was the beautiful Rosa Walker, whose picture appears here. Often she used to send him flowers to brighten his lonely studio, or delicacies to tempt him when he was ill. One day last fall, while playing an accompaniment to her singing, he fell in a swoon. When he revived the girl was bending over him. The thought of her kindness overcame him.

"Your name is Rosa," he said. "I shall write a song to you. It will be my last. When it is finished I shall go."

When he reached his studio he began work on the composition and toiled all night, despite his weakness. At dawn he had completed "My Rosary," and carried the manuscript to the girl's home, where she sang it for him. Then he went back to his room to die.

While he lay ill the song traveled far, and was sung from one end of the country to the other. The young girl sent him flowers every day, and was with him when he died. She sang "My Rosary" at his funeral, and on the grave of her dead friend placed a mound of the roses that he had loved in his last days.

OUTDOOR PANTRY.

Fresh Air Food Safe Conducted in Peculiar Southern Style.

Pantry requirements are a trifle paradoxical, in that they are air and light and darkness. A pantry window is essential, even if it be no more than a tiny two-light sliding sash, set anyhow in the outer wall. A regular window is much better. It need not waste wall-space-shelves, but can be so placed across it as to admit its working. But if a pantry can be allotted as much as six feet of house wall it is better to have the window set crosswise, with the lower edge a little more than breast high. Then, by making one sash of glass, and filling the other with wire-gauze, the pantry can have a handy outdoor closet. Have a tight deal partition running out from the sash division, as far as the space permits. Put shelves around three sides of the

A FRESH AIR FOOD SAFE.

two compartments thus formed, and close them with tight light deal doors. Thus the indoor pantry can subserve its proper purposes, and the outside closet banish the iceman for six months in the year.

People with plenty of ground space, yet constricted houses, may profitably take a leaf from the book of south country household economy. It is common there for country folk to have a sort of outdoor fresh air closet, a small detached structure set in the shadiest place possible, standing upon four tall legs, with a flat shingle roof of barely enough pitch to shed rain. The floor is at least four feet from the ground, and the whole structure hardly big enough to reach well across. There are shelves all around, and the weatherboarding up next the roof is full of tiny auger holes. The door fits tight, and fastens with a lock. Around each of the four legs is commonly a tar bandage, applied six inches above the ground. This traps venturesome ants, spiders and their kidney, thus keeping the inside clear. The structure is whitewashed inside and out twice a year. In hot weather floor and shelves are washed every morning, and scoured twice a week. Such a fixture should not cost over three or four dollars, even if one hires it built, and it is certainly among the handiest things on can have about the house or yard.

Books of Great Price.

A rare collection of old books and autographs was offered for sale recently by a London auction house. One of the most remarkable of the collection was an argument in favor of Henry VIII.'s divorce from Catherine of Arragon, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, a pupil of Caxton. Only three other copies of this book are known to be in existence. The first Greek grammar printed in Latin, in 1497, was another of the curiosities of the collection. Tyndale's New Testament, dated 1552, with a picture of Satan with a wooden leg. Cranmer's Bible, printed four years later at Rouen, and Cromwell's act of 1652, putting down bear-baiting and wrestling on Sundays are equally of interest. Autographs of Pitt, Fox, Burke, Warren Hastings, Voltaire, and King Edward VII. were included.—London Daily Mail.

A Cautious Millionaire.

Mr. Midas (about to make a will)—In disposing of my estate, while I am anxious that my son shall have the benefit of a goodly share of it, I do not wish him to become possessed of it in bulk.

Lawyer—Excuse me for saying it, but the inference of that instruction seems to do your son injustice. He has always seemed to me to be a young man absolutely free from any tendency to dissipation.

Mr. Midas—Very true, but you cannot tell to what channel ambition for notoriety may lead him; he may take into his head to become a United States Senator.—Richmond Dispatch.

American Footwear.

American-made boots and shoes are driving British-made goods out of Australia and the British colonies in the East and West Indies and Africa, where they have always had a monopoly.

Improving Grant's Tomb.

The grounds around Grant's tomb at Riverside are to be beautified. The trees will be planted, the steep embankment terraced and asphalt walks laid.

Texas Oil-Pipe Line.

A pipe line will be built in the oil belt of Beaumont, Texas, with a company backing it for $10,000,000.

There are not many people smart enough to tell the difference between a hoodoo and a mascot.

Children's Corner

The Game of Buried Treasure.

It is probable that on some occasion a number of boys were idly kicking a can about, and the game of buried treasure just evolved itself without any particular effort on their part. It is certainly a good game, and those whom I have watched play it seem to enjoy themselves immensely.

The equipment for the game is not difficult to procure; cans are always available. Decide by counting out who shall be "it," or the miser who must guard his treasure.

The miser will take a position directly over the can, his treasure, one foot on each side. At least, this is the position usually chosen as being the best suited for guarding the can. There is no rule, however, about this, and some

A GAME IN PROGRESS.

boys prefer other defenses, as standing just behind the can or continually moving about it.

The rest of the boys are robbers, and circle about, attempting to steal the treasure, or, in other words, kick it away without being tagged. If one succeeds, another immediately kicks it, and away goes the can down the street with a crowd of yelling robbers after it, doing their best to prevent the poor miser from regaining his position over the treasure. If the miser succeeds in tagging any boy who has kicked the can before another boy kicks it, the boy tagged becomes the miser and must stand over the treasure.

Of course the boys who are attempting to get at the can will help each other. One should attract the miser's attention in front while another creeps up from behind, or vice versa. If the distracted guardian of the treasure turns his attention to the man behind him, the man in front will immediately dart in, and so on. I think you will find that the game, simple as it seems, offers numerous chances for judgment and quick maneuvering.

Our Weights and Measures.

Perhaps you have heard that the government is establishing a "standardizing bureau" at Washington. It may not have meant anything to you when you read it, but it really is an important step toward setting up in business wholly for ourselves. Why, do you know, if every weight and measure in the United States had been destroyed a few years ago, we should have had to send to the standardizing bureau of England for patterns to make the new ones by.

We pride ourselves upon being a nation of business men, but still we are unconsciously a very careless people about the weights and measures we trade by. They are made after all imaginable designs, and, differing as they do in shape, they easily deceive purchasers—if the seller so wishes. But when the standardizing bureau gets into thorough working order all this will be changed. Weights and measures will not only be uniform throughout the country, but they will be absolutely correct. This standardizing will include scientific instruments, so that surveying will be done more accurately, gas and electricity will be measured exactly, physicians' prescriptions filled with greater exactness and all measurements, in fact, from dry goods to machinery, will be made with greater care.

Mr. Nobody.

I know a funny little man,
As quiet as a mouse,
Who does the mischief that is done
In everybody's house.
There's no one ever sees his face,
And yet we all agree
That every plate we break was cracked
By Mr. Nobody.

'Tis he who always tears our books—
Who leaves the doors ajar;
He pulls the buttons from our shirts
And scatters pins afar.
That squeaking door will always squeak,
For, prithee, don't you see,
We leave the oiling to be done
By Mr. Nobody!

The finger marks upon the doors
By none of us are made;
We never leave the blinds unclosed
To let the curtains fade.
The ink we never spill; the boots
That lying round you see,
Are not our boots! They all belong
To Mr. Nobody!

A Tinshop on a Bicycle.

A tinshop in a wagon has been a common sight on country roads for years. It seemed as if there was no limit to the amount of tinware the peddler could store into the many openings and "cupboards" in the great boat-like vehicle. But the bicycle may take the place of the old tinshop wagon. By means of it, thanks to modern invention, the peddler can now travel much more quickly and at the same time have his wares on exhibition. The new vehicle, however, in point of steadiness is perhaps better adapted to city use than to the country.

Extending beyond the handlebars of the bicycle in front and behind the saddle, in the back, is a rod to each end of which is fastened a skeleton cone of wires. All up and down the wires are numerous hooks, to which the various cooking utensils are hung. The whole thing is but another contrivance to gain trade, for of course, many persons will buy that which is brought to them, who hesitate to seek it for themselves.

All Children Should Learn.

To swim.
To run.
To sew on their own buttons.
To be neat.
To be punctual.
To be respectful.
To be truthful.
To be obliging.
To be unselfish.
To be observant.
To be studious at study times.
To be merry at play times.

A Not Uncommon Remark.

Harry, aged 5, went to church one Sunday, and on his return home his grandmother asked him what the minister said

"I don't know, grandma," replied Harry, "he didn't speak to me."

A good many older people who attend church seem to think the same thing.

Why She Was Sweet.

A foud mother who was caressing her 3-year-old daughter exclaimed: "Nellie, I wonder what makes you so sweet?"

After a moment's profound thought the little miss replied: "I guess God muust have spilt some sugar in my dust."

CAREERS CHOSEN BY CHILDREN

Most Girls Want to Be New Women When They Grow Up.

"What would you like to be?" is a question that has been put to the children of different nations during the past year, with some startling results. The replies to the inquiry among French children are now being published, and some are quite as amusing as those received from English and American youngsters.

Judging from the replies of the girls, it looks very much as if the new woman will have things pretty much her own way over there in another generation. Who would have believed, for instance, that of these 442 little girls, more than one-half aspire to what are called in French parlance liberal careers, asks the Philadelphia Telegraph. The first French woman to be admitted to the bar had scarcely got into her new robes of office when these questions were sent out. Yet fifteen little girls declare their intention of following her example.

The small boys, of course, have the primitive small boy susceptibility to drums and gold braid and bang! bang! Says one:

"I want to regain Alsace and Lorraine."

"I'm already a good deal of a soldier. I have a sword and four or five guns," says another.

"When the trumpet sounds," writes a third, "I feel my heart beat faster."

"I want to be a soldier because I am tall, strong, not stupid, and not a coward."

Only one of these 264 belligerent youths owns up to a bit of vanity in his choice of a career, but it is safe to believe that, being human and French, the others are not insensible to the charms of gold braid and spurs and brass buttons. Says the honest one.

"The uniform is very pretty, so that my sister's girl friends will look at me."

The would-be farmers have a touch of poetry in their natures, not surprising in lovers of the country. Says one:

"I shall be a vine grower. It is my father's occupation. A good worker is esteemed by all the world."

"Agriculture," says another, "is the most noble of the professions. I don't want to be a routine farmer, but an educated agriculturist."

"I am 13 years old," remarks a philosophical youth. "If Bonaparte had been alive I should have enrolled myself under his flag. But not having a sword, I shall take a plow."

Danish Export of Eggs.

In 1895 we scarcely knew Denmark as an egg producer; but in that year was founded the first Danish co-operative society for the export of eggs. The same system which had succeeded with butter was now to be applied to eggs. The country was divided up into districts; each district had in some railway station a collecting depot, and all members of the society were bound to deliver three times a week at the depot. The depot agent refused, or had a right to refuse, all eggs more than four days old, and every producer of each district had a distinctive number branded on the egg. Thus, in the event of an egg proving bad, the depot which shipped it would be proceeded against, and by means of the distinctive number the depot agent would be able to detect the producer, on whom the loss would finally fall.

By thus guaranteeing absolute freshness and making good any occasional loss, the Danes established a high standard, and so created a continuous demand. And what is the result? In 1895—the first year of the experiment—there were established six local egg societies, with an aggregate of 2,000 members; in 1900 there were actually no fewer than 837 separate co-operative societies, with a total membership of 130,000 producers! Is it surprising that Denmark should send to England alone 300,000,000 of eggs annually?—London Mail.

But for adversity lots of men would never find out whether they were honest or not.

None but the grave deserves the monument.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JULY 19.....1901

A movement is on foot among some capitalists at Bakersfield and Los Angeles to mine the immense salt beds in the southern part of Death valley. D. J. Cook of Bakersfield is at present in Death valley looking the ground over to determine as near as possible the amount of salt available and the quality of the salt. Some years ago a large quantity of salt was taken from the Death valley beds. In those days the United States held the title to the land, but recently a new law was enacted whereby the salt land could be located the same as oil and mineral lands. Immediately after the passage of this law some wide-awake oil magnates of Bakersfield located the land and the location notices are at present on file in the County Recorder's office. The people who now have control of the land intend to construct a narrow-gauge railroad seventeen miles long, extending from the salt beds to the main line tracks of the Santa Fe company. When the salt mines were operated before great difficulty was experienced in bringing the salt to the market. Traction engines were used to haul the compound from the mines to the railroad. This means of transportation cost $5 a ton and even then good money was made from the sale of the salt. By having a private railroad it will be possible to place the salt in the market at less than a dollar a ton. Salt is said to exist in large quantities in the southern part of Death valley. Some time ago a shaft was sunk to a depth of thirty-five feet and a ledge of pure rock salt was encountered. D. J. Cook is one of the most prominent of the promoters of the scheme. H. T. Austin of Bakersfield is another one of the promoters.—Los Angeles Herald.

One of the most pitiful stories of modern times is that of the death of Colonel Larken M. Ford. At one time a millionaire, he had lost his fortune through bad investments and had then set himself to the task of discovering a method of treating ores of a smelting grade without the expense of smelting, and had at last succeeded, after twelve years of experimental work. He was on the eve of making known his great discovery to an expert from the Carnagie steel company, who had watched the results, but was not taken into the secret. This expert was satisfied with all he saw and was ready to pay millions for the secret. Before it was revealed Colonel Ford was stricken with apoplexy, and during the hours which he lay unconscious the expert stood by his bedside, waiting in hopes of a moment of consciousness when the secret would be revealed and a fortune paid for the knowledge. But the moment never came and the discoverer died with his secret—died because of the long years of toil in search of it.

A rush of speculators to fatten on the distress of the poor farmers in the corn and wheat belts is now the chief spectacle in the great marts of Chicago and New York. The combination of intense heat and prolonged drought has ruined a large percentage of the farmers' product. That means a great shortage of marketable supply, with much higher prices. And so the speculators in human food are making the best of the oppurtunity to pocket money out of the misfortunes of their fellow men. It is "business," of course, and quite legitimate in business ethics, but it seems to emphasize the hardship suffered by the unfortunate farmers, the burning up of their crops in the fierce rays of the sun, without a drop of rain to mitigate the effect of the heat, and the hard labor of months gone for naught. And then they read how their misfortunes have enabled food speculators to line their pockets, reaping the only real harvest of the season.

As if the heat were not enough for mortals to bear, the terrors of this summer in the East have been augmented by the reappearance of the kissing bug. One of them stung a Chicago man while sitting in a park and he died within a few hours.—S. F. Call. If the aforesaid bug, while sitting in a park, were to sting a San Francisco man he couldn't live one minute.

The Randsburg Railway and the Randsburg-Santa Fe Reduction Co., owning the 50-stamp mill and reduction works at Barstow, have been consolidated as one corporation which will operate the railroad, mining and custom milling enterprises of the owners as one. The company has mines of its own and has also established sampling works at Johannesburg.

President Hays has outlined a policy which calls for the expenditure of $40,000,000 in improvements on the main line of the Southern Pacific. The company which two years ago adopted a 76-pound has made the 80-pound rail its standard, and the latter will be used on all new and reconstruction work hereafter.

It is noticeable that the European war-clouds rise less frequently than they did before the Spanish-American war, the South-African war and the trouble in China occurred.

China has agreed to pay $315,000,000 for the satisfaction of civilization, but what she wishes now is to find some white man to take up the burden.

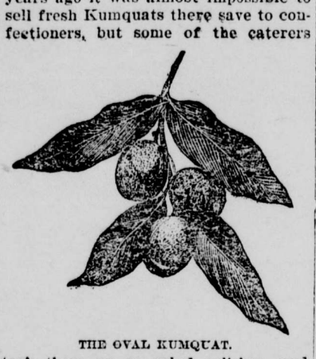
A check drawn in New York for $12,000,000 was dated two days ahead in order to save the 2-cent revenue stamp.

It is estimated that one crow will destroy 700,000 insects in one year.

HOME GROWN ORANGES.

The Little Kumquat the Latest Fad In Potted Plants.

There's a new orange that has jumped into New York popularity all of a sudden, the little Kumquat, a little thing that looks like a plum dressed in orange skin. They are used for garnishing and for salads, and then they are preserved and candied. Three years ago it was almost impossible to sell fresh Kumquats there save to confectioners, but some of the caterers



THE OVAL KUMQUAT.

took them up as salad relishes, and the swells fancied them, and now any quantity of them are sold.

The picture of this citrus fruit is taken from one of a specimen which The Rural New Yorker grew on its grounds under the most ordinary conditions. The journal mentioned says further:

The Kumquat is a native of southern China and forms a large bush or small tree when grown on its own roots in a locality free from frost. It is extensively cultivated in Japan and has lately been planted in considerable quantity in Florida and California.

The little fruits are much prized for preserving and are eaten fresh to a large extent. A sweet gelatinous layer is found between the sour central pulp and the thin, pleasantly flavored rind and forms an agreeable combination when the fruit is eaten whole. Two varieties are grown, one having round fruits and somewhat thorny branches and the other plum shaped fruits an inch in diameter and 1½ to 2 inches long. The trees bearing the oval or plum shaped fruits are almost thornless. For pot culture Kumquats are grafted on hardy orange (Citrus trifoliata) stocks, which dwarfs them very much and is said to render them hardier when grown in the open.

Little trees less than two feet high bear as many as 100 fruits, which come to full maturity and flavor in a window or under glass if given plenty of sunlight and a temperature sufficient to keep geraniums in a growing condition. They require about the same treatment as the dwarf orange, but those grafted or budded on hardy stocks often become quite dormant after fruiting and can be stored in a light, frost proof cellar until spring if the soil about the roots is kept moderately moist.

During the flowering period, in June or July, the trees should be placed outside, so that bees and other insects can have access to the blooms and insure pollenization. If plunged in ashes or other sharp material and faithfully watered, these dwarfed citrus plants may well spend the summer out in the sunshine, but should be taken inside before the nights turn very chilly, especially if well set with fruits.

Notes on Clematis.

The large flowered clematises are among the most showy of all climbing plants, and with their blooms several inches across overlapping each other on a vigorous plant in June and July the display is a source of mingled surprise and pleasure. These are hybrid varieties, of which Clematis jackmani, known by its velvety purple, large floral leaves and central tuft of pale green stamens, is the most popular.

In the region of New Jersey various kinds of clematis are hardy and in every way to be recommended. Professor Earle states that the Jackman clematis succeeds in Alabama only in shaded situations. "When protected in New Hampshire, it is fine," according to Professor Rane, while in Colorado it is the usual plan to lay plants down and cover with earth or straw for winter. In Iowa "it succeeds with winter protection," and for Missouri "it is as hardy as others." Clematis paniculata is not safe in many localities.

Horticultural Brevities.

Lilacs should be pruned after flowering. If done in the spring, it would destroy most of the flowers.

The newer variety of deutzia, the lemoinei, it is thought, may supplant the gracilis. Its flowers when open are cross shaped, and it is still more showy than gracilis.

The American Pomological society will meet at Buffalo Sept. 12 and 13, 1901, the exhibition being held in the horticultural building at the Pan-American exposition.

Potted strawberry plants have appeared in the florists' windows this season, with the fruit just beginning to color.

For curculio jar peach and plum trees every day or so for two or three weeks after the fruit has set. There is considerable apprehension of trouble with curculio this season.

Flushings, lacings and shaded effects indicate the latest tendency in the production of rose novelties which are marvels of beauty.

Fruit Notes.

Road dust, air slaked lime or wood ashes dusted over small cherry trees is an effective remedy for the cherry slug.

Tomato plants grown from cuttings from plants which had fruited are said to have produced over 30 per cent more fruit than those grown from seed.

Pomona is the best flavored red currant and White Imperial the best among the white sorts, according to one of the stations.

In general, especially in small vineyards, a thousand vines are pruned too little for one that is pruned too much.

For apple scab use bordeaux mixture every three weeks up to the middle of July or 1st of August.

Currant worms that appear when the fruit is half grown should be treated with pyrethrum, a tablespoonful to a gallon of water.

Look out for bugs on the melons and sprinkle freely with tobacco dust.

WATER GARDENING.

Don't Plant Too Early and Avoid the Use of Fresh Manure.

The latter part of May and beginning of June, according to locality, is the time for planting out the tender nymphæas. These should be started in April, allowing from six to eight weeks' growth in a temperature of from 70 to 75 degrees, always giving the plants the full benefit of the sunlight and ample ventilation. It will be found of great advantage to procure tubers of such nymphæas and grow them on the place in preference to buying plants at the time for planting. Small tubers will produce flowering plants in a few weeks and can be safely sent by mail, whereas plants would have to be shipped by express, and there would be more or less of a check to the plants besides the expressage.

Every season there are some complaints of nelumbiums not growing. The weather should be settled warm and the conditions favorable for growth at once; therefore don't plant very early.

There are other dangers besides planting too early. The tubers are sometimes difficult to keep in place, especially if the water is deep. No better method can be adopted than to start the tubers in pots or seed pans, thus securing a ball of soil and roots. Tubers started thus will make good plants in a few weeks, and when the season is late for planting so much additional time may be gained, besides far better and more satisfactory results.

Another cause of failure is planting the tubers in tubs, using a quantity of fresh manure with the soil. Before the tubers can make a fair start fermentation takes place. Under such conditions the new growth is almost sure to decay, and the result is failure. Thus writes such good authority as W. Tricker in Gardening.

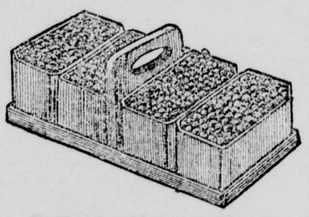
The Pretty Garden Forgetmenot.

One of our loveliest flowers is the garden forgetmenot (Myosotis palustris), but there are very few gardens where it will flourish for more than a season. Plenty of moisture is what it wants, and it is said that in Germany and other parts of Europe it grows along every stream, and apparently it needs very little encouragement to do the same in New England, says a writer in an exchange.

Knowing of two cases where beds of it are established in the fields, I set out two or three slips (rooted in water) last summer, and already these have increased to a thrifty mat of budded shoots as large as a handkerchief. It begins to blossom about the 1st of June and continues in flower until frost, seeding freely as well as spreading rapidly by its creeping stems, and it is a perennial, perfectly hardy under favoring conditions. Nothing is prettier for indoor decoration than big bowls of forgetmenots, which will last for a fortnight, the sky blue blossoms and rosy buds growing a little paler, however, as they open in the house.

Picking Strawberries.

The less berries are handled before marketing the better condition they will be in. For this reason they should be picked, graded and crated with one handling. This can be done where the picker understands grading. A handy device is a carrier made to hold four of the quart crate boxes. This is made of a board about 10 by 16 inches long, with a handle nailed through the mid-



CRATE FOR HOLDING BERRY BOXES.

dle. Two boxes will sit each side of the handle, and strips of thin boards three inches wide nailed across the ends and sides will prevent them from slipping off. The picker grades as he picks, putting each size in its proper box. With one of these in each hand a person can carry eight boxes after picking, saving time and needless trips to the crating room.—Ohio Farmer.

Spraying Peach Trees.

Bordeaux mixture containing three pounds of bluestone to a barrel of water applied the last of May is likely to injure peach foliage somewhat, but in our experience the injury is not enough to do any serious harm. The same is also true of bordeaux containing two pounds of bluestone applied the last of June.

Black spot was almost entirely prevented and the texture and size of the fruit were decidedly improved by two and three applications.

The spraying should be continued well up to the time of ripening of the fruit.—Maryland Station.

All Round Good Plant.

One of the most useful ornamental shrubs in cultivation is the Japanese barberry. For the purpose of a dwarf hedge it is the best known plant in use. It makes a pretty specimen singly on a lawn appropriately located or in masses bordering shrubbery plantings. The foliage is small, neat and colors richly in autumn, when the plant is further ornamented by scarlet berries. Further, it is very hardy and stands almost any position. It is undoubtedly an all round plant, says Meehan.

Tobacco Decoction.

Tobacco decoction for use as an insecticide can be made by reducing some of the extracts now on the market or by boiling cut or broken stems until a thick brown extract is obtained. One pound of tobacco stems should yield one gallon of extract in two hours' boiling. If it boils down to less, add water to make up before using. Strawberry plants may remain in this mixture for several minutes and need not be washed off after being taken out.

Hardy Phlox.

The hardy phlox, the same that our grandmothers used to grow in their gardens, has been greatly improved of late years both in size of flower and coloring, there now being a wide range of color. Phlox is of the easiest culture and should have a place in every garden.

BALCONY PLANTS.

Large Foliage Plants, Cannas and Hydrangeas Are Effective.

The floral decoration of the balcony is a growing custom, and truly "hanging gardens" are refreshing to the sight of city dwellers. Vines for this purpose go without saying, but there are other plants which may be added to give distinction to balcony, porch or piazza.

Large foliage plants such as Ricinus gibsoni (the bronze castor oil), Japanese maize and palms are some of these, while other foliage plants, producing, too, handsome flowers, are also desirable.

For the central group, or those arranged opposite the windows, cannas are very effective, for their foliage is handsome and distinct, while their glowing blossoms in crimson and gold make a fine display of color. The dwarf large flowered cannas, such as Queen Charlotte, Egendale and Hypolite Flan-

WHITE HYDRANGEA.

drin, are the best for the purpose, but the dark bronze foliage of Bihorelli purpurea, with brilliant crimson flowers, and the canary yellow blossoms of Austria, borne on taller stems, make a grand show also behind the rest.

With these richly colored plants a few hydrangeas may be grouped. The white hydrangea is one of the very best, being compact and highly floriferous, blooming even in a tiny pot during its first year.

Hydrangeas are most accommodating plants, only requiring a shift into a pot two inches larger in diameter after blooming, unless of large size, and a rich top dressing just as they start into growth in the spring.

An abundance of water and biweekly supplies of soot water should be given directly the plants begin to grow. In fact, when in flower they can scarcely have too much water, and any failure in the supply will cause the floral bracts, which are naturally of snowy whiteness, to turn brown, thus spoiling the beauty of the plant.

A special point in the cultivation of these flowers is that they should stand all the summer after blooming in the full sunshine to ripen their wood, for without this they do not bloom well.

The Low Headed Tree and the Hog.

The low headed tree bears earlier. The fruit is easier gathered. The fallen fruit does not bruise so much. The only way to cultivate low branched trees is by the hog. He works for his board and always brings the rosy apples where he is allowed to root. Cultivate we must. If not by the hogs, then the plow or harrow must be used. No other fertilizer will take the place of cultivation. We have grown the past year on a gravelly soil and not much soil at that nice apples. The hogs did the work. The sheep's foot may bring fertility to the farm. In the orchard the hog is to be preferred. An excess of nitrogenous manures is not beneficial. It brings bareness and blight unless supplemented with potash. Let me repeat. Cultivation, shallow cultivation, with proper spraying, is the essential in apple culture. The best fertilizer is cultivation of some kind.—A New Jersey Orchardist.

The Kerr Plum.

Of the Kerr plum F. S. Earle of Alabama says: This is a remarkably good plum, whose valuable qualities seem to have been overlooked by nurserymen and orchardists. It is the earliest of our really good plums, ripening here about the first of June. It is large, rich, yellow, with firm flesh of high quality. It blooms rather late, and the tree is a good grower. It is strongly recommended for "both home use and market." On the other hand, a northern grower has pronounced it "fit only for the brush heap." You "pays your money and takes your choice."

Cover Crops In Peach Orchards.

When a system of tillage is followed in the orchard at the last cultivation, say the middle of July, the cover crop ought to be sown. The trees have completed most of their growth by this time and do not require as much plant food as earlier in the season, so that taken by the growing catch crops will seldom be required by the trees if they have had an abundant supply earlier in the season.

Raspberries and Blackberries.

Head back the young canes of raspberries and blackberries to three feet and the laterals also when they get longer. They may be pinched with the thumb nail and finger in a small patch, but this soon makes the fingers sore, and where there are many bushes to go over it is better to use a pair of shears or a sharp sickle.—Bailey.

Mushroom Growing.

Although any one with a good, dry cellar or outhouse who is within reach of a horse stable can grow mushrooms, yet those who would find most pleasure and profit in raising them are suburban and rural people—farmers, truckers, florists—in fact, any one living at or near a place where horses are kept.

Fruit Pulp Bricks.

Experiments are being made in the manufacture of fruit pulps in a brick form. The pulps being mixed with a large percentage of sugar, they are about the consistency of a gum drop and retain the flavor of the fruit admirably. Being wrapped in oiled paper, they are said to keep well and be fit for use at least from 18 months to two years after they are made.

The Geranium as a Bedding Plant.

The geranium leads all the other plants in the good graces of the planter, and well it may with the improvements that have been made in colors and ability to withstand our hot midsummer suns. It would seem that nearly or quite as many geraniums were grown and sold last spring as all other bedding plants together.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Prices Reasonable

Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

OFFICE OF INYO MERCANTILE CO.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 1, 1901.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

Owing to the fact that our capital is limited we are not in a position to extend to our friends the accommodations they may require and at the same time properly protect our cash trade with prices; we are compelled to do only a strictly cash business.

On and after this date all accounts will be closed, and in future we will insist on all bills being settled every thirty days, and under no circumstances shall we deviate from this rule.

We take this opportunity to thank our friends for the patronage accorded us, and to assure them that our aim will be at all times to give them good goods at the lowest prices.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

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SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
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NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

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New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
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NATHAN RHINE
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TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

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A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

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SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
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G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
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COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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COUNTY SURVEYOR,
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
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GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFONIA.
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Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JULY 19.....1901

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending July 18, 1901:

Highest barometer	29.792	18
Lowest "	29.604	12
Highest temperature	97.5	18
Lowest "	62.7	14
Mean "	79.6	
Average dew point	27.5	
Average humidity	16.2	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	25 W	13
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.44
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.39 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.27
" 1899-1900 3.62
" 1900-1901 5.34

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

JULY 12, 1901.

People of the State of California, plaintiff, vs. Johnnie McGee and Jake Jones (Indians) defendants.

Trial set for July 30, and following venire of jurors drawn for July term:

1. Wm. F. Baker
2. L. H. Young
3. Jas. McNally
4. T. J. Reed
5. W. H. Mitchell
6. O. F. Dearborn
7. G. W. Melone
8. Fred R. Smith
9. J. G. Bell
10. N. M. Dodge
11. George A. Clarke
12. J. H. Stoutenborough
13. C. M. Dixon
14. R. W. Thomas
15. Thos. Williams
16. Chas. Walter
17. Thos. Hughes
18. W. H. Evans
19. C. R. Titus
20. F. M. Crocker
21. Alex. Porteous
22. T. F. A. Connelly
43. J. E. Dunlap
24. Jas. H. Connor
25. J. E. Epperson
26. C. F. Fuller
27. Ed. Reinhakel
28. Wm. Voss
29. W. G. Bennett
80. W. A. Powers.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

Harrold Preston, Administrator, to S. S. Allen—Lot 8 in Block O W, Clarke's Addition, Bishop; $585.

Martin Halvey to Wm. Concannon—Undivided ½ interest in the New York, Idaho and Emerald mining claims, Tuba Canyon; $1.

Sam'l Meredith and wife to J. C. Miller—5 acres land near Big Pine; $100.

Chas. W. Dodenhoff and wife to Fred Yoern—480 acres land near Lone Pine station: $10.

W. H. Adams to F. J. Syvertson—120 acres oil land near Olancha; $10.

J. R. Berry to J. R. McKee—20 acres oil land near Olancha; $1.

W. H. Adams and one hundred and seventeen others to Adams Oil Company—7000 acres oil land near Olancha; consideration, stock in company.

J. G. Adams et al to Adams Oil Company—oil lands near Olancha; stock.

H. H. Moore et al to Adams Oil Co.—oil lands near Olancha; stock.

B. T. Bailey to Adams Oil Co.—oil lands near Olancha; stock.

Maggie McFall to Adams Oil Co.—oil lands near Olancha; stock.

A. O. Collins of Poleta was in town yesterday.

Dance at the Georges Creek Hall tomorrow night.

Note the new "ad." of A. W. Eibeshutz this week.

Last Saturday Fred Burkhardt, of Lone Pine, was in Independence.

Summer exodus to the mountains has set in. Fish stories after while.

So far we have heard of no parties going over to Saline Valley after fish.

State exchanges are about as dull as they generally make 'em at this season.

Dr. J. S. McQueen will arrive from Bishop this evening, on a professional visit.

Thos. Leatherdale came up from the Darwin and Ballarat country the other day.

T. W. Hill of the Big Pine contingent was here for a few days during the past week.

The Big Pine merchants have agreed to close their stores on Sundays. Good enough.

The Misses Laura and Edith McBride of Reno are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Baxter.

John Dodge, Horace Elder, C. M. Green and others were up from Lone Pine on Tuesday last.

Dr. R. E. McDonald has left Ballarat to locate in Randsburg. The Randsburgers are the gainers thereby.

Pat. Clinton, the stand by of the Cerro Gordo mines, is enjoying a vacation here while looking after property interests.

Dr. Clifford Baxter, accompanied by two of his college friends from Berkeley, is making a tour of the Kern-Kings river country.

Mr. La Doux, a general agent of the Singer Mnf'g Co., has been looking up sewing machine business through all the valley towns, accompanied by the local agent, T. W. Parker. It is probable that the latter will accept the Reno agency.

Board of Supervisors.

All the members of the Board of Supervisors were present on Friday and Saturday last.

Reports of Auditor and Treasurer examined and approved.

The old Bishop Bond Fund was ordered transferred to the Salary Fund and that ancient myth about $990 indebteness of the old General Fund was ordered canceled.

Supervisor Cooley was instructed to investigate the Rock Creek crossing in Round Valley and to construct a bridge if necessary.

BILLS ALLOWED.

Mrs M Lewis	$ 31 50
T C Boland	52 15
Jas McBride	3 00
J P Smith	8 00
W J Dunn	33 25
N J Cooley	11 20
W H Brockman	3 00
Stanton Powers	19 50
M S McLeod	5 00
Harry Harger	6 00
W H Wells	8 50
J B Usher	5 00
A E Fitzgerald	3 00
E M Chamberlain	6 00
F Huckaby	15 00
Leece & Waterson	7 25
Mrs M Lewis	1943 63
A S Kilpatrick	26 65
Thomas Hughes	5 35
V G Smith	9 00
Collett & Bedford	6 02
Leece & Watterson	8 90
C F Wildasinn	60 85
Geo Watterson	19 64
E M Chamberlain	10 00
Eli Baker	6 00
Frank Wines	16 50
Alex Porteous	5 50
G Hampton	25 50
Jacob Brauen	2 00
Rawson estate	2 20
F K Andrews	2 80
E R Yaney	47 00
J B Usher	4 00
D A Bradshaw	5 00

Claims of O. I. Mairs, I. P. Yaney and A. V. Davidson were laid over until the next regular meeting.

Don F Wonacott	5 25
Chas Wonacott	29 50
W R Ford	18 00
H M Gibson	60 00
Johnny McLeod	2 00
H M Osbourne	14 87
M J Bradshaw	1 50
E R Yaney	40 50
J B Usher	4 00
D A Bradshaw	1 75
D F Wonacott	11 63
C F Wonacott	7 00
R M White	3 00
C V Drake	1 00
L E Gish	3 75
W R Ford	4 50
C C Eisele	3 50
J W Hanby, Sr	1 00
J M Horton	7 50
G W Silvey	2 63
J A Sturgill	18 00
E Guinghn	7 00
C F Wildasinn	18 47
Chas Anthony	12 50
M H Naylor	20 00
D B Curtis	10 00
F L Ober	12 00
Perry McMurry	7 50
John McMurry	38 65
V G Smith	73 50
J E Randle	9 75
H McMurry	43 50
J D Mairs	131 50
B Aguirre	2 00
H Hankhammer	17 00
F Lawrence	36 00
Jas Jones	72 00
W P Yaney	72 00
P Celaya	12 00
T C Boland	16 00
Henry Glade	49 25
A C Harvey	2 00
J J Stewart	1 00
J R Turner	10 00
A Diaz	12 00

The application of A. W. Eibeshutz for a reduction on his assessment on merchandise from $3000 to $1500 was rejected.

The Clerk was instructed to notify the County Surveyor to have the township maps completed and mounted according to contract by the next regular meeting of the Board.

The Assessor was instructed to enter on the assessment of C. E. Johnson merchandise to the amount of $100, and on the assessment of M. Jullien 60 head of sheep, and to add to the assessment of the following persons cattle and calves as follows:

J R Turner 16 head of cattle; S A Fraser 10 head of cattle and 8 head of cales; Thos Williams 20 head of cattle; W H Mitchell 10; Thos Webb 25; Frank Whitmore 25; O I Mairs 40 head and 22 calves; Chas Summers 17; C N Rose 90 head and 20 calves; T B Rickey 100; Geo Gilliam 25; Mrs A Steward 10; J C Crocker 20; E Robinson 20 calves; A E Fitzgerald 15 cattle; Gustav Sanger 15; F R Smith 18; R W Ford 20; F Shaw 25; J S Turner 25; John Symons estate 15. So corrected, the assessment roll was accepted.

The order passed Jan. 14, 1901, to publish a list of the tax-payers of the county together with the assessment of each, was rescinded.

The Auditor and Treasurer were instructed to transfer from the General Expense Fund $1000 to the Hospital Fund and $400 to the Bridge Fund.

Following bills were examined and allowed on the Salary Fund:

N J Cooley	$80 40
W P Yaney	61 80
Jas Jones	72 30
T C Boland	60 00
J A McKenzie	24 00
N J Cooley	57 00
T C Boland	75 60
J A McKenzie	82 80

On Saturday evening the Board adjourned, to meet Monday, Sept. 16, 1901.

Fred Crocker passed through town yesterday on the way home to Big Pine. He says that the mountain ranges around Whitney are fine this year and that the work on the trails by the U. S. Reservation authorities has been away up—up-to-date business.

T. C. Boland maintains regular shipments from Cerro Gordo, mostly fluedust concentrates. Clinton has lately made a shipment of 18 tons of fine ore from the Newtown mine.

The business of mining and quartz-smashing all over and around the Panamint country is pretty generally suspended for the time being, out of deference to the weather.

Four men are engaged in rebuilding the road in Surprise Canyon, being employed by the new owners of the old Panamint mining properties.

Charley Robinson says that some persons have been taking any quantities of trout from the headwaters of Little Pine (Kearsarge) creek by means of turning the streams, and that those who did so had not even the decency to turn the water back into its natural channels toward the lakes. A local club should be organized and pay rewards for the detection and punishment of such outrageous vandalism.

It is expected that the 30-stamp mill of the Yellow Aster company, which has been idle for repairs, will begin operations again on Monday next. It will require some ore to keep the 130 stamps running, but such is the condition of the mine and the facilities for getting it to the mills that it is not contemplated to put on more men now. The two mills will require close on to 500 tons of ore daily.—Randsburg Miner.

There are no potatoes in town. Why don't some of those starving farmers of Owens River valley haul in a few loads? Instead of their crying hard times why don't they get a hustle on themselves. —Tonopah Bonanza.

Who said our farmers were crying hard times? There is an abundant crop of everything this year and the Tonopah demand will doubtless be supplied.

Frank Butler, who controls the water supply of Tonopah, went to Mason Valley last week and purchased a half interest in the 20-animal team of Bill Arcularius. This team, which is said to be the finest in the State, will be put on the road between Soda and Tonopah.—Hawthorne Bulletin.

Excursion trains are rushing through Reno at the rate of one an hour. Thirty-five thousand Epworth Leaguers are en route for San Francisco.—Reno Gazette.

Boston has a new terror called the "brown-tailed moth." He is said to have bitten and poisoned sixty people in one night.

MIGNONETTE IN POTS.

How to Grow and Flower Fine Large Specimen Plants.

Two sowings of seeds should be made, the first about the middle of June and the second about the middle of July. Take as many six inch pots as there are specimens required and after draining them well fill to within an inch of the top with a mixture of loam and well decayed manure well broken up. Press it down rather firmly, sow the seed thinly and cover with finely sifted soil. Place them in a frame or under hand lights. After the seedlings are up give more air night and day.

The plants will soon become strong enough for the first thinning to take place, which should consist of the weakest plants. In a short time a second thinning will be required, leaving from five to seven of the strongest plants at regular distances over the surface of the pot.

The plants may be allowed to grow until they have rooted well, but at the same time must not be allowed to get pot bound, as if so the stems become hard, and they will attempt to bloom, and their future growth will be checked in consequence. At this stage they will be fit to put into the pots in which they are intended to flower. This large shift is necessary, because mignonette does not thrive well when frequently shifted. Eight and one-half or ten inch pots will be found a good size for specimen plants. The pots should be perfectly drained and quite clean.

As to soil, nothing is better than turfy loam well decayed. This will without any addition grow the plants well. Pot them firmly and water at once. Keep the sun from them and stand the pots out of doors or in a cold frame on a cool bottom of ashes and protect from strong winds. Stake each plant firmly, and when they have grown an inch or two pinch out the top of every shoot. This will cause them to break two inches or three inches down in the stem. These shoots in due time will need stopping and tying as the plants advance until they have formed the outline of good specimens, when they may be allowed to flower.

At the latter part of the summer, when the plants are taken under cover, they should have a light, airy place in greenhouse temperature. When the plants are well set with bloom, give occasional waterings of weak liquid manure.

Remarkable Crossbred Apples.

What is regarded as an epoch making event in the pomology of the United States is the recent crossing of the Newtown Pippin, one of the finest of American apples, with Rhode Island Greening, Northern Spy and Russet. All of these crosses have proved to be long keepers, and this, in combination with other excellences of quality, size and attractive appearance, makes their future a matter to be watched with eager interest by apple growers. These apples are the work of Mr. Underhill, a Hudson river grower, who recently exhibited and gave an account of them before the New York Horticultural society.

Horticultural Brevities.

Hardy hydrangea stands drought well.

A special exhibition of sweet peas at the Pan-American is announced for July 23 to Aug. 2.

One of the taking little novelties of the spring trade have been small pots of four leaved clover.

Leading fruit growers have claimed that where lime and sulphur are used as a wash for trees there will be no pear blight.

Fashion rules in flowers as well as dress. It is said that English leaders in floral matters have decreed the downfall of incurved chrysanthemums.

J. H. Hale speaks a good word in Rural New Yorker for Italians from northern Italy as laborers on fruit farms. Politeness and attention, smiles, music, a willingness to work and an enduring ability to work hard are leading characteristics. Many of them are expert in tree pruning, fruit thinning, picking and packing.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

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MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

OIL! OIL!
o—x—x—o
High Grade Oil in Inyo County.
First opportunity to develop Inyo County Oil Fields.
Get in now while you have a chance.
The Kern River District will be a mere bagatelle in comparison.
Send for prospectus to us.
THE 50 OIL COMPANY,
No. 393 PARROTT BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
T. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.
WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00
All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP - - - - Cal.

BLACKSMITHING.
—All kinds of—
GENERAL
IRON
WORK.
HORSE
SHOEING
A SPECIALTY
S. A. FRASER,
IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Independence, Cal.
First-class work at lowest living price

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with pais and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of
BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

J. J. WALL, Plaintiff vs. SURPRISE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

MACK & FORBES and W. A. HARRIS Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal,

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take Judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 25th day of April, 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed;] Superior Court, County of Inyo.

J. J. Wall, Plaintiff vs. Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

MACK & FORBES and W. J. HARRIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE CO., OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of May, 1901, an assessment, No. 34, of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 21, 19th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of July, 1901, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPATMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 5, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on August 17th, 1901, viz.:

HIRAM C. HAMILTON,

for the SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 29, E½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred B. Stewart of Lone Pine, and Arthur Shepherd, Henry Glade and Albert W. Simonson of Thebe, Cal

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

BABBTT METAL.
In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton
Inquire at this office

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES FROM	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	46	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m

		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:27 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	259	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles; Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:48 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:18 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,16 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno.

aug-tf

Our Working Girls.

Life to the most favored is not always full of sunshine, but to the average American girl or woman who is obliged to work for her living, and, perhaps to help others at home, life is often a heavy drag in consequence of illness.

Women who work, especially those who are constantly on their feet, are peculiarly liable to the development of organic troubles, and should particularly heed the first manifestations, such as backache, pains in the lower limbs and lower part of the stomach, irregular and painful monthly periods,

MISS ELLA BRENNER, E. ROCHESTER, OHIO.

faintness, weakness, loss of appetite and sleep.

The young lady whose portrait we publish herewith had all these symptoms, and in addition leucorrhoea, and was cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. First, she wrote a letter to Mrs. Pinkham's laboratory at Lynn, Mass., describing her trouble, received in reply accurate instructions what to do to get well, and now wishes her name used to convince others that they may be cured as she was.

The same helping hand, free of charge or obligation, is extended, to every ailing woman in America. If you are sick you are foolish not to get this valuable advice, it costs you nothing, and she is sure to help you. Don't wait until it is too late—write to-day.

Edison and Platinum.

A story will serve to throw light upon Edison's character. At one time there was a great fear in the scientific world that the deposits of platinum were about to become extinct. Edison thereupon organized a correspondence bureau and sent letters to every American consul upon the globe, to British consuls in ports where the United States had no representative and to scientific men in every land. The letter gave a clear statement respecting the metal, how and where it was found and might be found, how it could be identified and treated and much other information.

In each letter were inclosed samples of platinum as found in the various rock beds. This may seem to be a small undertaking, but when it is remembered that the letters were sent off by the thousands, that the postage was 10 cents to each letter and that the pieces of platinum inclosed were almost as valuable as metallic gold, the cost of the achievement is readily seen. While he did not succeed in greatly increasing the output of platinum, he set at rest all fear of its extinction and thus earned the gratitude of every scientific investigator.—Frank Leslie's Magazine.

The Place Was Filled.

At a seance the other day, when the lights had been turned low, the medium was describing a tall, dark eyed, handsome spirit, with long moustaches and his hair parted carefully down the center, that was hovering round a middle aged but elderly looking man, when he burst suddenly into tears. Heart-rending sobs shook his thin frame.

"George, George!" he cried. "Why, oh, why did you leave me to the misery of these past years?"

"Then you knew him?" asked the medium.

"Knew him?" murmured the downhearted man. "I saw him daily for months and months. Oh, George," he continued, "why did you die?"

"My good man," pleaded the medium, "you must pull yourself together. "Though his loss to you must have been a great one, you may yet meet another friend who will fill his place."

"No, no!" he cried. "His place is filled."

"Filled! Why, what do you mean?" asked the medium, astonished.

"He was my wife's first husband!"—Pearson's Weekly.

Fattening English Quails.

A curious account of how quails are fattened for the market is given in a London paper. It appears that quails, being regular in their habits, always feed directly they wake up in the morning. They are therefore put in a large cellar lit only by electric light. In the dark they go to sleep, but directly the light is turned on they wake up and breakfast. This process is repeated time after time, and the birds, always laboring under the delusion that morning has arrived, once more breakfast, over and over again. They have been known to do so six times in an afternoon.—Philadelphia Record.

The ordinary beer glass is regulated by law in Bavaria and must hold exactly half a liter, or nearly nine-tenths of a pint.

Use Wellington Egg Food.

It never pays a man to admit his mistakes to his wife, nor to admit them to any other woman.

New and Second-Hand
SAFES and SCALES
Write Parcells, Greenwood Co.
216 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

SUMMER is BEST TIME to CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption
Our remedy is GUARANTEED; $1.00. P. O. Box 973
W. H. SMITH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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IF CLAIMANTS FOR PENSION write to NATHAN BICKFORD, WASHINGTON, D. C., they will receive quick replies. B. 5th NH Vols. Staff 20th Corps. Prosecuting Claims Since 1878.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

WHERE YOUR HATS ARE MADE.

New York Produces Most of Those Worn in This Country.

"The business of manufacturing men's and boys' hats is one of the most thriving industries in the United States," said a leading wholesale hat dealer in New York to a Washington Star reporter recently. "Some idea of the enormity of the trade may be formed when it is known that there are at present in this country over 200 manufacturing plants producing hats and caps for men and boys. The hat factories give employment to 25,000 persons who turn out a finished product valued at $25,000,000 annually. Of the gigantic business New York has the lion's share, there being about $6,000,000 invested in the manufacture of hats and caps, and fully 2,500 hands employed. The value of the trade in New York was last year between $9,500,000 and $10,000,000.

"New York leads in the manufacture of fine silk hats, while most of the derby hats are made in Danbury, South Norwalk, Bethel and other Connecticut towns. The cheap soft hats are manufactured at Orange, N. J., while the wool hat is the product of factories at Peekshill and Newburg in New York State. There are 100 salable shapes in the soft hat line, while the silk and derby hat styles are, as a usual thing, limited to half a dozen different grades. The most popular and largely sold hat throughout the United States is the derby. This hat is worn commonly in Northern, Eastern and Western cities. In the South the prevailing head covering is the soft hat; perhaps to the extent of 80 per cent.

"There is practically very little importation of men's and boys' hats. Of course, there are a few Anglophobic people who must wear hats because they are made in London, but the quantity imported for their benefit is very small. We not only supply our home market, but we have some left over for export. Many thousands of American hats are now sold in Canada and also in Mexico and the neighboring countries, and there are numbers sold in South America, largely in the Argentine Republic. Considerable numbers are sold in South Africa, excluding the soft hats bought by American and other herders and miners. The number exported to Europe is not great, but it is enough to count. It has doubled within a year, and is still increasing."

Miss Myrtle Reed has been accused eleven times in one week of being the author of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," and many people have written her about it. It is safe to say she did not write the book.

G. W. Dillingham publishes another historical romance by Mrs. John Ellsworth, called "The Toletec Savior." Mrs. Graham is a native of Wyoming Valley, Pa., and a relative of the late Alice and Phoebe Cary.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, the colored author, is keeping steadily at work to win recognition as a novelist. Dodd, Mead & Co. will soon publish his third novel, "The Fanatics." He has outgrown the ambition to be known solely as the teller of stories of his race.

Flora Annie Steel's new novel, "The Hosts of the Lord," is published by the Macmillan Co., uniform with this author's other works, which include "Voices of the Night," "On the Face of Forgiveness," "In the Permanent Way," "Red Rowans," "In the Tideway" and "Tales of the Punjab."

One would think that on the subject—"Napoleon"—so much had been written by eminent writers, that there was nothing more to be said. Yet Miss Ida Tarbell's "Napoleon" has reached a sale of 100,000 copies. It has even been revised and reissued by McClure, Phillips & Co., quite recently, under the title of "Napoleon and Josephine."

Literary records are always interesting. Of English works the largest circulation of any work in copyright has been reached by "Enquire Within," of which a million and a quarter copies have been sold. The largest circulation of any English novel in copyright is that of "East Lynne," of which the public have bought nearly half a million. The earliest published work still in copyright is Tennyson's "Poems," which dates from 1837. The largest amount ever given for serial rights is £7,000 for George Eliot's "Romola." The largest check ever given to an English author is £20,000, received by Lord Macaulay for his "History." The most expensive single volume lately issued is Morris' "Chaucer," published at £20. The thickest single volume in print is the "Catalogue of Current Literature," which measures 10½ inches across the back. The highest price given for a first edition is 545 guineas for an uncut copy of the "Kilmarnock Burns."

A Melancholy Wit.

That laughter is by no means an infallible symptom of a merry heart is proven by the story of Carlini, at one time the drollest buffoon on the Italian stage at Paris. A French physician, being consulted by one who was subject to the most gloomy fits of melancholy, advised his patient to frequent scenes of gaiety and particularly the Italian theater. "And," said he, "if Carlini does not dispel your gloom, your case must be desperate, indeed."

"Alas, sir," said the patient, "I am Carlini; while I divert all Paris with mirth, I myself, am actually dying of melancholy."

Requires Little Sleep.

The distinction among animals of requiring least sleep belongs to the elephant. In spite of his capacity for hard work the elephant seldom, if ever, sleeps more than four, or occasionally five, hours.

Brakemen are unusually smart about some things, but you can get them to pay $40 for a $20 watch by having an engine engraved on it.

HARD ON SMOKERS.

Old Time Legislation Against the Use of Tobacco.

It is one of the curiosities of old time legislation that the use of tobacco was in early colonial days regarded by the magistrates and elders as far more injurious, degrading and sinful than that of intoxicating liquors. Both the use and the planting of the weed were forbidden, the cultivation of it being permitted only in small quantities, "for meere necessitie, for phisick, for preservation of the health, and that the same be taken privately by auncient men." But the "creature called tobacko" seemed to have an indestructible life. Mrs. Alice M. Earle writes of these early restrictions about tobacco in "Stagecoach and Tavern Days:"

Landlords were ordered not to "suffer any tobacco to be taken into their houses" on penalty of a fine to the "victualler" and another to "the party that takes it." The laws were constantly altered and enforced, and still tobacco was grown and was smoked. No one could take it "publicquely" nor in his own house or anywhere else before strangers. Two men were forbidden to smoke together.

No one could smoke within two miles of the meeting house on the Sabbath day. There were wicked backsliders who were caught smoking around the corner of the meeting house and others on the street, and they were fined and set in the stocks and in cages.

Until within a few years there were New England towns where tobacco smoking in the streets was prohibited, and innocent cigar loving travelers were astounded at being requested to cease smoking.

Mr. Drake wrote in 1886 that he knew men, then living, who had had to plead guilty or not guilty in a Boston police court for smoking in the streets of Boston.

In Connecticut in early days a great indulgence was permitted to travelers—a man could smoke once during a journey of ten miles.

None of His Business.

While waiting for the train the bride and bridegroom walked slowly up and down the platform.

"I don't know what this joking and guying may have been to you," he remarked, "but it's death to me. I never experienced such an ordeal."

"It's perfectly dreadful," she answered. "I shall be so glad when we get away from everybody we know."

"They're actually impertinent," he went on. "Why, the very natives"—

At this unpropitious moment the wheezy old station master walked up to them.

"Be you goin to take this train?" he asked.

"It's none of your business!" retorted the bridegroom indignantly as he guided the bride up the platform, where they condoled with each other over the impertinence of the natives.

Onward came the train, its vapor curling from afar. It was the last to their destination that day, an express. Nearer, nearer it came at full speed. Then in a moment it whizzed past and was gone.

"Why in thunder didn't that train stop?" yelled the bridegroom.

"Cos you sed 'twarn't none of my bizness. I has to signal if that train's to stop."

And as the old station master softly stroked his beard there was a wicked twinkle in his eye.—London Spare Moments.

Roofs and Chimneys.

There is no doubt but the form of a roof has much to do with the draft of a chimney. The flat roof offers no resistance to the passage of air, but as the pitch is increased the current is more and more disturbed until with a high pitched and many gabled roof it is broken into innumerable eddies, some of which are sure to curl down and force the smoke and gases in the flue into the rooms below. Chimneys on such roofs should be built higher than ordinary.

Bunching the Hits.

Case and Comment tells a story of an Illinois attorney who argued to the court one after another of a series of very weak points, none of which seemed to the court to have any merit until the court finally said, "Mr. ——, do you think there is anything in these points?" To which the attorney replied, "Well, judge, perhaps there isn't much in any one of them alone, but I didn't know but your honor would kind of bunch them."

Touched a Sore Spot.

"Do you find it difficult, senator," she asked, "to keep in touch with your constituents?"

"I beg your pardon, ma'am," he replied, with a scared look, "but really I must ask you not to use that expression with reference to my affairs. Touch is a word that I can't stand since the papers used it in explaining why I voted for that street railroad bill four years ago."—Chicago Herald.

What a Singer Must Know.

For a singer to succeed it is necessary that he should have more than a voice or be a vocalist. Wagner has set a higher standard, and to him we owe it. Not only the cultivation of the voice, but the higher education is necessary. The voice alone is not sufficient, even in the concert room. Singing has grown to be quite another art. The singer must be an impersonator.

I myself studied for five years at the university. But that, as a rule, holds one too long. But at least a good general knowledge of literature and of science is necessary.

The day is past when a fiacre driver, because he has a beautiful voice, is accepted as a singer; so also is the day when a concert in costume is regarded as an opera. The standard of impersonation has been immeasurably raised by Wagner. History, literature, knowledge of the plastic arts, are all necessary to the singer.

American women have, many of them, beautiful voices. Again, many of them go abroad to study. That is a mistake. It is at home that they should lay the foundation. Build by degrees. Do not aim to be a star, but a good artist. Study always, be content with small roles. The rest will come of itself.—Ernest Van Dyck in Saturday Evening Post.

Sold at Last.

A traveling man who is absent from the city about 60 days on each trip carried a pair of shoes to a German shoemaker to be half soled before leaving on a tour through the country towns. The shoemaker was accustomed to selling articles left with him for repairs if not called for in 30 days. The drummer stated to the shoemaker he would be absent from the city for at least 60 days and would not leave the shoes to be repaired unless he was assured that they would not be sold.

The traveler's trip was prolonged to 90 days. When he returned, he went immediately to the shoemaker for his shoes.

The shoemaker's inability to distinguish between have and half came near resulting in his receiving a thrashing.

"Have you sold my shoes?" asked the drummer.

"Ya, I haf soled them," replied the shoemaker.

"What in blazes did you do that for?" yelled the traveler.

"You told me for to do it."

And then the drummer engaged in a bit of shocking profanity and threatened to clean up the ranch.—Memphis Scimitar.

What Our Flag Stands For.

Wherever the American flag is raised in token of sovereignty, it stands for liberty and independence. What the flag is to the nation, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to the individual. It gives you freedom and protection from your ailments. When your stomach gets out of order, causing dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness, or when you are nervous and unable to sleep, you should try it. It will strengthen your stomach, steady your nerves and induce sound sleep.

No man should ever make excuses to a woman who loves him. Let him say he is sorry and loves her and she will make the excuses and accept them, too.

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

It is hard for a man's pride to think that he has not enough brain to do more than attend to his own business.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.

It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they *want to*, —but simply because they *must*.

They know they are irritable and fretful; but they cannot be otherwise.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, an uneasy feeling of puffy fulness, headache, heartburn and what not.

The effectual remedy, proved by permanent cures of thousands of severe cases, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic.

Fully Explained to John.

"John," she said as she toyed with one of his coat buttons, "this is leap year, is it not?"

"Yes, Mamie," he answered as he looked fondly down on her golden head that was pillowed on his manly bosom.

"This is the year when the proposing is done by the young ladies?"

"Yes."

"I hope you don't expect me to propose to you?"

"Why, Mamie, dear, I never gave the matter a thought. I—er—to tell the truth, I've only known you for—that is to say"—

"I'm glad you didn't expect me to propose. I'm not that kind, I hope. No, John, dearest, I couldn't be so immodest. I'm going to let you do the proposing yourself in the old fashioned way. The old fashioned way is good enough for me." And the gentle maiden gave her lover a beaming smile, and the young man rejoiced that he had found such a treasure of modesty.—London Tit-Bits.

ST. VITUS' DANCE.

HOW ONE LITTLE SUFFERER WAS PERMANENTLY CURED.

Words of Gratitude and Praise from Parents for the Remedy that Saved the Life of Their Child.

From the Traveler, Arkansas City, Kan.

Rapid as has been the advance of medical science along many lines, it is only in recent years that a remedy has been discovered for one of the most dreadful of nervous diseases that afflict children—St. Vitus' dance.

This, and other nervous disorders that cause the pale and wan faces and peevish, irritable dispositions of so many children, can now be scientifically treated by a remedy that strikes at the root of the disease by renewing the impoverished blood and strengthening the nerves.

Words of commendation for this remedy come from all parts of the civilized world. This is the interesting story told by Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Armstrong, of Jefferson, Okla.:

"Our youngest daughter was for three years afflicted with St. Vitus' dance, and we almost despaired of finding relief in medical treatment. She was so helpless that she had to be fed and would fall over at times and be unable to rise.

"We had heard and read a great deal about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and as a last resort, determined to try them. The effect was almost miraculous. From the first box there was a noticeable improvement and by the time she had taken six boxes she was almost well. Altogether she took about a dozen boxes, and by the time she was thirteen years of age, was strong and healthy, weighing 114 pounds."

CHRISTOPHER ARMSTRONG,
MARY ARMSTRONG.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.
W. D. KRAMER, Notary Public.

The power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the vast number of diseases due to impure blood or to derangements of the nervous system has been demonstrated in thousands of instances as remarkable as the one related above. No one who is suffering can rightfully neglect this way to restore health. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

Is is easy enough to forgive when you are quite sure it is the most provoking thing you can do.

Coated with chocolate, very small and easy to take as sugar, are Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills, for sick headache, constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sallow complexion. They purify the blood. 10c, 25c. Druggists

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH'S CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mem. for Good Health.
Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

If you wish to keep in touch with new things in photography subscribe to Camera Craft, the best photographic journal in the world. 330 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING
When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

DANDRUFF WON'T WASH OUT.

The Germ That Causes It Has to Be Destroyed to Cure Dandruff.

Many a woman spends an hour twice a week scouring her scalp, thinking scrubbing off the scurf will cure the dandruff. Two hours a week, at the age of 40 years, she has spent 260 days of 12 hours each, or two-thirds of a year of her life, in that vain hope; vain, because you can't cure dandruff without killing the dandruff germ, and the only hair preparation on earth that will do that is Newbro's "Herpicide"—also a delightful hair dressing, and thorough antiseptic against all contagion from use of others' hair brushes. It is also a delightful hair dressing.

Preachers don't realize how much religion the pews need to make them patient with the pulpit.

Adoms' Sarsaparilla Pills
Cure constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, dyspepsia. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

Gilt Edge Whiskey costs no more than any others, and being purer should be called for. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Sole proprietors for U. S. A

Accuracy above everything else is needed in photography. Our new balance scale weighs a grain as easy as an ounce. Price, $3.00. At dealers, or Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter St., S. F.

Advice to Students.
To Whom It May Concern: The best College to attend for the purpose of becoming practical Stenographers is, in our judgment, the Gallagher-Marsh, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Ernest A. Gurvin, L. A. Washburne, W. J. Nicholson, Official Reporters Supreme Court, State of Cal. Send for catalogue.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

The Best Prescription for Malaria
Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

"Kentucky Favorite" Whiskey always gives perfect satisfaction. It is pure, uniform and mellow—just like velvet. Spruance, Stanley & Co., proprietors, San Francisco.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

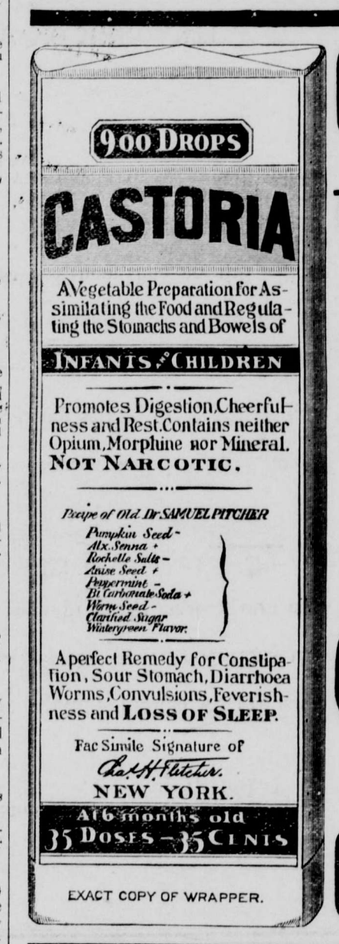
Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION
Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good
CURE SICK HEADACHE

WHAT IS A SLICKER?
IF IT BEARS THIS TRADE MARK

IT IS THE BEST WATERPROOF OILED COAT IN THE WORLD.
MADE FOR SERVICE IN THE ROUGHEST WEATHER.
ON SALE EVERYWHERE. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.
CATALOGUES FREE SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS. 48

S. F. N. U. NO. 24, 1901



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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Blood Poison

THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE OF ALL HUMAN DISEASES.

The poison ejected from the fangs of the rattlesnake is not more surely fatal than the virus of Contagious Blood Poison, which pollutes and vitiates the blood, destroys the tissues and bones and eats like a canker sore into the flesh.

This horrible disease appears first in the form of a little sore or blister; soon the glands begin to swell, pimples break out on the body, the mouth and throat become sore, making it painful to eat or swallow; dreadful ulcers appear on the tongue, copper colored splotches and other characteristic signs of Blood Poison come as the disease progresses, and the destructive virus takes deeper hold upon the system. The medical men are as sorely perplexed over the character of this blood poison as ever; they tell you to take mercury and potash alternately for three years, but the stomach of no human being can stand this treatment long; besides, they do not cure the disease permanently, as thousands who have tried it know.

WELLINGTON, KAS., Sept., 1900.
I contracted Blood Poison two years ago this fall, and was persuaded to try a medicine widely advertised by a remedy company in Chicago. I was required to pay a large amount in advance, and can truthfully say that I was worse when the treatment was left off than when I began. Reddish pimples would break out and fill with yellowish matter; copper-colored splotches of all sizes would appear on my body; my throat was so sore I could scarcely swallow, and my mouth and tongue were seldom free from ulcers; tonsils were swollen, and my hair was coming out rapidly. This was my condition when I began your S. S. S. I have used twenty-two bottles, and am feeling splendid. Every sore on my body has healed, and my appetite good. JAKE MARTIN.

S. S. S. is the only guaranteed purely vegetable blood purifier, and the only antidote for this particular virus; it purifies the blood and builds up the constitution. The appetite improves almost from the first dose, the sores soon show signs of healing, and the unsightly, dirty splotches and eruptions grow paler and paler, and finally disappear.

S. S. S. is not a new medicine; for nearly 50 years it has been known and used for this dreadful disease. It has brought new life and hope to thousands all over this land; it will cure you as it has others. Send for our free book on home treatment and write our physicians about your case. We will help you if you will let us; we make no charge for advice, and all correspondence is conducted in strictest confidence. **THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.**

EDUCATE YOUR BOWELS

Don't neglect the slightest sign of irregularity but see that you have at least one natural, easy movement a day. Pills, salts and black draughts are dangerous because they strain and weaken the bowels. What you want is a mild but sure tonic laxative, that tones and strengthens the bowels and stimulates their movements. Such a laxative is CASCARETS, and when you try them, you will find that it is the easiest thing in the world to make and keep your bowels clean and regular, strong and healthy. Sample box 10c. Month's treatment 50c. By keeping the bowels clean, all serious disorders are

PREVENTED BY

Cascarets
LIVER TONIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 450

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

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Founded in 1870.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JULY. 26, 1901.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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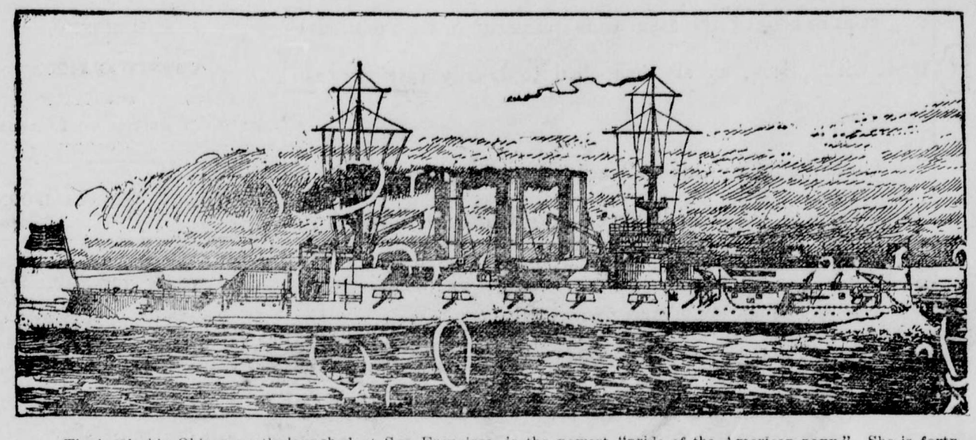


The battleship Ohio, recently launched at San Francisco, is the newest "pride of the American navy." She is forty feet longer than the Oregon and 2,000 tons greater in displacement. She is twenty feet longer than the Iowa and 1,000 tons greater in displacement than that ship. Her largest rifle will be twelve inches. Her secondary battery will contain sixteen 6-inch rifles. The Ohio's dimensions are: Length on the water line, 388 feet; width, 72 feet 5 inches; mean draught, 23 feet 6 inches; maximum draught, 25 feet 3 inches; displacement, 12,500 tons; speed, 18 knots; maximum horse power, 16,000; total coal supply, 2,000 tons. She will carry one flag officer, one commanding officer, sixteen wardroom officers, twelve junior officers and five warrant officers. In many respects the Ohio will be the greatest of all marine fighting machines. The works of the ship will be of the most approved kind. Her engine room will resemble a great workshop, fitted with the finest tools that can be made. The ship herself, with her windings and alleyways, her broad decks and hundreds of apartments, will be like a small city behind walls of steel. She will have her telephone system, her lighting plant and her water works. In this steel-girt city will be nearly 1,000 incandescent lamps and telephone communications between all parts. The filling of one water-tight compartment at any time need be no cause for alarm. The touch of a button in the central station will close every water-tight door in less time than would take to give the order. Her complement will be about 500 men.

SIXTY THOUSAND A YEAR.

Chicago System Has Largest Salaried Telephone Official in the Country.

John I. Sabin, president of the Pacific States Telegraph and Telephone Company, has entered upon his duties in a larger field of activity as the manager of the Chicago system of telephones. There have been promotions all along the Pacific coast line to fill the places made vacant by the transfer of experts from San Francisco and Spokane to Chicago. Mr. Sabin receives a salary of $35,000 per annum from the Chicago company. He also retains the presidency of the Pacific States company, receiving from the latter corporation $25,000 per annum. His

JOHN L. SABIN.

compensation is, therefore, $60,000 a year.

John I. Sabin was born in New York Oct. 3, 1847. When 15 years of age he left the public schools of Brooklyn to enter the messenger service of the Independent Telegraph Company of New York. After an apprenticeship of five months he was sent to New Brunswick, N. J., to open an office as operator on the new line then building between New York and Philadelphia. He remained but three months in this position, being transferred to White Plains and from there to New York, where he became night operator on the Western press lines of the United States Telegraph Company.

In 1864 Sabin entered the army as military telegraph operator, and was stationed with the headquarters of the Fifth Army Corps at Fort Petersburg, Va. He served through the war, and when the struggle ended he settled at Raleigh, N. C.

The young operator was restless, and saw in the West the opportunity for advancement which the East seemed to deny him. He joined the Collins overland telegraph expedition, formed for the purpose of building a line overland from San Francisco to the mouth of the Amoor river in Siberia. He was stationed at Plover Bay in Siberia for over a year. In the fall of 1867 Mr. Sabin returned to San Francisco, and for several years was an operator in the employ of the Western Union, being stationed at Salt Lake, Helena and other places. Since then he has gradually risen to his present position.

It has been his principle to make the telephone popular and profitable by making it so cheap as to be within the reach of all. He has achieved this result by establishing various classes of service, ranging in price from $1.50 to $5 monthly. As a result of this policy there are about five times as many telephones on the sparsely settled Pacific coast as there are in the densely populated middle West.

His Explanation.

The explanations some authors are compelled to make to readers of literal or immature mind—when they are obliging enough to make them at all—are often as good literature as the passage which called them forth. Elizabeth Cady Stanton says, in her "Eighty Years or More," that she once wrote Dr. Holmes, at the request of a young nephew of hers, to ask an important question. Did the doctor really have a servant who almost laughed himself to death, as described in "The Height of the Ridiculous?" Dr. Holmes replied:

I wish you would explain to your little nephew that the story of the poor fellow who almost died laughing was a kind of dream of mine, and not a real thing that happened, any more than that an old woman lived in a shoe, and had so many children she didn't know what to do, or that Jack climbed the beanstalk and found the giant who lived at the top of it.

You can explain to him what is meant by imagination, and thus turn my youthful rhymes into a text for a discourse worthy of the Concord School of Philosophy. I have not my poems by me, but I remember that "The Height of the Ridiculous" ended with this verse:

Ten days and nights, with sleepless eyes
I watched that wretched man,
And since, I never dare to write
As funny as I can.

But tell your nephew he mustn't cry about it, any more than because geese go barefoot, and bald eagles have no nightcaps.

Washing a Wild Tiger.

A story copied from "La France du Nord" illustrates the lengths to which perfect fearlessness may carry a man. The famous lion-tamer Pezon hired at Moscow a poor Cossack, who was as ignorant of the French language as of fear, to clean the cages of his wild beasts.

Instructions were given to the man by means of gestures and dumb show, and apparently he thoroughly understood what he was expected to do.

The next morning he began his new duties by entering with bucket, sponge and broom, not the cage of a tame beast, but that of a splendid untamed tiger, which lay asleep upon the floor. The fierce animal awoke and fixed his eyes upon the man, who calmly proceeded to wet his large sponge, and, unterrified, to approach the tiger.

At this moment Pezon saw what was going on, and was struck with horror. Any sound or motion on his part would increase the danger of the situation by rousing the beast to fury; so he quietly waited till the need should arise to rush to the man's assistance.

The moujik, sponge in hand, approached the animal, and perfectly fearless, proceeded to rub him down, as if he had been a horse or a dog; while the tiger, apparently delighted by the application of cold water, rolled over on its back, stretched out its paws, purred, and offered every part of its body to the moujik, who washed him as complacently as a mother bathes her infant.

Then he left the cage, and would have repeated the hazardous experiment upon another savage from the desert had not Pezon with difficulty drawn him off.

Free Mustard.

James Russell Lowell said, "All deacons are good, but there are odds in deacons," and it may be added that there are odds in other varieties of men.

Squire Blank, according to Harper's Bazar, was not only the richest man in his village, but the stingiest as well. Nothing gave him such keen delight as to get something for nothing.

One day he and several of his neighbors had been in conference with a manufacturer who contemplated establishing a mill in the town. The conference was held in the one store of the village, and at its close the manufacturer stepped up to a showcase containing cigars, and said:

"Have a cigar, gentlemen."

All the men selected a cigar except Squire Blank. He didn't smoke. Therefore he said:

"Thank you, sir, but I don't smoke; but as the cigars are a dime apiece, I'll take a dime's worth o' mustard if you say so."

Of course the astonished gentleman "said so," and the squire went home jubilant over "a hull half-pound o' mustard that never cost me a red cent."

The Pigeons of St. Mark.

Venice has asserted the right of ownership over the famous pigeons of Saint Mark. Some enterprising street boys who had made a business of killing the birds, when brought up in court, pleaded that the pigeons had no legal owners, and they were fed by the public on the Piazza San Marco. The city authorities maintained that the pigeons were the ward of the old republic, and therefore of the present municipality, a view that was adopted by the court.

Uprooted Trees Still Live.

The "life tree" of Jamaica grows and thrives for months after being uprooted and exposed to the sun.

Man proposes—and the girl sends him around to papa to see if he opposes.

LORD HUGH, THE HOPE OF THE CECILS.

Lord Hugh Cecil, who at a recent Irish demonstration in the House of Commons, advocated the imprisonment of rebellious members of Parliament, is the "rising hope" of Lord Salisbury's "festive circle," as Lord Rosebery recently called the Prime Minister's family. Lord Salisbury's eldest son is not looked upon as a likely successor to the political position of his father, and it is Lord Hugh, the youngest, who is viewed as the coming man of the Cecils. He is the only unmarried son, and has lived all his life with his father, whose disciple he is. He is the only Cecil who raises any enthusiasm, or who wants to be enthusiastic. To him, as to his father, politics is an essential part of religion, and he speaks to the House of Commons as if he were preaching from his brother's pulpit at Hatfield. He is earnest enough to revolt from party ties when they interfere with freedom of thought and conviction, and intense enough to propose a revolution in parliamentary procedure which no other member of the House dare support. He is 31 years old.

Sole songster of the city street,
Standing where clashing currents meet,
With lungs of brass and throat of mail,
Our truly urban nightingale;
How wags our world to-day?
How runs your roundelay?
(Horrible! Extry! Horrible!)
Battle and slaughter and death,
Kings that are short of breath,
Scandal and fire and flood,
Ruin and wrack and blood!
(Horrible! Extry! Horrible!)
Piercing the city's sullen din
With vocal volleys, sharp and thin.
(Horrible! Extry! Horrible!)

Before the milkman wakes the sun
Your morning carol has begun,
All day you're racing with the clock,
To thrill us with an hourly shock!
'Till even in our dreams
We seem to hear your screams.
(Horrible! Extry! Horrible!)
Bacon and coffee and crime,
Ready at breakfast time.
"Many lives lost" at lunch,
Served as we madly munch.
(Horrible! Extry! Horrible!)
And when we dine at eventide,
"Double murder and suicide!"
"'Horrible! Extry! Horrible'!"

Our ears are shattered by your cries,
We see red spots before our eyes!
At night we dream of fearful things,
With slimy tails and fiery wings!
They perch upon our chests,
Cold-fingered, clammy guests.
(Horrible! Extry! Horrible!)
We wake and start in sudden fear,
Catarrhal voices still we hear,
Shrieking the tale of frenzied rage,
That bleeds across the gory page.
(Horrible! Extry! Horrible!)
Till haggard-eyed, with nerves that shake,
We start for Bedlam or the lake.
(Horrible! Extry! Horrible!)

Is there no deed of nobler worth,
No sweeter music left on earth?
Are there no sunbeams, birds, or flowers?
No quiet days, no happy hours?
That you must tune your song
To ruin, shame and wrong?
(Horrible! Extry! Horrible!)
Is there no hero left to sing
Whose story has a truer ring?
Must the whole world be searched in vain
To find a braver, clearer strain?
(Horrible! Extry! Horrible!)
Is this the climax of the years,
Of human interests, hopes and fears?
(Horrible! Extry! Horrible!)
—Chicago Tribune.

EVERYTHING IS MAGNIFIED.

Artist La Farge's Impressions of Hawaii's Lake of Fire.

There is now only vapor; sulphurous fumes that float up and obscure the distance and go up into the skies. But as the twilight begins fires come out and the space is edged with fire that sometimes colors the clouds of vapor. At one side a small cone stands up that burns with an eye of red fire. From time to time this opening spits out to one side a little vicious blotch of fire. The clouds of vapor rise so as to blur the distance, but near by the rocks are clear enough, and either black, or farther off where they are cliffs, are greenish-yellow with sulphur. Sizes become uncertain. I could swear that this lake was a thousand feet long; but Awoki and the guide walking along reduce the lake to real proportions, writes John La Farge in Scribner's. Then it is only a small lake of some 150 or 200 feet, perhaps. But the impression still remains—all is so thrown out of reference. The hole is so uncanny; the sky above, purple in the yellow of the afterglow and partly covered with the yellowish tone of the hellish vapor, looks high up above us. I sit (and sketch) on the absurd rocks, and then we wait for something to happen. It has become night; we determine to give up hope of the breaking up of the lake and we start. We have lanterns, but gradually these go out, and we have only one that has to be cherished and we scramble along. By and by we halt, and looking back see greater lights, and the guide says that the lake has broken out. Still we are disinclined to return on the chance, for the vapors exaggerate everything, and after much scrambling we get back to the edge of the crater after a seven hours' tramp. As we go up the ascent the fire seems larger, and our host and the guides say that there is some breaking out. Still we are in doubt; we are disappointed and tired. And still I should not go back unless the most extraordinary conflagration occurred. Besides the undefined terror and spookiness of the thing, there is great boredom. There is nothing to take hold of, as it were—no center of fire and terror—only inconvenience and a faint fear of one thing—but what?

How Canyons Were Formed.

The secret of the great denudation and of this wonderful achievement of the Colorado in carving out of rock a series of canyons about 500 miles long and, in one place at least, more than a mile deep, with a multitude of tributary chasms and gorges, is very simple when you know it. The old lake bed slowly rose. At first the Colorado River and its tributaries, or some nameless monstrous ancestors of these, sweeping over the slowly rising surfaces, planed them down in most relentless fashion, and then began wearing out broad shallow stream beds. But then the country rose more rapidly, and the water had to cut deeper channels in the rocks in order to get out and away to sea. Owing in part to the wear of the water itself, but more to the ceaseless bombardment of the suspended sand which it bore from the up country, or picked up as it went along, and to the thump of pebbles and bowlders which it swept on in flood time, the river kept cutting down as the strata rose, until finally, when what was left of our inland sea bottom got thrust up so that, towering far above its erstwhile rocky shores, it had to be called a plateau, the Colorado and its auxiliaries found themselves at the bottom of a series of colossal canyons and gorges, where they are to-day.—Harper's Magazine.

Spends His Life in Prison.

Count Rocco Dianovitch has made the getting into prison the chief business of his life for thirty-four of the forty-seven years he has lived, for a book he is anxious to write on the subject. At 13 he left his home and went into Prussia, where he was arrested for trespassing and sent to prison for three months, working at chair-making. From that time to this he has never been free from the desire to continue his prison explorations.

From 13 till he was 20 he was in and out of more than twenty prisons in Belgium, Prussia, Poland and Russia. His first experience of jail life in England was in Liverpool, which was one of the worst he was ever in, filled with drunken sailors from all over the world. He stayed there six days, when he paid his fine and got out, the first time he failed to serve his sentence. Then he went to Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey, then to Egypt, where the jails are the worst in the world except Australia; next to India and Japan, and then to America, where he remained for more than a year, spending most of his time in jails and penitentiaries. — Pittsburg Dispatch.

Fact and Fiction.

Mr. Jenkins, on returning home in the evening, was pleased to find that the heavy snow which had fallen during the day had been carefully shoveled from the front walk.

"Who did it, Lucy?" he asked.

"I was about to tell you," replied his wife. "I never put in such a day in my life. I've been besieged by a whole army of men, all wanting to clean that walk. They drove me absolutely crazy. The snow was falling like great guns all the time, too. As soon as it quit, though, I gave the job to a poor man who was a perfect living skeleton. There wasn't a thing of him but skin and bone—"

"Lucy," interrupted Mr. Jenkins, with a groan, "you're reading these popular historical novels again!"

"Why do you say that?"

"Because you've contracted the historical novel disease. I can't tell where your fact leaves off and your fiction begins."

An Artificial Man.

A doctor has calculated how much it would cost to make an artificial man. He estimates that a pair of arms cost $90, or, with the hands articulated, cost about $175; a pair of legs, also articulated, cost about $140; a false nose in metal from $80 to $100. For $130 he believes that he could get a pair of ears just like nature's handiwork, fitted with artificial ear drums and resonators. A complete set of teeth, with palate in platinum, costs from $40 to $90, and for a good pair of artificial eyes about $30 would have to be paid. Thus the actual cost of restoring a battered veteran who has lost most of his separable parts would be about $600.

Why Pounds Are Sterling.

Business men are always talking about so many pounds sterling; yet probably not 1 per cent of them are aware of the origin of the term. It dates back to the time of Richard Coeur de Lion, when money coined in the east part of Germany came into special request in this country on account of its purity, and was called Easterling money, because in those days all the inhabitants of those parts were called Easterlings. In the course of time some of these Germans were brought to London, and the pieces they minted soon became known as sterling, from the word Easterling.—London Express.

Distressing.

"How did you come out at the card party?" asked Miss Frocks of Miss Kittish.

"Blanche and I cut for the first prize, and she won it."

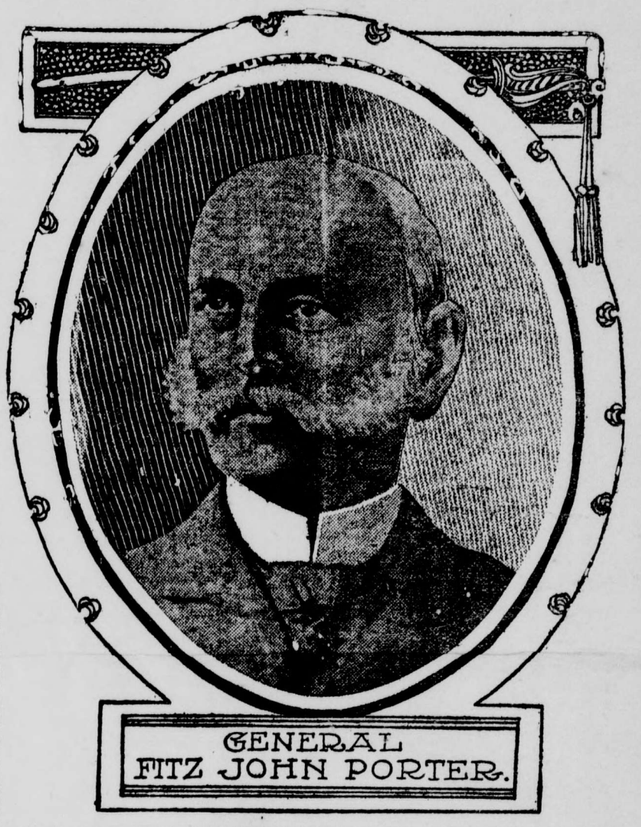
"That was the unkindest cut of all."

VETERAN OF TWO WARS.

General Fitz-John Porter, Who Died Recently.

Gen. Fitz-Hugh Porter, who died recently at his home in Morristown, N. J., in his 80th year, was a veteran of two wars and at one time was the most discussed man in military circles in America.

He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1822 and in 1845, on graduating from the United States Military Academy, was assigned to the Fourth artillery. He participated in the Mexican war, receiving the brevet of captain for services at Molino del Rey and that of major for distinguished conduct at Chapultepec. After the war he was for a time a military instructor at West Point. In 1860 he became assistant inspector general and on the outbreak of the Civil War was made brigadier general of volunteers. The following year he took part in the Virginia peninsular campaign and then succeeded to the command of the Fifth Army Corps, participating in the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mills. His command at the battle of Malvern Hill offered the main resistance to the Confederate assaults on that day. Already he had been breveted brigadier general in the regular army for meritorious conduct at Chickahominy. He was



GENERAL FITZ JOHN PORTER.

now made major general of volunteers and was temporarily attached to Gen. Pope's army of Virginia. His corps was unable to move forward at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862, but in the afternoon of the 30th it was actively engaged and to its obstinate resistance it is mainly due that the defeat was not a total rout.

For his inaction on the first day Gen. Porter was court martialed and cashiered the service, being disqualified for holding any office of trust or profit under the government. This verdict was much discussed at the time and since and Gen. Porter labored long and steadfastly to have it set aside. In 1882 a bill for his relief was introduced in the Senate, but failed of passage. President Hayes, however, under the finding of an advisory board, remitted that part of the sentence which disqualified Gen. Porter from holding any office of profit or trust under the government. During President Arthur's administration a bill removing the further disability was vetoed, but under Cleveland Gen. Porter was restored to the army as colonel. Gen. Grant after an examination of the matter expressed his belief in Gen. Porter's innocence.

After his forced retirement from the army Gen. Porter engaged in business in New York. In 1884 he became a police commissioner, serving until 1888. In 1869 he had an offer from the Khedive of Egypt to become commander of his army, but declined.

SELLING A CHILD'S BLANKET.

The Auctioneer's Last Sale Brought Back Tender Memories.

It had been a very busy day at the exchange, says the New Orleans Picayune, and the auctioneer had grown a trifle weary over the repeated trials which had beset and worried even this Trojan son of the stump. The continual refrain of "Going, going, g-o-n-e!" echoed in his brain.

For many years he had been a prominent figure in the auction mart, and under his hammer had often gone the fruits of a lifetime of accumulation; gone for a song, treasures over which the miser had crooned, the lover sighed, the mother wept—all gone.

"How much am I offered?" had sent to the four corners of the earth so many things that day that the auctioneer hoped there was nothing left; but there was. His indefatigable assistant had raked from a corner a bundle of bedding and handed it up.

"What can I get for this?" he cried, force of habit forcing him into the rut again. "Another opportunity." As he unrolled the bundle some one bid "Fifty cents."

Then not another voice broke the stillness which had settled over the crowd as a child's blanket hung before their gaze. Why? Did the sight of that small woolen cover tell to them, the callous crowd, a pitiful story?

The busy man forgot to cry his refrain as he dropped his eyes upon the little square. Here and there on it small stains, as if tears, had fallen, met his eye, and his mind went back to a scene he never would forget.

The bedchamber had been darkened. About the blinds the gleams of sunlight crept into the room and fell like golden shafts upon the little cot over which his wife hung in an agony of bitter pain. He saw again the little white hands—hands that had crept so often about his neck at night as he lay by his side—pick falteringly at just such a cover as he now held in his grasp. He saw the little head with its mass of tangled curls moving restlessly on the pillow, and he felt again the hot touch of the red lips upon which he had pressed his own in loving caress, eager to soften the pain and woo back into health the loved little form slowly drifting, drifting away.

The crowd was gone. This busy man saw nothing but the child who had grown into his very being and then loosed his little grasp on the world and had gone drifting, drifting out into a sea which promised infinite love, but left bitter desolation and despair for those left behind. The tears falling upon his bearded cheeks woke him from his dream.

"Gone for 50 cents to the only bidder."

The auctioneer sighed heavily as he got down from his stand and watched the crowd depart, and then he went home to his wife, his heart filled with sorrow at the thought of his own dear little one, and the empty cradle.

Habits of the Cat.

All the cat's habits show it to be by nature a solitary animal. Even in early life, when family ties bring out the instinct of association, this is apparent. If you compare the play of puppies with that of kittens you will find that in one case companionship of some kind is essential, for if a puppy has no playmate of his own species he will try to make use of the nearest biped; whereas a cork or a bit of string, is all that is necessary to satisfy the requirements of the kitten. The way in which the cat takes its food is a sign that in its natural state it is not in the habit of associating with greedy companions.

When given something to eat it first carefully smells the morsel, then takes it in a deliberate and gingerly way and sits down to finish it at leisure. There is none of that inclination to snatch hastily at any food held before it which we observe in well-trained dogs, nor does a cat seem in any hurry to stow its goods in the one place where thieving rivals cannot interfere with them. Indeed, no greater contrast in natural table manners can be observed anywhere than when we turn from the kennel or the pigsty and watch the dainty way in which a cat takes its meals. That a cat allows people to approach it while it is feeding without showing jealousy proves that it does not attribute to human beings like tastes with its own.—Wild Traits in Tame Animals.

Spontaneous Eloquence.

Not unfrequently the Irish peasant utters a saying which amounts to genuine spontaneous eloquence.

When Charles Gavan Duffy, defeated in his struggles to make Ireland independent, was about to sail for Australia, a number of Irishmen gathered about him to say good-by. One of them brought an old prayer-book, on a blank page of which he asked Duffy to write his name.

One of his companions, who was provided with a more presentable volume said:

"It's a shame, Tom, to offer such a book to Mr. Duffy for his signature."

"Arrah," retorted Tom, "why shouldn't I offer it to him? Isn't it like himself, tattered and torn in the service of God and the people?"

It is an utter impossibility for a short man to fall in love with a tall woman. He simply has to climb for it.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JULY 26.....1901

The conservative Pittsburg Dispatch, which has the advantage of close touch with both sides of the great labor-capital contest, says:

"The judication afforded by the action of the men in these [iron] plants is that combination of the manufacturers has inspired rapid organization on the part of the men, which is but natural. It increases astonishment that Mr. Morgan's combination should have taken the impolitic course of inviting a conflict with labor on so untenable a ground as the assertion that its employes shall not be permitted to find protection in union. * * * It is too late for Mr. Morgan to avoid serious consequences, but he may still avert the most dire results to his enormous aggregation of interests by requesting another conference and taking the logical view that labor has precisely the same right to combine that capital has. Certainly the securities of the United States Steel corporation cannot maintnin their standing in the face of prolonged idleness of plants on which they are based."

The fact that the California crude oil is now being successfully refined for the production of illuminating oil, as well as for asphaltum and other products, is very encouraging to oil producers. There have been many experiments during the last twenty years with a view to refining the product of the California fields, but the best results were not achieved, and it was necessary to mix the local product with the refined oil from the eastern fields to bring the oil up to the required standard. Now illuminating oil refined at Obispo, under a new process, by the Sunset Oil Refining company is on the local market, and it is declared to be the equal of eastern oil by experts. This achievement ought to solve to a great extent, the problem of the uses of California oil, adding another great field for its use.

Sacramento County is going to try oiled roads, and the Record-Union, the staunchest good-roads advocate in the State, seems to think that such roads are no longer experiments. It says: "The road is not as good the first season as the second. Re-treated at the opening of the second season, the roadway becomes practically an asphaltum highway, smooth, firm, not cutting under narrow-tire wheels, bearing heaviest burdens, never accumulates mud, for it sheds water; is dustless, needs no water sprinkling, and with very little care becomes a good approach to the ideal road."

Races around the earth may be a coming fad of the twentieth century. The record time of the journey has just been reduced to *sixty days, cutting off 25 per* cent of the time required for the imaginary trip of Jules Verne's hero. But within a year or two it may be possible to make the circuit in nearly half the time of the latest record. When the great Russian railway across Siberia is completed and a fast steamship line is established between one of our Pacific ports and the Russian railway terminus, here will be "rapid transit" all the way.

The recent reduction in the price of sugar means a great deal more than the consumer suspects. It means a determined effort of the cane sugar trust to either control the beet sugar industry or drive it from the market. The great reduction in the price of cane sugar must be met, of course, by the beet sugar producers. The purpose of the trust in forcing down prices at this time is evidently to discourage sugar beet growing in the United States. King Trust is tough.

The Government is inconsistent. Properly condemning lotteries and gift enterprises, it resorts to the lottery for the disposal of the Oklahoma lands. It is a lottery also with blanks, not a mere award by lot, but a distribution of rights of entry for a few acres of public lands among a very large body of applicants, most of whom must draw blanks.

Not a single case of yellow fever has appeared in Havana in the month of June, and it is said to have been the first time there has been such a clean bill of health for more than a hundred years. Such is evolution, dating back to the blowing up of the Maine.

Merced County has a coyote bounty law, but there is not leeway for wealth getting. The coyote must be taken before the Supervisors or Justice of the Peace to be scalped, and 25 cents of the $1.50 bounty must be paid the official who witnesses the scalping.

There are 1,017,653 persons in the employ of the railroads of the United States. This would be quite a respectable addition to the patronage of a political party if the railroads belonged to the government under present conditions of government service.

Mineralogists estimate that the two most abundant of the known metals are aluminum and iron. According to a recent statement the former constitutes eight per cent of the earth's crust and the latter six per cent.

Electric searchlights are to be placed at Yosemite Falls. It will require some $10,000 of California tax-payers' money to do it.

It is said that we will have a treaty with England in regard to the Nicaragua canal by the time Congress meets in December.

Transportation Problem.

In the bygone prosperous days of Nevada, when numerous silver camps all over the State were pouring forth their treasure, freighting was a business which employed the energies of hundreds of men and animals, a business which was reduced to a fine art by those engaged in it. But with the retrograde movement which set in upon the decline of silver mining the freighting business declined also, and at various points in the neighborhood of once prosperous mining camps can be seen the monster freight wagons, standing idle, mute monuments of the boom days of the past. The reviving influences which have of late been at work all along the line in Nevada, and especially in this part of the State, by the recent discovery of new mines and otherwise, are bringing into requisition all the transportation facilities of the surrounding country. But these facilities are unable to keep up with the development in other lines. Like a man who has just been aroused from a sound slumber, the freighting business after years of lethargy is not yet fully awake to the situation, and does not realize the work that is before it. The above remarks apply with equal force to the railroad upon which from necessity this part of the world must depend for its supplies. The greatest drawback to the advancement of Tonopah to-day is lack of proper transportation facilities. If this camp is to prosper, the ore which the camp produces must be shipped and realized upon without tedious delay. If the town is to grow, lumber must be had with which to build it. If the mines are to be worked, material must be at hand when it is necessary to use mining operations. The situation at present is briefly this: There is not a piece of lumber in the town, for sale, with which to construct a ladder, and certain leasers are being retarded in taking out ore worth $500 a ton because they are unable to secure a few two by fours. Other supplies are scarce or not to be had at all. On the other hand freighters who have recently arrived from Sodaville state that the railroad platforms are piled up with ore awaiting shipment to such an extent that it is impossible to pile any more on them. This condition of affairs will grow worse instead of better, as, from all indications, the ore production of this camp will be enormously increased within the next few months. The lack of freight teams, we are informed, will be supplied to a certain extent in the near future. Feed for these teams may have to be shipped from California, as the supply of the agricultural valleys nearer home has already been exhausted. Whether the railroad will prove equal to the emergency remains to be seen. For the future prosperity of this camp we hope that it will be.—Tonopah Bonanza.

The Minister's Reply: When he departed for a short vacation, a Missouri editor left a minister in charge of his paper. The latter had been superintending things only a few days when a letter came from a "way back" subscriber which read:

"You know damned well I paid my subscription the last time I was in Lexington. If I get any more such letters I will come down and maul hell out of you."

The minister replied: "I have been trying to maul that thing out of the editor for ten years, and, if you really come down and maul it out of him, then, my dear sir, I have twenty members of my church you can operate on."

Editors are first to hear gossip or scandals, indiscretions of men or women, things unfit for publication, intrigue, clandestine meetings, night buggy rides, girls gone astray, flirtations of married women, amours of married men, and in fact all of the neighborhood scandals. Editors generally know of the naughty doings of a community, no matter how secret. If only half they hear was published divorce suits would follow, in some cases ostracism, in others shot gun and gore, imprisonment, lynching, desolated homes, shame, misery, humiliation. Some people who abuse the editor the loudest owe their standing in society to his forbearance.—Exchange.

Saline Valley salt is now on sale in quantities to suit. From numerous tests and comparisons made by eminent chemists and analysts, this salt has no rival on earth for purity. It is an Inyo product, and some day its marketing will be one of the many important industries which will flourish at our doors. Buy Saline Valley salt, and in getting the very best, patronize home industry. —Register.

Senator W. A. Clark has a way of doing things that causes astonishment to those who do not see things as he does. He thought a railway from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City would be a good thing to have, and he is building one. He wanted a particular kind of granite with which to build his New York house, and he bought the quarry that had it.

The fifty-eighth United States Congress appropriated $1,544,733,014 for various purposes. Of this $4,377,220 was appropriated to the Agricultural Department but not one cent to foster the mining industry. Yet the mining industry of the United States added about $1,400,000,000 to the wealth of this country last year.

Cattle men are considering the advisability of reseeding the Black Hills and Eastern Wyoming ranges, where native grass has been nearly killed by overcrowding of cattle. It has been found that five grasses and two alfalfas will grow in that section without irrigation.

Editorial View of It: Assistant—Here's a man writes to ask how to make farming pay.

Editor—Well, I think myself that the only trouble with the farmers is that they don't advertise.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

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Of London, England

OFFICE OF INYO MERCANTILE CO.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 1, 1901.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

Owing to the fact that our capital is limited we are not in a position to extend to our friends the accommodations they may require and at the same time properly protect our cash trade with prices; we are compelled to do only a strictly cash business.

On and after this date all accounts will be closed, and in future we will insist on all bills being settled every thirty days, and under no circumstances shall we deviate from this rule.

We take this opportunity to thank our friends for the patronage accorded us, and to assure them that our aim will be at all times to give them good goods at the lowest prices.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

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GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

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SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

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O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

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THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

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Independence, : : : Oalifornia.

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INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

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A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JULY 26 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending July 25, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	29.792	23
Lowest "	29.567	25
Highest temperature....	98.5	19
Lowest "	63.0	23
Mean "	81.7	
Average dew point.....	36.9	
Average humidity.....	23.9	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	30 W	22
No. clear days	3	
No. part cloudy days.....	4	
No. cloudy days.....	0	
No. rainy days.....	1	
Precipitation for week ..	.03	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.44
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 39 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.28
" 1899-1900 3 69
" 1900-1901 5.37

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

Harrold Preston, administrator, to Cyrus Harbour—160 acres land near Bishop; consideration, $4500.

Harrold Preston to Thos. Thompson—5 acre tract in West Bishop; $900.

J. E. Jenkins to Norah Bonham—20 acres oil land near Olancha; $10.

W. H. Greenleaf et ux to V. E. Stockwell—Monarch, Surprise and Welcome mines, in Argus District; $10.

A. S. Kilpatrick to Fred B. Merithew—E½ of Lots 1 and 4 in Block 9 of the Keough Addition to Bishop; $10.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

JULY 25, 1901.

The People v. Frank E. Helling—Defendant charged with selling intoxicating liquors to an Indian; plead guilty and was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of $100.

Margaret Ann Green v. Chas. M. Green—Plaintiff granted decree of divorce.

Manuel Diaz was in town from Lone Pine yesterday.

Miss Adalina Meysan of Lone Pine visited Independence for several days this week.

E. H. Edwards, the Lone Pine merchant, and John H. Dodge were up from that quiet burg yesterday.

Jas. G. Birchim, Henry Jackson and James Holden of Round Valley are in town to-day on land business.

Mr. J. D. Mairs and his sister, Mrs. P. McFarlane, with her son, are fishing and enjoying camp life at Onion Valley.

A. M Squire, General Superintendent of the Mazourka Mining Company, arrived from Los Angeles on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Thos. Callow of Big Pine, accompanied by Miss Mattie Wallace, has gone to Los Angeles and will remain there for some time.

The editorial staff is indebted to some of our local fishermen for a lovely mess of trout. We hope they will fish again, even though it were Sunday.

John Shober's freight train arrived from Mojave last Sunday, loaded with beer and barb wire. His return load from Bishop will consist of flour.

Dr. Woolsey and Dr. Gaskell, on their outing through the mountains, came over to this side with their friend Dr. Baxter, and are paying Independence a visit.

The Tonopah Bonanza says: "The ranchers of Owens Valley can sell their produce in Tonopah without paying a license. Bring on your vegetables."

The social dance given at Georges Creek last Saturday evening was a very enjoyable affair. Some of our townspeople and a number from Lone Pine attended.

Eldred & Pitman, lessees of the Bunker Hill mine, have received a check for $860, net proceeds of their last shipment of ore. Their new jigger-concentrator goes right along.

The Mono County Supervisors are in session yet, having been granted time until August 2 to finish up "equalization," for which purpose they go about "to look over the lands."

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Naylor, Mrs. Jas. R. Moffitt, Miss Lulu Moffitt, Miss Susie Roughney and Lester Laird returned Monday from a camping trip in the Bubbs Creek country.

Tuesday next the trial of the Indians charged with killing a Chinaman at Bishop will begin. Thirty trial jurymen have been drawn and summoned to be in attendance upon the Superior Court.

Wednesday last the eastern side of the Inyos opposite Independence received a heavy downpour of rain, lasting for hours. Curious fact that the summer showers generally go around that way.

Mr. Jno C. Irwin, Mrs. J. C. Irwin, Miss Nettie Irwin, Miss Addie Lewis, H. P. Cartier and J. D. Lewis, Esq., for their summer vacation have gone through the Sierras and to the Big Trees.

Last week County Surveyor Dixon, with several assistants, was up at the lakes at the head of the town creek, getting data and making a survey for the government in relation to a reservoir system. Should some future Congress authorize such work the cost of dams in this instance would be very light compared to the enormous public benefit that would ensue.

The Sunshine Recorder.

One of the ingenious instruments in the local Weather Bureau office is very busy these days recording automatically the sunshine. Shortly after the sun peeps over the Inyo range of mountains to the eastward the little machine begins to click every minute during the day until the sun dips below the jagged peaks of the Sierras to the westward. Very few days during the summer is the continuity of the record broken by clouds. Let a cloud sufficiently dense to obscure the sun's disk come up, the click of the zigzag record is stopped and the record is nothing but a straight line.

The instrument is a specially constructed thermometer. It is partially filled with mercury, alcohol and dry air in certain proportions; this thermometer is inclosed in a glass case. The instrument is mounted on a stand so as to command a complete sweep of the sun from its rising to its setting. As the sun warms the mercury it expands and the expanded column should touch two electrodes, or wires immersed midway in the instrument. As soon as the mercury touches these wires the message is sent over the wires from the electric battery through the minute armature of the clock, the circuit being broken and closed by the clock movement. Theoretically, as stated, the instrument should record automatically every minute the sun is above the horizon, and unobscured by clouds; but practically the movement of the mercurial column is rather sluggish, and it is sometimes an hour before the record begins, and the same defect occurs, but not to such an extent, just before the sun disappears below the mountain peaks. These defects, however, are fully compensated for in the absolute knowledge the observer has of the total amount of sunshine per diem, less the time due to obstruction by clouds, and in making up the record daily—the possible sunshine being known—the percentage is found by comparison with the actual. The record, after tabulation, gives the total amount of sunshine.

There are very places in the United States where the actual amount of sunshine exceeds that we enjoy in this valley and in this particular locality. To get perfect records from this machine is almost impossible on account of the varying heat and the varying angle of adjustment, but these imperfections are fully compensated for by the minute corrections and comparisons with the possible total sunshine for each day in the year. Improvements are continually being made in this and several other self-recording machines at the station.

Bob. Troeger, one of the brothers owning the old Dunphy mining property at Cerro Gordo, and who is well known here, about two weeks ago had an almost miraculous escape from death. It is the old story about a defective fuse. He was working in the Gray Eagle mine near Mojave, of which his brother is Superintendent, and had loaded and fired seven holes. It was not until some three hours later that he returned and began removing the dirt from around one hole that had failed. At that moment, as he was stooping beside it, the shot went off Beyond some severe bruises and cuts about the head and face he escaped without permanent injury—a case of wonderful luck.

Geo. Montgomery and Clair Tyler returned during the week from a long trip out into Lincoln County, Nevada, and for a hundred miles up and down the northern Amargoza wash. As may be imagined was the case, they report the desert as quite warm at this season. But Mr. Montgomery saw and bonded a gold mine away out there somewhere, and incidentally made an examination of the Tonopah mines. Of them he says that it is the greatest strike, the Comstock excepted, ever made; that, which fact he demonstrates by actual figuring on the ore in sight, the immense property would have been "a good buy" at $4,500,000.

Mr. C. C. Walter of Fresno County, accompanied by his brother, Dr. Frank Walter of Tombstone, Arizona, passed through Independence last Sunday, on their way to Mt. Whitney and Kern river. Mr. Walter, associated with some members of the Sierra Club, are endeavoring to have a law passed that none but the ladies shall have the privilege of catching the "golden trout" for which the Whitney creek is noted, making it a misdemeanor and breach of honor for any gentleman to be caught fishing in the stream reserved for the ladies. We hope that the law will pass.

Forest Supervisor Price has returned from a tour of inspection through Coyote Valley and northward to Long Valley. He reports that everything along the Reserve line is in excellent shape, except that near Coyote some parties have been cutting timber, probably for derrick poles. In such matters the Government regulations are very strict and involve severe penalties unless an official permit be granted before any cutting whatever is done. No doubt farmers can obtain such permits, but the possession of one is an absolute prerequisite.

The United States Land Office held the crowd this week, in the matter of E. B. Smith vs Patrick J. Shaw, involving the right of the latter to make final proof on the SE¼ of Sec. 27, T. 9 S., R. 34 E., lying southeast of Big Pine. Among the many witnesses examined were Gus. Goodale, Wm. Utter, Gustav Sanger, George Cornell and Jonathan McMurry. P. W. Forbes, Esq., appeared for contestant Smith while Ben H. Yandell, Esq., represented Mr. Shaw.

In the matter of getting ranch supplies out to Tonopah, Big Pine has a royal advantage in the Deep Spring road over the Inyos. It is the last of a long line of toll roads and the county should have bought it—when it could.

During the heated term in the East the drivers of teams have been placing large straw hats upon their horses' heads, greatly to the relief of the animals.

Haystack Burned.

On Thursday of last week R. P. Hession lost a stack of new alfalfa hay, containing between 60 and 70 tons. The fire started about 10 o'clock in the morning, and a messenger was sent to Big Pine for help, but the best assistance was rendered by nearer-by haying crews soon as they saw the blaze. The Lem Meyers crew boarded a wagon immediately and with others stayed there for that day and night and the next day and night.

The object of the fire-fighters was to save the other stacks in the same corral. A notable piece of fire engineering was performed by Vernon Smith, with a plow and his team; he ran furrows from the main irrigating ditch to and between the stacks and entirely around the one that was burning. The horses evidently comprehended the situation and rose equal to the occasion; they snaked that plow through the hard, packed sod with a celerity and strength impossible under ordinary circumstances. While the team got scorched Vernon escaped minus eyebrows and some hair.

It is supposed that the fire originated through a match or a bunch of matches accidently dropped near the stack and ignited by being tread upon; it does not seem otherwise accountable.

A Wedding.

Leon Nathan Marx, of Globe, and Miss Anna Henrietta Schabbell, of Inyo Co., Cal., were quietly married last Thursday night, July 11, in the presence of a few witnesses, Rev. E. O. McIntier officiating.

There was sufficient romance in connection with the happy event to give it more than ordinary interest. The friendship began and ripened into love in California, and early in the present year Mr. Marx left the Golden State and came to Globe. He is an employe of the Old Dominion Copper Company, and being unable to obtain a leave of absence to go to California, Miss Schabbell showed her courage and good sense by coming here, unattended, to wed the man of her choice. The ceremony was no sooner over than the irrepressible Globe urchins gave them the customary charivari, which, however, did not mar the happiness of the wedded couple.

On the following evening Mr. and Mrs. Marx were serenaded by some of the ladies of the Rebekah lodge, of which order the bride is a member. They are very pleasantly domiciled in the home made ready by the groom, and the Silver Belt hopes that their married life may be one of unalloyed happiness.—Globe (A. T.) Silver Belt.

A rich strike, and sale of the property, have been made in the last two weeks near the old Redlands mill, to a Mr. Brackenridge. A payment of $5000 has been made, and work on the property will commence immediately. I was fortunate enough to be on the ground at the time, examining other properties, and I pronounce this new strike simply wonderful. It lays in a large dyke on which some of the very best prospects on the desert are located, among them being the claims owned by the King Con. M. & M. Co., also the Bonanza at Redlands mill, owned by Messrs. King & Stannard. In this new strike ore crops from 25 to 100 feet in width, averaging about 80 feet wide. Stratified with very rich ore, gold shining all through it. It will, in my opinion, prove a big competitor to the late strike at Tonopah in Nevada, and very similar to the ore in that camp. —Ballarat cor. L. A. Mining Review.

Leases will be given by the Tonopah Company as heretofore, time expiring January 1, 1902. We believe that the leasing or tribute system is the best for the general prosperity of a mining camp that has been devised, especially where the local merchants are able to carry the leasers for the first month or so. Nevertheless, it is hardly probable that the new company will lease any of the main ledge when the time comes for renewals.

At the suggestion of Supervisor Kelly the Board will not hereafter meet principally to count squirrel tails. The bounty was declared off from the 15th of July, this month. In the past three years the county of Kern has paid out nearly $20,000 bounty for squirrel tails, an amount sufficient to buy more than half the land on which they were killed, as they are only troublesome on high, dry land contiguous to timber, or uncultivated land. —Randsburg Miner.

Philip McGrath, agent and railroad telegraph operator at Mound House station several years, has been promoted to a position in the office of Superintendent Laws of the Carson & Colorado railroad at Hawthorne. Herbert Coffin has been appointed agent and operator at Mound House.—Virginia Chronicle.

Strikes will never end until employers recognize the fact that employes have just as much right to live and organize as anybody else. This principle stands with all the great newspapers and there are now no clashes with the Typographical Union, the oldest of all.

Andrew Carnagie refuses to run for Mayor of New York. If elected he would have to deal with his own library proposition. Beside, the working men, in the remembrance of Homestead, would beat him anyhow.

Sir Thomas Lipton's sailors have struck for more money. They believe a pound note in their hand is worth more than the America's cup in Uncle Sam's hand.

The San Francisco Truckmen's revolt will create some hilarity when a few thousand country yahoos get to yanking big trucks around the city.

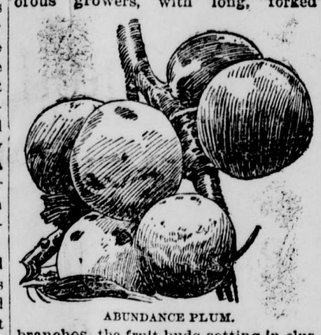
The great Epworth League Convention has adjourned, whereat the San Francisco papers will immediately backslide.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

In Great Favor Everywhere—Varieties For Market and Home Use.

For the past decade interest in the Japan plum has steadily increased, and, although many of the varieties are inferior in quality to some European varieties, their great beauty, freedom from disease, ability to resist the attack of the curculio and heavy cropping qualities have brought them into favor with growers. Some are proving of fair to good eating quality and are superb for canning or preserving.

Nearly all the Japan plums are vigorous growers, with long, forked



ABUNDANCE PLUM.

branches, the fruit buds setting in clusters instead of singly or in pairs, as with the European plum.

These plums are nearly allied to our native plums, and we may the more reasonably expect them to do well on that account on the theory that similarity of environment has produced similarity of attributes.

The propensity to overbear must be continually guarded against, as the quality of the plums on an overladen tree is very inferior, and, having neither quality nor size, they will be difficult to dispose of and of very little value. If two-thirds of the bearing wood is trimmed off the tree and the plums which set on the remainder are thinned to about four inches apart, we shall have on a mature tree from one to two bushels of plums from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter and as attractive as they are large.

The rot is the most troublesome enemy of the Japan plum unless it be its tendency to overbear. Eternal vigilance is the price of plums, picking off and burning the rot whenever it appears.

The yellows of the peach is also able to thrive on the Japan plum and should be guarded against.

The black knot and curculio are not serious enemies of the Japan plum, the knot only occasionally attacking the tree and the eggs of the curculio seldom hatching.

For market and amateur planting the Abundance, Burbank, Chabot, Wickson, Red June and Satsuma seem best suited. Lutts, Hale and Normands might also find a place in large collections.

Abundance is perhaps the best known and most widely planted of the Japanese plums.

Roses For All Summer.

Culture is all in all with hybrid perpetuals. A hybrid which in common garden soil is left to shift for itself may perhaps never yield more than its June crop of flowers, but keep the soil well enriched—it cannot be too rich—keep it stirred and mellow and do not allow the plant to stop growing and note the result. This is the only way to bring out the good points, for the flowers are formed in the new wood. Given a well drained bed, from 18 inches to 2 feet deep, under above treatment, and the plants of this class of roses will make a surprising growth of wood and yield the same proportion of noble flowers. Added to this, the branches must be kept well cut back. Remove all wood that does not show strong, healthy buds. It is sometimes necessary to cut back to two or three eyes before a bud is reached from which we may expect a new growth. When branches are developed from such buds, they will almost always bear roses, but not with the freedom during late summer that they displayed in June and July.—Vick.

Begonias Out of Doors.

The past year or so much use has been made of the many species and varieties of begonias as bedding plants in open air gardening. Under the shade of a wall or fence or where the soil is rather moist they do admirably, according to Meehan's. The species bruantii is dwarf and remarkably floriferous. Semperflorens does well in partial shade and keeps up a supply of flowers all summer.

A Notion For the Amateur Gardener.

The amateur gardener can often adopt modes of culture, favorable to excellence, that would be hardly profitable for the market gardener. In strawberry culture, according to Meehan's Monthly, it is said that much finer and more toothsome berries can be obtained by setting the plants out on ridges than when grown on the level ground. The earth is thrown up into a wedgelike form a foot or so in depth and then flattened on the apex by the back of a spade so as to be only about nine inches deep. The plants are set out about a foot apart along this narrow table on the top of this ridge. The result is said to be a surprise to those who are familiar only with the ordinary flat culture.

Kieffer Pear Improving.

"Is It Advisable to Plant More Kieffer Pear Orchards?" was a topic discussed at the recent New Jersey Horticultural society's meeting, and Mr. D. D. Denise said that from the remarks made of this fruit since the last crop was gathered this was a hard question to answer, as we cannot tell what will take place in the future. The quality of the Kieffer is improving each year, and the canners are using it to a greater extent than formerly, and this is largely in its favor. Notwithstanding the low prices last fall, his orchard yielded $100 per acre, clear of all expenses, and while this is the case it will be advisable to continue to plant.

The Flower Shows at Buffalo.

Dates in the series of flower shows at the Pan-American exposition are as follows: Hardy roses, June 18 to 25; sweet peas, July 23 to Aug. 2; gladiolus, Aug. 6 to 17; asters, Aug. 27 to Sept. 7; dahlias, Sept. 17 to 27; chrysanthemums, Oct. 22 to 31.

PRUNING SHRUBS.

To Prolong the Flowering Season. The Right Time to Prune.

That a good deal can be accomplished in the way of prolonging the flowering season of shrubs by judicious pruning I have often observed. Some years ago a neighboring florist had a row of Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora badly mutilated by a heavy hailstorm about midsummer, when the young growth was about a foot in length. Practically the plants lost nearly all their tops. As the growing season was still on a new growth started, and a late crop of flowers was the result, perfecting their heads nearly a month later than usual. The late summer blooming spiræas, such as tormentosa, billardi, nobleana, paniculata and callosa, will often flower freely in the fall if cut well back in spring. Let alone, they flower in June and July, but under the pruning plan flowers come in September.

Nurserymen sometimes make late plantings of shrubs, among them weigelas, planting them after growth has well started. Their plan then is to cut down the shrubs nearly to the ground. Strong shoots are the result, and with weigelas it is not uncommon for these shoots to be graced with flowers quite late in the season. Those who wish to try this plan should have more than one shrub of a sort, as it is not worth while destroying the spring display, which pruning back does, for a lesser one in the fall.

The proper time to prune early flowering shrubs is in spring as soon as flowering is over. I do not claim to have been the first to call attention to this, says Joseph Meehan in Country Gentleman, but I was certainly not the last, and it has been kept before the public for many years. It is a pleasure to find the practice now general, whereas some years ago shrubs were pruned in winter or early spring, and with it went most of the shoots which would have given flowers. Now a good cutting back is given as soon as flowering is over. Strong young shoots are then developed, which are those we look to for our next season's display.

The Fameuse Apples.

Of all the types among our cultivated American apples the Fameuse is one of the most prominent, persistent and important. Fameuse itself is known over a large part of the country, is a favorite dessert apple almost everywhere and is one of the most profitable commercial varieties in several important apple growing districts. It has been

THE SHIAWASSEE APPLE.

called the Chimney apple in Vermont and is still known as the Snow apple on lakes Erie and Ontario. The longer than type of apple seems also to be somewhat related to the Fameuse, and such varieties of Fameuse as McIntosh, Shiawassee and Scarlet Pippin promise to extend the range of the Fameuse type into sections where Fameuse itself has not taken the lead.

The apples in general are finely colored, with rather tender skin and flesh, the latter extremely white and usually strongly marked with red, very subject to scab, ripening in late fall and early winter. The trees are usually fine, clean, rather spreading growers, come into fruitage early and bear heavily and regularly. Crops are secured usually in alternate years, but this is simply because the trees are allowed to overbear in years of plenty. These facts are gathered from a recent interesting report by F. A. Waugh of Vermont on this important commercial type of apple.

Rudbeckia Golden Glow.

One of the first hardy plants to push through the ground as soon as the frost is fairly out is this valuable new double form of Rudbeckia laciniata, says Rural New Yorker. It has proved one of the most useful and ornamental of all hardy plants. When established, it will grow from six to eight feet high, the branching stems being covered with masses of golden yellow double blossoms, large and perfect and without the stiffness peculiar to sunflowers, which they most resemble. The flowers last in perfection many weeks and are produced in the greatest freedom through August and September. These flowers are coming in demand for decoration, as in appearance and finish they are more like yellow cactus dahlias or chrysanthemums than rudbeckias. The Golden Glow rudbeckia is entirely hardy, furnishing its own protection in the forest of flowering stems that remain throughout the winter and arrest the drifting leaves and snow. A little plant soon spreads into a large clump that will hold its own with any native vegetation.

Sturdy Little Plants.

Dwarf nasturtiums grow only about one foot high. They will thrive through the hottest weather and in poor soil. They bear a profusion of flowers—cream, pink, golden, scarlet and very rich dark hues. Seed should be sown in the open ground when the weather is settled.

Spraying Fruit Trees In Bloom.

Professor Lach recently discussed before a beekeepers' convention the spraying of fruit trees when in full bloom. Generally speaking, his conclusion seemed to be that spraying during blooming time was not only wasteful, but decidedly harmful as well, cutting down the supply of fruit to an extent that, if generally practiced, would amount to thousands of dollars to the fruit men all over the state.

Transplanting Seedlings.

Transplant seedlings of annuals to the open ground in May early or late, according to the season, at the north. Do this after sundown and just after a rain if possible. If without rain, make a cup shaped hole for each plant, pour in water, then fill up with earth and set plant in this. Give shade for two or three days, removing it at night. Give water every night until the roots have become established.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

J. J. WALL, Plaintiff vs. SURPRISE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

MACK & FORBES and W. A. HARRIS Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take Judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 25th day of April, 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed:] Superior Court, County of Inyo. J. J. Wall, Plaintiff vs. Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant. MACK & FORBES and W. J. HARRIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate is the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE CO., OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 7th day of May, 1901, an assessment, No. 14, of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 1, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of July, 1901, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 5, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on August 17th, 1901, viz.:

HIRAM C. HAMILTON,

for the SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 29, E½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred B. Stewart of Lone Pine, and Arthur Shepherd, Henry Glade and Albert W. Simonson of Thebe, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

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High Grade Oil in Inyo County.

First opportunity to develop Inyo County Oil Fields.

Get in now while you have a chance.

The Kern River District will be a mere bagatelle in comparison.

Send for prospectus to us.

THE 50 OIL COMPANY,
No. 393 PARROTT BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
T. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24, 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House...	0	Lv 10:20 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton.....	6	11:35 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton.....	18	12:00 m	3:54 p m
Ft. Churchill....	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska.....	38	1:20 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver.....	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista.....	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne.....	100	4:30 p m	10:50 a m

		No. 3.		No. 4.
Hawthorne.....	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A	7:25 p m
Kinkead.....	113	6:37 a m		6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:16 a m		6:15 p m
New Boston.....	131	7:36 a m		5:55 p m
Soda Springs....	137	7:56 a m		5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m		5:15 p m
Belleville	146	8:50 a m		4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:50 a m		4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m		4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m		3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m		2:25 p m
Summit.....	173	12:00 m		1:35 p m
Queen.....	185	12:50 p m		12:35 p m
Benton	197	1:20 p m		11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m		11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv	9:50 a m
Alvord	229	4:05 p m		8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m		8:10 a m
Independence..	267	5:25 p m		7:25 a m
Lone Pine.....	281	6:20 p m		6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m		6:10 a m
Keeler	297	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv	6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 25 miles; Bodie, 47 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4:00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise abruptly to an impassing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canyons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs..	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:06 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House....	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House ...	6:48 p m	8:38 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs.	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT, CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office, Reno. aug3-tf

The Duty of Mothers.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment, and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination: but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham's Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., and secure from a woman the most efficient advice without charge.

Mrs. August Pfalzgraf, of South Byron, Wis., mother of the young lady whose portrait we here publish, wrote in January, 1899, saying her daughter had suffered for two years with irregular menstruation—had headache all the time, and pain in her side, feet swelled, and was generally miserable. She received an answer promptly with advice, and under date of March, 1899, the mother writes again that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her daughter of all pains and irregularity.

Nothing in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's great medicine for regulating woman's peculiar monthly troubles.

Gave His Address.

The following from an English paper will be enjoyed by speakers who have found themselves called upon to address audiences already wearied by excessively long speeches:

A certain man was invited to speak at a local gathering and, being nobody in particular, was placed last on the list of speakers. Moreover, the chairman introduced several speakers whose names were not on the list, and the audience was tired out when he said, introducing the final speaker, "Mr. Bones will now give us his address."

"My address," said Mr. Bones, rising, "is 551 Park Villas, S. W., and I wish you all good night."

A Tutor Who Maintained His Dignity.

Dr. Chalmers always had a high sense of personal dignity. When a young man, he was engaged as tutor in a private family. His young lady pupils resented his strictness, and the mother foolishly took sides with her daughters. In petty spite when company was invited to the house young Chalmers was shut out from the table, and dinner was sent to his room.

He made no protest against the treatment, but when it was attempted again he told the servant he had ordered a dinner at a neighboring town and should need nothing. When this had been done a few times, an explosion came. The master of the house called Chalmers to account for insulting his family. Chalmers replied that he had been insulted by banishment from the table. The young teacher conquered and ever after held his place as one of the family at all social gatherings.

No Apparent Cause For Offense.

It was the third day out on an ocean liner, and some of the passengers were just getting acquainted. A lady who had made the trip many times lay comfortably in her steamer chair, when the pretty and stylishly clad daughter of a newly rich family stopped near her, and they drifted into conversation. Presently the lady bowed to a pale faced man who walked by.

"Who was that?" inquired the girl.

"That was Signor Slambangski, the famous pianist," replied the lady, who then went on to speak of the probable performers at the inevitable concert at the journey's end.

"Oh, are there any musicianers on board?" eagerly inquired the girl.

"I beg your pardon?" said the lady interrogatively.

The girl gazed at her inquiringly.

"What for?" she asked.—New York Mail and Express.

How She Rules Him.

"Skinphlint's wife certainly has remarkable success in managing him. I wonder how she does it."

"When he undertakes to deny her anything she really wants, she threatens to sue him for divorce."

"Does he care so much for her, then?"

"Oh, no, it's not that, but he figures that it is cheaper to let her have her own way than it would be to either defend the suit or pay alimony."—Chicago Post.

A Question of Salutations.

"What is your favorite salutation?" she asked the dilatory youth.

"Eh! Why, I don't know. What's yours?"

The fair girl yawned wearily.

"It would have been good night," she said. "But in about two minutes it will be good morning."

"Goodby," said the dilatory youth.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

New and Second-Hand
SAFES and SCALES
Write Parcells, Greenwood Co.
216 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

SUMMER is BEST TIME to CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption
Our remedy is GUARANTEED; $1.00. P. O. Box 973
W. H. SMITH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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IF CLAIMANT FOR PENSION write to NATHAN BICKFORD, WASHINGTON, D. C., they will receive quick replies. B. 5th NH Vols Staff 20th Corps. Prosecuting Claims Since 1878.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

GIVE THE POTATO ITS DUE.

Apotheosis of the Humble Tuber that Is Found on Every Table.

A writer in one of the monthlies undertakes to enumerate the good things which America has given to the world. He lists maple sugar, the turkey, the tomato, Indian corn, tobacco and a host of other things, but totally neglects the potato, which is in more general use than any other vegetable. And this reminds us that one of the lesser encyclopedias gravely declares that the potato is a native of Great Britain, and that it was "brought to the American settlements from Ireland"—a half truth which is quite as reprehensible as a full falsehood.

When the Spaniards penetrated Mexico they found the natives eating, as one of the chroniclers of that day quaintly said, "certain roots or bulbs which grow at the ends of stems in the ground, and which are called 'batata.'" The standard encyclopedias note that the potato is a native of South America, Mexico and other tropical American countries, and that it made its first appearance in Europe when carried there from Peru by Spanish explorers at the beginning of the sixteenth century. It also was found in Florida, and from there it was carried to Virginia and thence to England by Sir John Hawkins in 1565. A century later we find the Royal Geographical Society laboring for its introduction into Ireland on the supposition that it would afford a certain means of forestalling famine, and a few years later it came from Ireland into the settlements of New England—a fact which gave rise to the encyclopedic error which we have noted. And this circuitous route from Virginia to New England shows how little there was in common between the "rakehellies" of Virginia and their puritan neighbors on the north.

The potato is probably dispersed more widely among the people of the earth than any other American product with the single exception of tobacco. Indian corn, now grown to be our greatest agricultural staples and one of the best of life-sustainers known, is little used by the world at large. But tobacco, with no life-sustaining qualities whatever, is known in every land and clime. Its widespread and enormous consumption is one of the wonders of the world, for no drug, food or other substance ever came into such general use in so short a space of time.—Kansas City Journal.

EATING HORSEFLESH.

Experience of M. Decroix with Emperor Napoleon III.

M. Decroix, the founder of the French Anti-Tobacco League, who died suddenly, though at the ripe old age of 80, was a man of many anecdotes. Most of them bore on the difficulties which beset the path of the reformer who, when he is not treated with contumely, is woefully misunderstood. Under the second empire, and before he began his campaign against tobacco, M. Decroix, in whom the missionary spirit was indeed strong, started a crusade in favor of eating horseflesh. His ideas, in spite of the untiring energy with which he promulgated them, seemed to make little or no headway. In his despair at his scant success he decided to appeal to Napoleon III. in person. He addressed a long report to the Emperor, setting forth in detail the undreamed-of advantages of a horse-meat diet, and humbly requesting the sovereign to give the matter his attention and to intervene in favor of ideas which would redound to the well being of his subjects. He recalled how Louis XVI. had established the reputation of the long-despised potato by wearing its flower in his button-hole; a word of approbation from his majesty might dispel the prejudice against the horse.

M. Decroix was a veterinary surgeon in the army at the time, and a very few days after the dispatch of his report he was summoned to appear before Marshal Valliant, the master of the imperial household. He found the Marshal beside himself with rage and indignation. "So you, sir," he roared, as Decroix entered his room, "are the person who purposes that the Emperor should eat horse meat! You must be out of your senses. The Emperor eat horse meat!" The Marshal was at a loss for further words in which to express his stupefaction, and he motioned Decroix out of his presence with a gesture which indicated that he might be thankful he had escaped being placed under arrest for a grave breach of discipline.—Paris correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

Women and Paris.

Paris is adored by all the fair votaries of fashion, whatever their nationality. Her caprices in fashion are received by the wives and daughters of the universe as laws, and obeyed with an unwavering faith, a mute obedience that few religions have commanded. Women who yawn through Italy and the East have, when one meets them in the French capital, the intense manner, the air of separation from things mundane that is observable in pilgrims approaching the shrine of their deity. Mohammedans at Mecca must have some such look. In Paris women find themselves in the presence of those high priests whom they have long worshiped from a distance. It is useless to mention other subjects to the devotee, for they will not fix her attention. Her thoughts are with her heart and that is far away.

Love, Not Flattery.

Whether to paint to please posterity or the present generation is no doubt a vexed question, for it belongs to few to achieve both. The artist is so largely exposed to criticism from the friends and relatives of the sitter that his position is a difficult one, for demands are made upon his brush which he may be personally unwilling to fulfil. A subtle story is told of an artist, now dead, to whom it was remarked that he flattered his sitters. "No," said the master, smiling, "I only paint Truth lovingly."

Uses of the Banana.

An acre of bananas will produce in weight 133 times as much as an acre of wheat. Banana flour is coming into use. Brewers are experimenting with bananas as a substitute for barley. From the fiber of the plant rope, canvas and thin clothing are being made.

DREGS.

The fire is out and spent the warmth thereof
(This is the end of every song man sings)!
The golden wine is drunk, the dregs remain
Bitter as wormwood and as salt as pain,
And health and hope have gone the way of love
Into the drear oblivion of lost things.
Ghosts go along with us until the end;
This was a mistress, this, perhaps, a friend.
With pale, indifferent eyes we sit and wait
For the dropt curtain and the closing gate;
This is the end of all the songs man sings.
—Ernest Dowson in Decorations.

WANTED A SHAVE ONLY.

But He Got More, Paid For It and Didn't Kick.

"Well, I feel better, anyhow," remarked an out of town guest to the clerk of a lower Broadway hotel.

The clerk, not being busy, saw there was something weighing on the guest's mind and with a benign smile waited for a bunko story.

"First class barber shop you have here in the house," ventured the guest, a little more forcibly.

"Pretty good," said the clerk sympathetically.

"Y-e-e-s," continued the guest, warming to the subject. "I had a shave there awhile ago—that is, I went in there for a shave three hours ago. The man who got hold of me was an artist, I could see that. As soon as I got into the chair he didn't wait for me to say what I wanted, but tucked a towel around my neck and began running his fingers through my hair.

"'Shave behind and around the edges?' he inquired, getting out his shears with his other hand.

"'Nop. Shave,' said I.

"'Certainly, sir,' he replied briskly, 'but I'll just take a little off around the edges here. It needs it.'

"He seemed to know his business so well that I let him go ahead, and he entertained me with stories on dermatology and hair treatment.

"He had almost finished his scissor work when he stopped short and stood aghast. 'Your hair is splitting badly, sir,' he said, with deep concern.

"'Splitting?' said I. 'Ha, is that so?'

"'Indeed it is, sir. It requires singeing at once.' The man had a wax taper lighted by this time.

"'Ah, all right,' said I, and for another 20 minutes the shop in my vicinity smelled like a mattress factory on fire, while the barber really alarmed me about my hair. It was getting frightfully thin, he said; seemed to be inclined to drop out about the temples and near the apex of the crown. After I had had my shampoo he said he thought he had better apply some 'hairline,' a preparation which he alleged every man's hair required at last. I hadn't thought of a shampoo, much less 'hairline,' but as I had already lost an hour I let him lead me over to the water tank and shampoo me; then he opened a brand new bottle of 'hairline' and applied it liberally, after which he wrapped the bottle in paper and laid it aside.

"Then came the shave, which was delayed every few seconds by the manipulator pausing to examine and toy with what he finally confessed were tiny eruptions caused by an unsatisfactory condition of the skin. I had always considered my skin in perfect condition, but this man shocked me. He asked me who shaved me last. I couldn't remember, and he confided to me that I had run a terrible risk in allowing every Tom, Dick and Harry to shave me. My skin was in a shocking condition and cried out for an application of a preparation which luckily he had on hand. He applied this lotion as a matter of course and within another half hour had turned me out completely rejuvenated, but with the loss of an afternoon practically. Here is the bill:

Shave	15
Hair cut	50
Singeing	25
Shampoo	25
One bottle hairline	$1 00
One bottle cremaline	1 00
Total	$2 90

"I only wanted a shave," concluded the guest ruefully, "but, as I say, I feel better. Will you please lay these bottles over behind the desk. I may call for them later."—New York Times.

The Appeal to the Record.

Little Tommy returned sore and trembling from the torture room.

"Doesn't your papa ever thrash you?" he asked his chum, who is the son of a cabinet minister.

"I should say not!" replied the other loftily. "Every time he threatens to cane me I read him an extract from his great peace at any price speech in which he said: 'These barbarians are like wayward children, but have we on that account the right to take away their heaven sent privilege to do as they please? Let us treat them as we would our own wayward children—plead with them, beseech them, but never coerce them with either gun or rod.'"

"That's a good deal to remember," remarked Tommy.

"Yes, but now he's got so used to it that he drops the cane as soon as I start."—London Answers.

Pride of the Riding Academy.

Rowell—There goes Withers on horseback. He is a living illustration of the saying, "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."

Snaffle—In what way?

Rowell—Don't you see? He lets his weight rest on the horse only once in a while. The most of the time he is in the air, going up or coming down.—Boston Transcript.

STANDARD TIME.

To Ascertain and Promulgate It Is a Costly Task.

"What time is it?" Few questions are more common than this, and yet each day the United States government goes to a great expense in giving it an official answer. To ascertain the instant when it is noon on the seventy-fifth meridian and to send that information all over the country is a great and a costly task. The astronomical observatory in Washington computes the true time, which is thence transmitted by electricity to every important city and town.

About five minutes before the Washington noon the telegraph companies cut off all their regular business except on lines where they have more than one wire. They then connect all important points, from which there may be numberless ramifications, with an electric wire going into the great clock in the observatory so that all over the country its tickings may be heard. For the ten seconds just before 12 o'clock there is silence, which is broken by the "noon beat." Regular business is then resumed.

In some cities the wires connect with a time ball which drops with the noon beat. The time ball in Washington over the state, war and navy department building is three feet in diameter and can be seen from all parts of the city. Crowds frequently gather about to see it fall, a distance of 21 feet, high in the air. The man whom some of the spectators suppose to be dropping the ball is merely there to hoist it again to its place.

In the building beneath are 23 clocks which are each day automatically corrected by it. An electrical device "sets" them, placing hour, minute and second hands exactly vertical at the instant the ball drops. The hands that are too fast are pushed back, and those that are slow are thrust forward.

Although Washington is on the seventy-seventh meridian, the noon hour is for convenience computed for the seventy-fifth, the time standard for the eastern part of the United States. In the central belt, which is governed by the ninetieth meridian, the signal from Washington means 11 o'clock, in the Rocky mountain belt it is 10 o'clock, and on the Pacific coast line it is 9.—Youth's Companion.

Most Curious Thing.

Mrs. Quizzer (who wants to know everything)—Now, what do you consider to be the most curious thing you ever saw, professor?

Professor Trotter—A woman, madam.—Harlem Life.

The New Bicycle.

Bicycle manufacturers state that the bicycle for this year will be practically the same model as 1900, as improvement seems to be impossible. Precisely the same is true of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It represents the limits of science, and it is impossible to make a better medicine for the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood. Try it for dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, flatulency, or sour stomach, and you will be convinced. Never take a substitute.

The new directory of Rockefeller's linseed oil company doesn't seem to be at all slippery.

Hoitt's School,

At Menlo Park, San Mateo County, Cal., with its beautiful surroundings, perfect climate, careful supervision, thorough instruction, complete laboratories and gymnasium, easily maintains its position in the front rank of schools for boys on the Pacific Coast. Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Principal.

Dr. F. J. Bethel

Has opened a Dental office at 1170 Market street, Cor. Taylor, over Weinstock, Lubin & Co., top floor, San Francisco.

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Poco, Premo, Korona, Graphic, Cyclone, Vive, Hawkeye, Al-Vista Cameras and Eastman Kodaks in stock. Send for special catalog of any of them. Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter Street, S. F.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

A dentist says a woman loses her teeth sooner than a man. Probably she wears them out with her tongue.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease.

It originates in a scrofulous condition of the blood and depends on that condition.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, affects the vocal organs, disturbs the stomach.

It is always radically and permanently cured by the blood-purifying, alterative and tonic action of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine has wrought the most wonderful cures of all diseases depending on scrofula or the scrofulous habit.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic.

SINKING SPELLS.

ALARMING SYMPTOMS DESCRIBED IN A SWORN STATEMENT.

Mrs. W. T. Clark of Rome, N. Y., Tells Why She Is Now Recommending a Well-known Remedy to Her Friends.

Indigestion and stomach trouble have many results that are not always readily traced to their real cause. Sometimes the kidneys are apparently affected, but more often an irregularity of the heart's action produces a far more alarming symptom. The cause is easily explained and is removed when the stomach trouble is cured. A case in point is that of Mrs. W. T. Clark, of 318 West Thomas street, Rome, N. Y. She says:

"To begin with, I had gastritis, which brought on sinking spells for about an hour every morning. I was very weak and nervous and finally was compelled to take to my bed. My illness began in the spring of 1897, and continued for about four months. For about half this time I was confined to my bed. I suffered greatly from the stomach trouble and nervousness, but what alarmed me most was the sinking feeling at the heart.

"I had read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and when some of my friends recommended the pills very highly, I decided to give them a trial. I bought one box and by the time this was used up the sinking spells had ceased. I felt better but continued taking the pills until I had used twelve boxes. I still keep the pills in the house for I believe that they are a splendid medicine. I always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my friends who are ailing, for I know that they will do all that is claimed for them."

Signed, MRS. W. T. CLARK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of April, 1900.

BENJ. S. BROWN, Notary Public.
[Seal]

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had at all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Some railroads advertise to carry passengers through without change. But they make a fellow pay just the same.

Coated with chocolate, very small and easy to take as sugar, are Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills, for sick headache, constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sallow complexion. They purify the blood. 10c, 25c. Druggists

It is easy to find a lover and retain a friend; what is difficult is to find the friend and retain the lover.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

MRS. MARY GREGOVICH,

Of Philipsburg, Montana, Tells How She Was Cured of Dandruff.

Mrs. Mary Gregovich, of Philipsburg, Montana, under date of Nov. 26, 1899, writes: "I had typhoid fever this summer, consequently was losing my hair terrible, and my head in places was perfectly bald. Newbro's Herpicide had just come into use in Philipsburg, and the doctor strongly recommended it to me. After 3 or 4 applications my hair stopped falling out, and is coming in again quite thick. I used to be troubled greatly with dandruff, of which I am now quite cured." Kill the dandruff germ with Herpicide.

Necessity is called the mother of invention, but it is the cruel stepmother of the fairy tales.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills

Cure constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, dyspepsia. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

The announcement that a magazine exploded at Vallejo, Cal., is a terrible blow at modern monthly literature.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

If you have never tasted Gilt Edge Whiskey, try it at once and be convinced that it is the best Whiskey in the State. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors for U. S. A.

Learn to take pictures. The "A. B. C. of Photography" tells you how to do it. The best book on photography ever written. Your dealer can get it for you. Camera Craft, 330 Sutter St., S. F., Cal.

Advice to Students.

To Whom It May Concern: The best College to attend for the purpose of becoming practical Stenographers is, in our judgment, the Gallagher-Marsh, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Ernest A. Gurvin, L. A. Washburne, W. J. Nicholson, Official Reporters Supreme Court, State of Cal. Send for catalogue.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2** trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c

Avoid Colds

By drinking Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, proprietors.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*

CURE SICK HEADACHE

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CATARRH

A Constitutional Affection.

Sprays, washes, powders, salves, medicated tobacco and cigarettes, however long and persistently used, do not cure Catarrh. They relieve temporarily the inflammation in the throat and nose, and enable you to breathe more easily and freely, but the continual rush of impure blood to these parts keeps up the irritation and ultimately produces ulceration of the glands, when the breath becomes exceedingly offensive and the soft bones of the nose are frequently destroyed. The catarrhal inflammation extends over the entire surface of the mucous membrane, or inner skin; the stomach, kidneys and lungs are often involved; the whole system soon becomes affected by the rapid absorption of poisonous matter into the blood, and the disease that you had hoped to cure with simple local remedies, assumes a dangerous form.

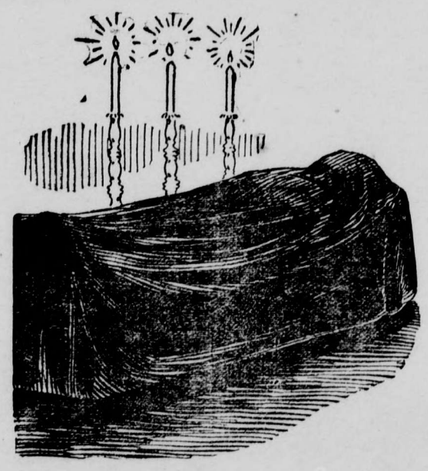
I had Catarrh about 15 years, and tried during the time everything I could hear of, but nothing did me any good. At last I came to the conclusion that Catarrh must be a blood disease, and decided to give S. S. S. a trial. I could see a little improvement from the first bottle, and continued it three or four months, or until I was cured. Have not taken anything for six years, and am just as well as I ever was.—M. MATSON, Lapeer, Mich.

I had Catarrh so bad was entirely deaf in one ear, and all the inside of my nose and part of the bone sloughed off. The physicians gave me up as incurable. I determined to try S. S. S., and began to improve at once. It seemed to get at the seat of the disease, and after a few weeks' treatment I was entirely cured, and for more than seven years have had no sign of the disease.—MRS. JOSEPHINE POLHILL, Due West, S. C.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease—a blood disease which is frequently inherited, and only a blood medicine, such as S. S. S., can remove the hereditary taint, destroy the poisons that have been accumulating in the system for years perhaps, and restore the blood to a healthy and pure condition. The inflamed membranes and diseased glands are healed by the rich, pure blood which is carried to them, and the offensive discharges from the nose, and the terrible headache and neuralgic pains cease. Chronic cases of the most desperate character and apparently hopeless, have been cured completely and permanently by the use of S. S. S.

Write our physicians fully about your case and they will cheerfully assist you by their advice. We charge nothing whatever for this service. Book free on application.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



DEATH

begins in the bowels. It's the unclean places that breed infectious epidemics, and it's the unclean body—unclean inside—that "catches" the disease. A person whose stomach and bowels are kept clean and whose liver is lively, and blood pure, is safe against yellow fever, or any other of the dreadful diseases that desolate our beautiful land. Some of the cleanest people outside are filthiest inside, and they are the ones who not only "catch" the infections, but endanger the lives of all their friends and relatives. There's only one certain way of keeping clean inside so as to prevent disease and that is to take CASCARETS. Perfect disinfectant and bowel strengtheners. All diseases are

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LIVER TONIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 466

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
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FRIDAY, AUG. 2, 1901.

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ANGLERS' SONG.

Away, away, to the brookside green,
In the morning's earliest flush,
To the purling brook where the alders lean
Gracefully o'er the water's rush,
And the golden sun, with its many-hued sheen,
Makes the tinted wavelets blush.

The lancewood rod, with its supple tip,
Is sound and strong as a pine;
But, arching, it bends with a dainty dip
When the brook trout strains the line,
And the spray flies high when the fish's lip
Is pierced by the hook's sharp tine.

The tackle's strong and the water's right,
So there's chance for luck to-day;
With the wind in the south and the sun not bright,
Our creels will surely weigh,
Ere with weary feet, by the gloaming's light,
Homeward, we wend our way.

And where the mossy bank is sprayed
By the water's roaring fall,
'Neath the slender birches' flickering shade,
We'll rest and thankful, recall
That, of sports the Fates for men have made,
Angling's the best of all.

—National Sportsman.

A WORKING GIRL

THE sentiments you have been expressing, my dear Roy," observed Albert Lestrange with the patronizing manner justified by his seven years' seniority, "would be excellent in a novel, or might even be suitable for a city clerk, but they are quite inapplicable to us."

"Why so?" inquired the younger brother.

"Because rank and wealth have duties as well as privileges," replied Albert. "And foremost among them is that of making a suitable matrimonial alliance, and not——"

"That's all bosh, Bertie!" interrupted Roy. "A suitable matrimonial alliance! Poof! the sound of it makes one feel ill."

"You are young, my dear Roy," said his brother, pityingly. "Wait until you are my age and you will look differently at things."

"I shall never agree with you on that point, that's certain," answered the younger man, "for it's my opinion and always will be that a man who marries a woman that he doesn't love ought to be kicked."

"There is displayed the rashness of youth," remarked Albert, sententiously. "And believe me, my dear Roy——"

What he was about to add will never be known now, for at that moment a loud cry for help was heard from a meadow on the other side of the hedge that skirted the line down which the brothers were walking.

"Come along, Bertie," cried Roy, "there's a stile a few yards higher up."

In two minutes the young men had jumped the rails and were on the scene of action, where a couple of tramps were standing on either side of a well-dressed young lady.

"You take the little one, Roy," exclaimed Albert, "I'll tackle the other."

The taller tramp lifted the stick he was carrying, but before he could use it Albert's fist caught him under the chin, and he found himself sitting in the hedge, while a moment later Roy knocked his companion into a bed of nettles close by.

"How can I thank you?" observed the girl, whom the young men now had time to notice was uncommonly pretty. "I had no idea that tramps were so dangerous."

"Pray don't mention it," replied Albert as he wiped his knuckles, "it was really nothing."

"It was a great deal to me I can assure you," said the girl with a merry, rippling laugh, "for unfortunately I was carrying all my worldly wealth with me."

"Are you returning to Tormouth?" inquired Albert, without noticing the latter part of her speech. "Can we have the pleasure of seeing you home?"

"I shall be grateful indeed if you will accompany me as far as the Anchor Hotel," was the reply, and then as they walked across the fields she further explained that she had been ordered down to the little seaside town by her doctor for the recovery of her health; "not that there's much the matter with me, only overwork, you know."

During the three-mile walk Albert became more and more reticent, while Roy, who at first had been quite overcome by the unexpected vision of beauty, gradually thawed out under the influence of her smiles until when they parted outside the hotel he had made an appointment for the following morning to show her the famous Smuggler's Cave.

For a few minutes Albert was silent, and then he observed gravely, "If you take my advice, Roy, you will not see that young person again. I do not consider that she is a desirable acquaintance."

"Why not?" asked Roy, astonished. "She is evidently a lady."

"That she has been well educated I will not deny," answered Albert, "but she works for her living, Roy. Did you not hear her say that she was overworked, and that she carried all her worldly wealth in her pocket?"

"She is a charming girl," retorted Roy, "and I am going to see her to-morrow in spite of you or any other old woman."

This reply hurt Albert's feelings and caused a coolness between the brothers, but Roy kept his word, and every day for three weeks he accompanied Miss Lefroy to one or other of the many natural beauties of the neighborhood.

At length came the fatal day of her departure, and after seeing her off Roy returned home more depressed than his brother had ever seen him.

"So your fair friend has gone away at last," said Albert at dinner time. "Thank heaven that she did not entangle you in a 'matrimonial alliance.'"

"It wasn't her fault, I can assure you," replied Roy. "She wouldn't have me."

"You actually proposed to her?"

"Yes, I did, and she has put me off for a month, as she says she does not believe I know my own mind, but I've got her address in London and permission to call on her the first week in October."

The hours dragged themselves away, and on the first day of pheasant shooting, in spite of his brother's remonstrances, Roy left home for the great metropolis.

Two days later Albert followed him to town. It was but a forlorn hope, but it occurred to him that he might pursuade the girl—for a consideration of course—to be merciful and release his brother from any foolish promises he may have made.

As Albert did not know much about London, he determined to seek the assistance and advice of his uncle, Lord Torchester, but on his arrival at Torchester House he found that a garden party was in full swing.

Lady Torchester greeted him with a few kind words of welcome and he passed on to his uncle.

"Hello!" exclaimed the latter, "what has brought you up to town?"

"Why, to tell you the truth, Roy has been inveigled by some typewriting girl, and I've come up to see if I can get him out of the mess, and as I thought you would be able to help me, I——"

"Certainly, certainly," interrupted his uncle; "but here comes Miss Garrick, the famous actress; shall I introduce you?"

"Nothing I should like better, I have read so much of her that— What! Miss Lefroy!"

"The same, Mr. Lestrange," answered the smiling girl. "And perhaps you will permit me to present my future husband, Mr. Roy Lestrange! By the way, will you be best man?"—Ally Sloper.

TURKEY BANISHES THE TYPEWRITER.

The customs authorities have prohibited the entry of typewriters into Turkey, and 200 machines in the custom house have been ordered returned to the consignor. The authorities have taken up the peculiarly characteristic attitude that there is no distinct feature about typewriting by which the authorship could be recognized or a person using a machine be traced, and that, consequently, anyone is able to put in type seditious writings without fear of compromising himself. Hektographic paste and fluid also are prohibited for similar reasons. The embassies are making representations on the subject with the view of inducing the Turkish government to take up a more reasonable attitude.

Youngest and Oldest of Kings.

Europe has a new little King who has a double claim to distinction. He is the youngest of ruling kings, and at the same time the lineal representative of the oldest reigning family in Europe. His name and title is Grand Duke Franz IV. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and he ascended to the throne on which his fathers have sat for twenty-five generations less than a month ago. The young king is 19 years old, and it is his cousin who is prince consort of Holland. His kingdom is one of the petty German States, and comprises only 5,000 square miles of territory, with a total population of 60,000. The total revenue of the kingdom is barely $10,000,000 a year, but it has a "man-sized" national debt of nearly $30,000,000. Franz IV. was the second king of the new century to ascend the throne, the first being Edward of England. He is a near relative of the Czar of Russia, and has connections with almost every royal family of Europe.

FRANZ IV.

Where Were They?

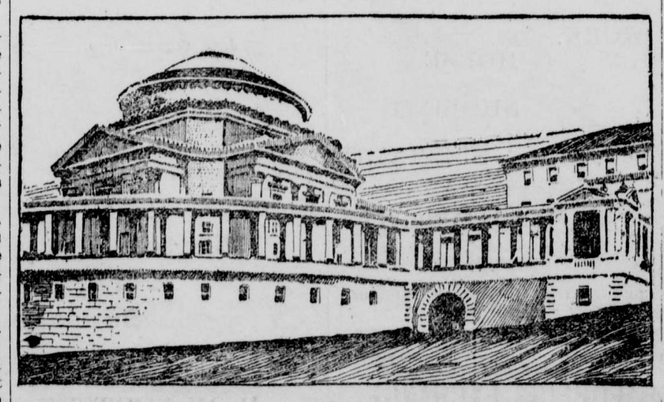
Mrs. Jones—I am sorry I could not come along with Henry to your house last night. What! Wasn't my husband at your house all last evening?

And these few words led to a revelation which Jones and Brown will have trouble to explain.—Ohio State Journal.

Clean Sydney.

In Sydney the streets are thoroughly cleaned every night, and any one throwing refuse or waste material of any sort on the street is arrested and fined. All the kitchens in the larger residences are on the top floor, and all the clothes are dried on the roof.

AMERICAN HALL OF FAME IN NEW YORK.



The American Hall of Fame was dedicated in New York recently in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of representative citizens from many parts of the country.

The idea of the Hall of Fame was conceived by Chancellor MacCracken, to whom it was suggested by the need of a building which would round out the beauty of the university quadrangle. This space the chancellor proposed to devote to an institution similar to Westminster Abbey, the Pantheon in Paris and the "Ruhmes Halle," Munich. Twenty-nine tablets were decided upon by a plan of selection, designed with every regard to fairness, by a jury of eminent Americans. This number of names will be added to every five years throughout the twentieth century, when five new tablets will be unveiled in the Hall provided the electors, under the rules, can agree on so many. The dimensions of the building are as follows: Total exterior length of the colonade, 504 feet; height, 20 feet; breadth, 16 feet; length of museum, exclusive of entrance corridors, 200 feet; breadth, 40 feet; height, 16 feet.

THE OLD-TIME TOWN.

HAS GONE WITH OTHER OLD-FASHIONED THINGS.

Overtaken by the Rapid March of Progress and the Old Scenes of Rusticity No Longer Exist—Even the Church Affected.

Like so many other old-fashioned things, the old-time town is going down before the march of progress. Nothing is like it used to be. Invention, discovery and education of the people up to a taste in better things and ambition for conveniences are what have led to the change. To-day one sees the village maiden arrayed in clothes that would come near taking first place in a procession in the main cities. The abundantly if not artistically carved boxes no longer stand in front of stores, ready lounging places for the discussion of the world's events. No sign extends across the main street near the tracks cautioning the people to "Beware of the locomotive." Modern gates are let down to prevent collisions between trains and teams. No tin-starred constable in overalls swells about the station platform any longer. A uniformed marshal, every bit as important, struts there to meet all trains. The old inn, with its slanting porch extending over the sidewalk, supported by posts off which country horses have long been dining, has given way to a hotel with some humming name imported from some metropolis. Lamp posts adorn the corners and the merchants display their wares behind plate-glass windows. All these the traveler sees—signs of progress—a great difference to the passing eye.

Twenty years, even ten years, ago the village store was the spot where all the earth centered. In the winter time the prominent citizens sat around an abundantly provided stove. Messengers boarded the passing trains, pumped the passengers for news, managed to pick up any kind of an old paper and hurried back to the store to tell the tidings and to join in their discussion. Between arguments the debaters nipped at dried peaches and other delicacies from the hospitable barrel of the storekeeper, who made up on the customer by manipulating the scales at the next purchase. A stranger in the town was an oracle, reverenced and respected. He had the best seat near the stove and the townsmen nursed their knees in their arms as they drank in from him his recitals of affairs in the rest of the world. Then there was the Town Hall, with its spelling bees, its occasional lecture or its debate.

In the summer the wise men took to the boxes in front of the store, or to the hitching rail, on which they poised, and talked and "whittled." They were out in their shirtsleeves before breakfast to learn what had happened during the night. Then they strolled over to the old frame station to see the train go by. How different now in the matter of acquiring information. It is a poor town, indeed, that hasn't its own paper to record, and brightly, too, the local happenings. And as the trains go by they drop off bundles of papers, fresh with all the news of the earth, all the latest periodicals, illustrated papers and the newest books. The village store is no longer the loafing place for the gossips, but an up-to-date business establishment. The town hall has developed into a public horary or theater.

Progress Everywhere.

Ten years ago the country clothing store, which was also the hardware store and the dry goods store and the grocery store and the millinery establishment all in one—a bucolic trust—made a specialty of ready-made suits, that were so tightly packed away on the shelves that you couldn't get the creases out of them any more than you could get the wrinkles out of a corrugated iron roof. And what wonderful patterns and styles. Now in front of the clothing store Chauncey Depew and Mark Hanna and Gen. Miles and Admiral Schley and George Dewey, all in wax, stand in all the glory of blue serge and corkscrew, with double-breasted and bewildering vests and a crease down their trousers legs. The shoe store is in the next block, the milliner is across the way with a fascinating display of daily hints from Paris, the hardware man is in business for himself over next to the brewery, and the grocer occupies the modern store-room under the office of the evening Tell-Tale, the rattle of whose linotypes makes a merry race with the clicking of the keys manipulated by the entrancing and up-to-date product of civilization, the blonde typewriter girl across the hallway in Skinnum's law office.

And over in the church the minister no longer simply tells the good story of the man who went down to Jericho and fell among thieves. He thunders against the trusts and talks Browning or evolution. No cottage organ's sweet refrain leads the doxology and Old Hundred any more. A huge organ, with blue and gilt pipes, big as stove pipes, is manipulated by some fidgety professor and a quartette sings the most modern sacred music. The minister's clothing is not shiny with the years. No great bowed spectacles afford him vision. Trim side-whiskers and neat mustachios mark him, instead of the sanctimonious smoothness the razor achieves or the austere abundance of whiskers. It is safe betting that he is the best golf player in the section, a bicycle expert and a wonder at whist and progressive cinch. He preaches simplicity of life. Then he summers at Narragansett Pier, or ferries over to Europe, instead of going into the hay fields as his predecessor did.

Quilting bees and sewing circles are likewise of bygone days. The women do their darning and sew on the buttons of the men at home. If they neglect it the men do the darning both at home and abroad. This feature is unchanged. But the women meet at their 5 o'clock teas and the Saturday afternoon club, and instead of discussing each other (altogether) they discourse on Zoroaster and the Zendevesta, theosophy, George Meredith, Browning and other abstruse propositions. For the men there is a club. Instead of the old store box on which they sat they loll in comfortable chairs around a table, on which rest steins or bottles. Formerly to relieve their nerves they whittled. Now they shuffle and vie with each other to see which can come into the possession of the greatest number of certain blue, red and white discs of ivory or celluloid.

No longer does the dweller in the country town go to bed at nightfall just to be certain where he is at, for electric lights make the streets as light as day. And the streets and sidewalks are of macadam or asphalt. The telephone is everywhere. It is more numerous than in the greatest cities, because the cost is much lower.

Indeed, things have changed. The man who goes back to his old "country town" nowadays on his vacation misses the smoke and the oleomargarine and the hall bed-room and the crowding of the large city, but the luxuries of the latter are all there, and most of the modern improvements. But the pure air is there, too, and the flowers that thrive in the open air and not in glass houses, and the old folks and old scenes.—Utica Globe.

TYPE OF COUNTRY LIFE THAT IS RAPIDLY PASSING AWAY.

EATING HORSEFLESH.

Experience of M. Decroix with Emperor Napoleon III.

M. Decroix, the founder of the French Anti-Tobacco League, who died suddenly, though at the ripe old age of 80, was a man of many anecdotes. Most of them bore on the difficulties which beset the path of the reformer who, when he is not treated with contumely, is woefully misunderstood. Under the second empire, and before he began his campaign against tobacco, M. Decroix, in whom the missionary spirit was indeed strong, started a crusade in favor of eating horseflesh. His ideas, in spite of the untiring energy with which he promulgated them, seemed to make little or no headway. In his despair at his scant success he decided to appeal to Napoleon III. in person. He addressed a long report to the Emperor, setting forth in detail the undreamed-of advantages of a horse-meat diet, and humbly requesting the sovereign to give the matter his attention and to intervene in favor of ideas which would redound to the well being of his subjects. He recalled how Louis XVI. had established the reputation of the long-despised potato by wearing its flower in his button-hole; a word of approbation from his majesty might dispel the prejudice against the horse.

M. Decroix was a veterinary surgeon in the army at the time, and a very few days after the dispatch of his report he was summoned to appear before Marshal Valliant, the master of the imperial household. He found the Marshal beside himself with rage and indignation. "So you, sir," he roared, as Decroix entered his room, "are the person who purposes that the Emperor should eat horse meat! You must be out of your senses. The Emperor eat horse meat!" The Marshal was at a loss for further words in which to express his stupefaction, and he motioned Decroix out of his presence with a gesture which indicated that he might be thankful he had escaped being placed under arrest for a grave breach of discipline.—Paris correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

TRANSSIBERIAN ROAD.

Cars Luxuriously Furnished, but No Water for a Good Wash.

The first and second class cars are luxuriously upholstered, and, by a curious contrivance, the upper bed turns over and becomes, not "a chest of drawers," but the back of the seat by day. The only real lack of a Siberian railway is suitable lavatory accommodations. The little toilet-room is often a wretched, filthy closet with a single wash basin and a very limited supply of water, and it answers for all, men and women alike. This fault is shared by all Siberian hotels and steamboats that I have seen. The one cramped and dirty spot is the washroom (for many hotels have a common lavatory, and no water is brought to the rooms), and the one scarce article is fresh, cold water. Beer, wine, vodka, tea, especially tea, flow freely, but to order a glass of water to drink, or a basin of water, much more a tub of water for a bath, creates a commotion, and the water desired is often unattainable, except after strenuous effort. A Siberian writer remarks naively, that "Englishmen have the bad habit of washing themselves all over every day. As a consequence of this habit their bodies emit an unpleasant odor."

Besides the cars already mentioned, a baggage car and a dining car completed our train equipment. Pullman would scarcely own the diner as an offspring of his invention. A long table down the middle, at which perhaps twenty people can sit at one time, and a bar at the end, at which all kinds of light and strong drinks are served and toothsome delicacies dear to the Russian heart, like caviare, sardines and other little fishes "biled in ile" are eaten. At the long table, table d'hote meals are served, consisting of three or four courses, and one can also order what he chooses, at a fixed price.—Harper's Weekly.

A Tempting Offer.

A recent issue of a musical journal published at Leipsic, Germany, contained the following curious advertisement: "Wanted—A skilled musician, who can compose before warm weather begins a tragic opera in one act. The author of the libretto will place at the disposal of the composer a house, which is furnished with a piano, and which is situated near the sea in a most idyllic and romantic country; furthermore, the composer will be well fed and supplied with all necessary fuel. A poor but gifted artist ought to be able to make his fortune in a place like this and under conditions such as are here proposed. Those who apply for the situation are requested to send biographical notices of themselves to the office of this paper."

Distingue.

"She comes of a grand old family, I believe?"

"Yes, very! An ancestor of hers was beheaded in the Tower during the reign of the fourth Edward!"

"How perfectly lovely!"—Detroit Journal.

How many level headed people do you know?

STOMACH OF A DOG.

Reason Why the Canine Species Swallows Stones, Sticks and Grass.

Dog fanciers in Baltimore do not agree with the able physician who is quoted as saying that the presence of foreign substances, like pebbles, glass and feathers, in a dog's stomach makes it certain that the animal was affected with the rabies. Mr. Thomas J. Sheubrooks, who has made an international reputation as a raiser of St. Bernards, was asked for his opinion on the subject, and said:

"The presence of the foreign matter is by no means an indication of rabies. On the contrary, it shows that the dog was suffering from some stomach trouble, which may have given it convulsions and caused it to act in a manner which gave rise to the belief that it was rabid. When a dog is suffering from one or a complication of the disorders of the stomach and intestines, it will swallow bits of most anything that come to hand, hoping to find a counter-irritant which will bring relief. It is really surprising to know what they will swallow under such circumstances and live. I have known several cases where large pieces of glass were swallowed without doing any damage."

One of the best and most successful dog experts and raisers in the country is Mr. Luke W. White. He was, as he says, "born in the kennels," his father having been a famous kennel-keeper in Ireland. For the last thirty-three years he has been an acknowledged authority on matters canine, and has had much to do with rabies, not only from the standpoint of a dog expert, but as a graduate of medicine. He said:

"My opinion is that the mere fact of finding foreign substances in the stomach is almost a positive proof that the dog did not have rabies. If it indicates any brain trouble it indicates cerebro-spinal meningitis, which in its outward forms is much like violent rabies, and is apt to make the dog behave more in accordance with popular conceptions of rabies than the rabies themselves. The fact that a dog swallows grass and occasionally a small stone does not indicate a radically disordered system. The acids in the stomach of dogs are very strong and very plentiful. Sometimes the lining of the stomach becomes so charged with these acids in excess of that required to digest the food upon which it has been living that the dog seeks an irritant which acts upon the walls of the stomach and causes an artificial flow of the acid. Grass is the counter-irritant provided by nature and the one the dog prefers. It does not select smooth grass, but that which has prickly edges and tickles the little vessels containing the acids. If grass is not at hand it will take hair, which never kills. Lacking grass, or hair not being effective, it takes other substances, of which wood is the most dangerous."—Baltimore Sun.

Women and Paris.

Paris is adored by all the fair votaries of fashion, whatever their nationality. Her caprices in fashion are received by the wives and daughters of the universe as laws, and obeyed with an unwavering faith, a mute obedience that few religions have commanded. Women who yawn through Italy and the East have, when one meets them in the French capital, the intense manner, the air of separation from things mundane that is observable in pilgrims approaching the shrine of their deity. Mohammedans at Mecca must have some such look. In Paris women find themselves in the presence of those high priests whom they have long worshiped from a distance. It is useless to mention other subjects to the devotee, for they will not fix her attention. Her thoughts are with her heart and that is far away.

Toad Found in a Bowlder.

A remarkable flint bowlder has been discovered at Lewes, England, and is now in the possession of Charles Dawson, F. G. S., of Uckfield. In a cavity within the bowlder was found a full-grown toad, which must, when young, have entered the hole in the stone by a small aperture. There the unfortunate prisoner waxed to adolescence, and probably he may have died of chagrin on finding that he had delayed his exit too long, for the hole afterward became silted up. The bowlder, which is shown in section and also with the pieces replaced, was exhibited at the last meeting of the Linnaean Society, and is eventually to be placed in Henry Willett's collection at the Brighton Museum.

Fable.

Now the Horse, being sensitive to ridicule, paused as they were about to enter the gates of the city.

"You look so like 30 cents!" protested the Horse, regarding painedly the woman driving.

"Well, money's supposed to make the mare go!" retorted the woman, with a loud laugh.

Saying which she belabored the beast vehemently.

This fable teaches that the gift of speech is not of necessity fortunate.—Detroit Journal.

Love, Not Flattery.

Whether to paint to please posterity or the present generation is no doubt a vexed question, for it belongs to few to achieve both. The artist is so largely exposed to criticism from the friends and relatives of the sitter that his position is a difficult one, for demands are made upon his brush which he may be personally unwilling to fulfil. A subtle story is told of an artist, now dead, to whom it was remarked that he flattered his sitters. "No," said the master, smiling, "I only paint Truth lovingly."

If a man is making a living, and not interfering with your affairs, let him alone.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 2.....1901

BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

On the 1st of July the Division of Forestry and three other scientific divisions of the United States Department of Agriculture were advanced to Bureaus. This was provided for by the last session of Congress, which appropriated for the expenses of the Bureau of Forestry during its first year $185,440. The appropriation for the Division of Forestry during the year just ended was $88,520. For the year 1898-99 it was $28,520.

These figures show how rapidly the forest work of the Government has expanded of late, and also how well it has commended itself to Congress. There was a time when the practical value of the scientific investigations carried on by the Government was not fully understood, and farmers were inclined to think that the money spent on experiment stations and chemical laboratories was of but little benefit to them. Now the case is very different. The improvements in agriculture due to the work of the department have increased the value of the farm products of the country by many millions of dollars annually. As this kind of work has proved its practical utility, Congress has shown itself generous toward it. The readiness with which Congress has increased the appropriations for the Division of Forestry is the best evidence that forestry has proved its importance from a business standpoint.

The change from a Division to a Bureau, and the larger appropriation, will make possible both an improved office organization and more extended field work. The Bureau will be provided with a much larger office force and will be organized in three divisions. But field work, and not office work, is what the Bureau exists for. This work has been going on during the last year from Maine to California and from Georgia to Washington. It includes the study of forest conditions and forest problems all over the country, the giving of advice to owners of forest lands, and the supervising of conservative lumbering operations which illustrate forest management on business principles. This work can now be greatly extended. Private owners of some 3,000,000 acres have applied for this advice, which in every case requires personal examination, and about 177,000 acres have been put under management. This land is in many tracts, large and small, and is owned by individuals, clubs and corporations. Several State governments have also asked the aid of the Bureau. But the greatest demand is that of the Department of the Interior of the National Government, which has asked for working plans for all the forest reserves, with the enormous total area of about 47,000,000 acres.

Those who have studied the resources and possibilities of the West realize fully that agriculture, as it is and will be worked out on the irrigated lands, is but an incident of the gigantic production of which the West is capable, and the possibilities of which are to-day really so little known. The mineral resources of the arid region are so vast, including the great production of oil, which is now beginning to be developed, that agriculture will be more a stimulous to mining development than anything else. In the arid West, where living and transportation as a rule are expensive, only the comparatively high grade ores can be profitably worked. The tremendous mining resources of the country can never be fully developed without cheap food and cheap transportation, and these the West will never have until it has irrigation. Nothing could possibly benefit the East more than the development of the wealth of the Western mines.

Scientists do not believe in the existence of such a thing as a petrified body, and those connected with the government investigations find cause to confirm this disbelief. The latest case came from New Jersey, where an enthusiastic young geologist claimed to have found a sure-enough petrified man. On forwarding it to Washington it was found to be only a limestone boulder curiously fashioned into features resembling a man. Professor W. J. McGee says on this subject: "No such thing as human petrifaction has ever been discovered, but that is no reason to say that it cannot exist. It may be possible. I doubt it, and everybody else doubts it who has investigated or inquired into it. The human flesh has never been known to become petrified, but nevertheless any reported case is always inquired into."

Sir David Barbour recommends that a tax of 10 per cent. be placed on the net profits of the mines in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony which, he estimates, will yield about 450,000 pounds per annum, to help defray the cost of the war. This would only pay interest on £15,000,000 at say a 3 per cent basis, which would be a small proportion of the total cost. It is intended to apply all revenues from sale of lands and mining rights to war liquidation. The owners of mines in the Transvaal will realize in peace what the cost of a war which they were so anxious for means to them.

The grasshopper has become a pest in several sections of the northern part of the State. Along Trinity River the insects raided the meadows and hay fields and all but ruined crops. They attacked orchards, destroying the foliage and fruit.

Last week, at Cleveland, Ohio, the stallion Cresceus lowered the world's trotting record for a mile to 2:02¾.

CLARK'S ROAD.

Floating news concerning the railroad to be known as the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake is interesting to Inyoites only in the fact that a spur therefrom must in time be built westward to tap the great mineral belts of the eastern part of this county. Senator Clark, en route to Los Angeles, was in San Francisco on the 25th ult. and is quoted as saying:

"Despite all reports to the contrary, we are to build our railroad between Salt Lake and Los Angeles. It will be about 770 miles long. So far we are paying cash for the work. A bond issue may come later on. Considerable work is in progress. In Nevada 300 men are grading sixty miles of railroad in the district known as the Meadow Valley wash. This is some forty miles west of the Utah line. The sixty miles being graded run almost south toward the California line. Three surveying parties are at work in Utah. One party is surveying in the Tintic district, near Bolter Summit. The two other parties are running a line out from Salt Lake by the way of Garfield Beach, Stockton and the Rush Valley, in Tooele county.

"In California we will soon have surveys made through the Cajon and Morongo passes; the latter pass is northeast of Redlands. Cajon pass is north of San Bernardino, and the Santa Fe already has a road through it. We are about ready to begin building out from Los Angeles to Redlands. Ties ond rails have been ordered and excepting in spots the right of way has been secured. We hope soon to close condemnation suits for the remainder of the right of way. On the road already built between Los Angeles and San Pedro seventy-five pound rails have been put down.

"The plan of Mr. Harriman to extend the Oregon Short Line to Los Angeles does not in any way hamper us. Once our line is completed we will have no fear of not getting an eastern outlet at Salt Lake. Our road will develop a good volume of local traffic because it will penetrate rich mining sections of Utah, Nevada and this State."

Judge Morrow of the United States Circuit Court has issued an order which will be of great interest to sheep men who use mountain ranges during the Summer. Several of the northern mountain counties have a special tax of 10 cents per head on all sheep and lambs in the county owned by non-residents. The case in question was brought by P. J. Flannagan against Sierra county and August Burch, License Collector of that county, for an order restraining them from collecting this tax on 30,000 sheep owned by plaintiff. Judge Morrow granted the order on the ground that the tax is unconstitutional, as it discriminates in favor of resident owners and does not impose a license on hogs, cattle or horses grazing in that county and owned by non-residents. Sierra should copy the lines of the Inyo and Mono license ordinances on the subject, which have withstood all manner of attack.

One of the questions that Easterners cannot understand readily is how California people can afford to pay so much for water for irrigation. If they would stop a moment and estimate what it costs back East for fertilizers, something not required in California, they would come to the conclusion that it is cheaper to have water when it is wanted than it is to reinforce their land every year with guano and other stuff that must be bought from the stores. The loss of the corn crop in Missouri and Kansas this year represents an amount of money that would go a long way toward building irrigation works.

What would the San Francisco papers do for sensations if there were no Southern Pacific Railroad offices there? The idle gossip daily put forth there about railroad officials must be both amusing and annoying to those interested. The latest announcements are that Wm. H. Mills is about to retire from the Land Department and that Stephen T. Gage has been retired and given a pension. There is absolutely no truth in either of the statements.—Record-Union. THE INDEPENDENT hopes that the Record is correct.

It took Admiral Schley but a few hours to destroy the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Cervera, but he will likely have to fight the rest of his life to protect his good name from the attacks of his enemies. It is hardly conceivable, however, that the President and his Secretary of the Navy will regulate the sensational inquiry in any other than a perfectly fair manner, there being no practical politics in it. The hero of Santiago is not likely to be turned down before the American people.

"The manufacturers of the United States, now sustaining a trust relation almost as broad as all industry, will not permit the Republican party to re-enact the Chinese exclusion law."

So says the San Francisco Post, a Republican organ close enough to the corporate interests to speak authoritatively. That is just as expected, but how do Republican workingmen like the prospect?

The Board of Supervisors appropriated $250 to aid in the construction of a trail from Sequoia Park into Kings River Canyon. The money will be expended by the Visalia Board of Trade. We approve of it. If people will go to our own mountains the money will stay in the country.—Tulare Register.

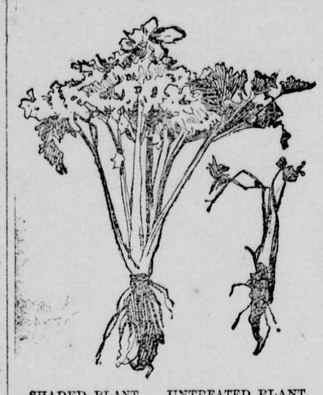
The story goes that once upon a time the greatest ambition that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the world's mighty financier, was to be a poet. He tried his hand at some verses, and then concluded that he was not born to be a poet. After that he tried his hand at something else.

CELERY BLIGHT.

Completely Controlled by Spraying. Shading Is an Advantage.

Many failures with celery are due to blight or rust. The most favorable condition for the fungus which causes it is a period of drought accompanied by considerable heat and followed by damp weather. The Maryland station has made a study of this trouble, and from its reports the following is learned:

With one plat of celery in 1899 a framework 18 inches high was built



SHADED PLANT. UNTREATED PLANT.

over the plat, and over the framework was spread a single thickness of muslin. The shading was begun about the middle of July, as soon as the plants were placed in the beds, and was continued throughout the entire hot season of July and August. Early in September the weather turned cooler, and the shading was then discontinued, since it has been learned that the celery blight fungus will not thrive in cool weather. Just how far the shading prevents the fungus from growing or renders the celery plants more vigorous and resistant it is difficult to determine.

In spraying experiments the same year the best results were obtained with the ammoniacal carbonate of copper. This fungicide not only kept all the healthy and new leaves free from the fungus, but the plants grew better than with any other treatment employed.

Bordeaux mixture gave results that were in every way satisfactory except that the plants were somewhat retarded in their growth. This is of course a serious objection to the use of this fungicide, but it is not probable that the dwarfing of the plants would have been so great if the sprayings had been less frequent, and it is possible that the results in controlling the disease would have been just as satisfactory.

While shading is of considerable advantage to the plants, it does not prevent the attacks and development of the blight fungus. It is an interesting question in this connection to know what results could be obtained by a combination of shading and spraying.

It is not probable that there is danger of spraying too early, and it is important to keep the leaves free from fungus, which can only be done by spraying before they are attacked. Experience shows they cannot be saved after they are attacked.

The ammoniacal carbonate of copper used was prepared by placing one ounce of copper carbonate in just enough water to dissolve it and then diluting to nine gallons with ordinary water from the well or the hydrant. The amount of ammonia water required to dissolve an ounce of copper carbonate is about one-half pint, and this should be diluted with from one and one-half to two quarts of water before the carbonate is placed in it. It is impossible to state just how much commercial ammonia water will be required, but any excess of ammonia is liable to burn the foliage.

Similar experiments were made in 1900, and, summing them all up, it appears that—

Celery blight may be kept under complete control by spraying either with ammoniacal carbonate of copper or with bordeaux mixture.

The spraying should be begun while the plants are still in the seed bed and

SPRAYED WITH AMMONIACAL CARBONATE.

should be continued at intervals of from one to two weeks after the plants are transplanted until the cool weather prevents further development of the fungus.

Shading will retard the progress of the disease, but will not entirely prevent it from doing more or less damage.

A number of reports of excellent success with ginseng come from Kentucky.

Government Whitewash.

The whitewash which the United States government puts on its lighthouses is made as follows: Slack one-half bushel good stone lime in boiling water, keeping it covered while slacking; strain and add one-half peck salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste, one-half pound powdered Spanish whiting and one pound clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix this all thoroughly with the strained slacked lime and let stand for several days. Apply as hot as possible with a clean brush. Dry pigment can be added to make any desired color.

Lime and Sulphur Dips.

Lime and sulphur dips should never be used. Some large buyers of wool refuse to buy the wool from sheep which have been dipped in lime and sulphur.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Prices Reasonable

Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

OFFICE OF INYO MERCANTILE CO.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 1, 1901.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

Owing to the fact that our capital is limited we are not in a position to extend to our friends the accommodations they may require and at the same time properly protect our cash trade with prices; we are compelled to do only a strictly cash business.

On and after this date all accounts will be closed, and in future we will insist on all bills being settled every thirty days, and under no circumstances shall we deviate from this rule.

We take this opportunity to thank our friends for the patronage accorded us, and to assure them that our aim will be at all times to give them good goods at the lowest prices.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

— -X- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise or tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

FOR
MEDICINAL
AND
HOUSEHOLD
USES
TRY OUR

Castle

Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pais and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL
IRON
WORK.

HORSE
SHOEING
A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - Cal.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2..... 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending August 1, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	29.890	1
Lowest "	29.523	27
Highest temperature....	99.3	28
Lowest "	71.0	26
Mean "	83.0	
Average dew point.....	57.3	
Average humidity.....	31.6	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	28 SE	1st
No. clear days.....	2	
No. part cloudy days.....	4	
No. cloudy days.....	0	
No. rainy days.....	1	
Precipitation for week	.07	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.44
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.50 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.28
" 1899-1900 3.70
" 1900-1901 5.44

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

BORN.

WILLIAMS—At Whitier, Los Angeles Co., Calif., July 21, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, a daughter.

According to the Hawthorne Bulletin, Parke Barnes has gone into the real estate business at Reno.

The reward miners enjoyed a "lay off" for a day or two, on account of necessary clearing of the canal-power which runs the mill. They are all on shift now.

For a short holiday Sheriff Given and Clerk Meroney have ascended adjacent elevations to shoot bear. They can do that all right and their places happen to be well filled in the meantime.

The Lyon County, Nevada, Times will next week be issued at Yerington, thus removing from Dayton, the county seat, to a comparatively new mining town in the same county. Both places, however, have agricultural and mining interests, but the copper business promises to outlast urban Comstock. We will be able to steal considerable news from the Times *poco tiempo*.

A project is complete consolidating all the producing oil companies in the San Joaquin Valley into one company, the object sought being to maintain the price at a profit-earning point. The general features of industrial combinations are to be followed. The new absorbing company is to issue its stock in exchange for the stocks of the existing companies, probably at valuations made by each company in its own interest, with a large amount of "water" for the promoters.

It looks as though the oil territory about Randsburg is to be exploited. A prominent Pennsylvania company has secured a lot of land and agreed to sink a well within the next ninety days. They have made a thorough investigation of the field and pronounced themselves well pleased with its indications. Tests show the oil found in the rock to be of a high grade and if on drilling it is secured in paying quantities a boom will strike the "desert" such as never been known before.

Justice's Court.

As appeared in the Court notes given last week the Superior Court granted Mrs. Margaret M. Green a decree of divorce from Charles M. Green.

Justice of the Peace Harvey of the Fourth (Lone Pine) Township declining hear the matter, Mrs. Green appeared before Justice Davidson of Independence and swore out a warrant for the arrest of C. M. Green, charging him with the utterance of threats to take her life, etc., and after a hearing Green was placed under a $200 bond to keep the peace for thirty days.

During the past week Mrs. Green appeared again and entered against Green a charge of disturbing the peace. On a warrant he was brought up by Deputy Sheriff Elder, and upon arraignment entered a plea of not guilty. The trial has been set for next Monday, before the Justice and a jury. A conviction will, of course, work a forfeiture of the prior bonds.

Although the matter is not yet in Court, Green alleges that Mrs. G. attempted to furnish a job for the Coroner with himself as a subject, by taking a shot or two at him. In that case it is expected that the Judge or Justice, acting as committing magistrate, will hold a matinee sometime during the coming week.

Another Land Contest.

The U. S. Land Office has been busy nearly all week hearing testimony in the protest of William D. Roberts against the final timber culture proof of James G. Birchim for the SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 10, Tp. 6 S., R. 31 E., M. D. M., in Round Valley, California.

The protestant claims that Birchim failed to comply with the requirements of the timber culture law as to planting trees and cultivation. Henry Jackson, James W. Holman, Frank J. Inman and William F. Williams have been present as witnesses. The protestant is represented by B. H. Yandell, Esq., while the interests of the entryman are being attended to by P. W. Forbes, Esq.

The matter has been submitted, but the local land officers say that probably no decision will be rendered for a month yet.

Methodist Church.

Regular service will be resumed Sunday evening. Services held out of doors where it is cool.

All invited.

The People vs. Johnny McGee and Jake Jones.

The rather abrupt ending of the case against the Indians, in the Superior Court on Wednesday last, will leave the papers and the general public as much in the dark as ever as to details, inasmuch as a transcription of the evidence so far as taken will not be required.

January 3d last the remains of a Chinaman, Chin See, were found in his cabin at Bishop. The Coroner held an inquest, resulting in a verdict to the effect that the deceased had come to his death at the hands of unknown parties, but there was no expert medical testimony taken to show what injury had been the direct cause of his spirit taking flight to the flowery land.

Subsequently evidence was accumulated sufficient to cause the arrest of two young Indians named Johnny McGee and Jake Jones. Justice of the Peace T. H. Woodworth held an examination and held them to answer before the Superior Court, where information was filed charging them with the crime, duly arraigned and on Tuesday last the trial begun.

District Attorney Dehy had the valuable assistance of S. E. Vervilyea, Esq., while the defendants were ably, as it proved, represented by Attorneys J. White Smith and Robert O'Neal. The jury accepted and agreed to were: W. A. Powers, Wm. T. Baker, W. C. Bennett, A. A. Porteous, L. E. Young, Geo. A. Clark, J. E. Epperson, R. W. Thomas, Ed. Reinhakel, G. W. Melone, J. C. Bell, W. H. Mitchell. Court Reporter J. E. Laird came up from Kern for the occasion and citizens had been called as witnesses as follows: J. H. Bulpitt, F. W. Bedford, T. H. Woodworth, Edward Schober, D. A. Bradshaw. There were also two Chinamen and eight Indians on hand to tell what they knew about it.

After securing a jury on the first day, Court adjourned until the followlng Wednesday morning. The preliminary opening statements being made, witnesses proved that the Chinaman was found dead; that blood-stains were discovered on and under his bed; that the entrance was locked from the outside, together with other circumstances.

During the afternoon Hin Kee was on the stand giving evidence for the State. He was asked "Did you see the defendants in the vicinity of Chin See's hut on the evening of the 13th day of December, 1900." This question was objected to by Mr. O'Neal for the defense, for the purpose of raising the point that the *corpus delicti* had not been proven; that the foundaiton of the offense had not been shown, or that, in other words, the deceased died through foul means, and that therefore the defendants could not be legally connected.

After an extended argument from both sides Judge Lamar sustained the objection. The prosecution stated that they had no stronger evidence to adduce and rested the case. The Judge advised the Jury to render a verdict of not guilty, which was accordingly done.

From the Tonopah "Bonanza."

Inyo ranchers can sell all the produce they can haul into the camp, provided they pack it right and not bring it in like they would a load of wood. There is a demand here for all the chickens they can haul in. It remains to be seen whether they will continue to cry hard times or endeavor by a little labor to make an honest dollar.

* * * Will brother Chalfant please tell us the reason why the farmer does not bring his produce into Tonopah. We are all craving vegetables.

The C. & C. R. R. will in the near future put on a daily train to handle the freight and passenger traffic that this camp has created.

The postoffice name of Butler will be changed to Tonopah very shortly.

The firm of Turner, Edwards & Cutting have instituted a bank here and will transact a general banking business.

Three different shafts have been started during the past week on the bench at the foot of Oddie mountain. It will not be many moons before the question as to whether the ledges go under this mountain or otherwise will be finally determined. Every effort in that direction so far has met with success.

Shipping ore is accumulating on the dumps here faster than the teams now on the road between here and Sodaville can haul it away. At the present time by actual count 7527 sacks of ore is awaiting shipment. It is more than the present force of teamsters can move in the next six weeks, even if not another ton should be mined. The fact, however, that from now on the mines will put out ore faster than ever makes the transportation question a pressing one. A large number of teams can find employment here with freight both ways at good rates.

Three whims have been received this week and three more are en route.

Rice, raw eggs and boiled venison are the easiest things to digest. At the other end of the scale are pork, cabbage and hard-boiled eggs, which take four hours to digest.

The time made by Reno wheelmen in covering fifty miles in a relay race was was years, hours seven minutes and about two-thirds of a second.

The chronoscope will register the velocity of a bullet sixteen times in 100 feet. It registers the millionth of seconds.

Ice melts at 32 degrees, water boils at 212, lead melts at 594, and the heat of a common coal fire is 1,140.

It is estimated that the Colorado river carries sufficient water for the irrigation of 8,000,000 acres.

"The San Francisco mint thief has not yet been located." Precisely.

Even the great Brooklyn bridge came near collapsing from the heat.

Notice to Cattlemen.

All cattlemen wishing permits to graze their cattle in the Forest Reserve, or foothills of the Reserve, for Spring and Summer of 1902 should make application at once, to

ANDREW PRICE,
Supervisor Forest Reserve.

Eastern Division Forest Reserve,
Independence, Cal., Aug. 1, 1901.

Some New Laws.

A number of changes in the State law went into effect on the 1st of July.

Collectors will be debarred from suing in their own names on bills assigned to them.

Professional jurors will be done away with; the revised section states that jurors must not have served within a year.

The mere filing of an affidavit of prejudice will be sufficient for the purpose of transferring a case from one department of a Superior Court to another.

Instructions to jurors will be handed to them, instead of being read by the Court.

Married women may sue and be sued alone, without being joined by their husbands.

Letter press copies are made equal in law to an original.

The words "So help you God" are omitted from the oath.

The fortifying of San Francisco at Golden Gate is to be pushed forward at once. All preparations have been made and the work is going forward. In speaking of the contemplated work Col. Rawles said: "We will place on all eligible eminences the latest improved ordnance. The number, together with those already mounted, will approximate 100, I should judge. Many rapid-firing guns are to be placed, and the submarine mining of the bay and its approaches will hereafter be under the supervision of the artillery instead, as formerly, under the engineer corps. Much work is ahead of us, but our growing trade with the Orient and outside world has made it imperative that San Francisco should be protected with the latest improved defences."

The Oregon Short Line expects to break the record for track laying through Lincoln county on the Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railroad. To accomplish it the company will have to lay over ten miles of steel per day, which was the record made by the Central Pacific in constructing this end of the transcontinental railroad from Lucine to Promontory station in 1869. Track is now down on the Oregon Short Line to within twelve miles of Clover Valley Junction and the road is in running order twenty-eight miles this side of the Utah line. Extending the line through Clover Valley to Pioche will follow.—Virginia Chronicle.

The carp are being dragged out of Lake Chabot, near San Leandro, because they destroy the trout. If there could be found some way to exterminate carp from the waters of the State there would be general rejoicing. The Fish Commission made an egregious blunder when it brought these almost useless and terribly destructive fish to California. It is said that striped bass will drive out the carp. In their warfare the bass will have the sympathy of every lover of good fish. —Stockton Mail.

The total number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents during the year ending June 30, 1901, was 58,185. The aggregate number of persons killed in consequence of railway accidents during the year was 7865, and the number injured was 50,320. Of railway employes 2550 were killed and 39,643 were injured.

Nearly 200 men are now employed at the big copper mine near Yerington, and they have barely commenced as yet. The Carson News says that two other mines in that vicinity will soon be in operation on as large a scale as this one. If this is the case there will be a good-sized town there before long.

In commenting on the attitude of Eastern Republican papers toward the extension of the Chinese exclusion act the Redlands Citrograph mournfully remarks: "Thoughtless and ignorant and heedless Eastern Republicans seem determined to drive California out of the party."

Next Winter the Turlock canal in Stanislaus county is to carry eight feet of water seventy-four feet wide. Something is likely to get wet up that way when that volume is turned over the plains.—Tulare Times.

Lions and Tigers.

There is nothing odd or peculiar about the sleep of the lions and tigers. In captivity they show the same indifference to danger that they manifest in the jungles and by day or night will slumber through an unusual tumult, unmindful or unconscious of the noise. Their sleep is commonly heavy and peaceful.

She Believed.

Hester—I hope you don't believe what Fred Saunders says. He has been in love with every girl in town, first and last.

Bertha—That's why I value his judgment, you know. A man of his experience may be trusted to know a good thing when he sees it.—Boston Transcript.

Not Needed.

He was obviously anxious, and she seemed almost willing.

"I shall refer you to papa," said she, with a becoming blush, "before giving you a final answer.

"But I am perfectly willing to take you without any reference," said he magnanimously.—Indianapolis News.

THINNING FRUIT.

Profitable but Unusual Practice. Done After the "June Drop."

This operation is much recommended, is favored by many of the growers, but as a matter of fact is not generally practiced, though it is done more in some sections than in others.

A peach tree under normal conditions will assimilate a certain quantity of food material during the time it is developing a crop of fruit.

Peach trees are inclined to overbear—that is, set—more fruit than they can properly mature with the amount of food material it is possible for them to assimilate. Hence it is that the fruit all remains small, not reaching the size that will bring satisfactory prices in the markets.

Thinning the fruit will reduce the strain upon the tree. There will be, so to speak, a smaller number of mouths to feed, and the remaining fruit will be correspondingly larger.

As the severest strain upon the tree is occasioned by the development of the seed the thinning should be done before the seed begins to harden. This will be while the fruit is still quite small. It will be safe to begin as soon as the "June drop" is passed.

The objection that many hold to thinning is the expense of the operation. But unless there are severe storms very little of the fruit which remains on the tree after the "June drop" will fall off. It then follows that it is only a question between picking the fruit off in June and throwing it on the ground and picking it off a little later and putting it in a basket.

If the fruit is thinned to from four to six inches apart, it will be better than if it is closer. It is a common experience that trees so thinned will actually produce a greater bulk of fruit than unthinned trees, and the fruit from such trees is practically all first grade. Even if the bulk of fruit is somewhat less than from unthinned trees the amount of high grade fruit is sufficient to commend the operation.

The fruit may be thinned considerably by keeping the tops properly pruned, but much of it must be done by hand. In this way the imperfect fruit can be removed, leaving only that which is likely to develop into the best specimens. This method will greatly lessen the work of grading the fruit when it is marketed.

As a rule growers experience considerable difficulty in getting their men to thin their fruit sufficiently, but it is important that the matter be followed up closely.—H. P. Gould, Maryland.

The Buff Breeds.

The buff fowls of various breeds seem to be one of the poultry fashions of the present.

Buff Plymouth Rocks are a comparatively new variety, but one which has come rapidly to the front on its own merits. Beauty and utility combine to

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK.

make these a fine general purpose fowl for farmers. Weights and points are the same as for Barred Plymouth Rocks, but the plumage should be an even shade of golden buff.

Golden Wyandottes are newcomers and very popular, not in such numbers yet as the whites or silver laced. Their characteristics are much the same as those of the other Wyandottes and standard weights the same.

The buffs are probably the most numerous and best liked of the Cochin family.

Buff Leghorns, a comparatively new but very popular variety, have taken a foremost position solely on their merits. The eggs of the hens are large and white; chickens are quick growers.

About Buckwheat.

In central Illinois about the first week in July will be a good time to sow buckwheat. It requires a rich soil, a half bushel of seed per acre being the right quantity to sow. Stiff clay and wet soils are not so good for buckwheat. We could not say whether it can be made a profitable crop or not. This is a matter that has to be regulated by market conditions and demands. It makes excellent bee pasture, but the period for collecting is short, and in order to get the most good out of it succeeding crops should be grown—that is, sowing some buckwheat every week through the season beginning early in the spring. If wanted solely for bees, it can be plowed under when the blossoms have been used and again put to buckwheat. Three crops of blossoms have been known to be raised on the same ground in a single season, says Iowa Homestead.

Agricultural Brevities.

In orchards badly infested with cankerworm late spraying with some form of arsenic, which is most safely used in bordeaux mixture, may do good if the worm is still feeding.

A great deal depends upon how water is put on. If you begin your irrigation before it is very dry, you don't need so much water, but if you let your ground get very dry and then put on your water you need a great deal more of it.

For field culture for the canneries good strong tomato plants should be ready for the field from the middle to the latter part of June, the time which they are usually set in New Jersey and Maryland.

Queer Grafting.

A French horticulturist claims to have successfully grafted the maple upon the lilac, the kidney bean upon the castor oil bean and the cabbage upon the tomato, a proceeding in contradiction to the accepted opinion that only plants of the same botanical family can thus be treated.

A Rose Novelty.

An indescribable mixture—red and gold shades and flushings, such as have been already typified in the Sunset and Sunrise roses—is the Lady Dorothea, a rose of fine round form which is receiving much admiration.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Independence, California.

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MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.
WILL practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

J. J. WALL, Plaintiff vs. SURPRISE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

MACK & FORBES and W. A. HARRIS Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal,

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take Judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 25th day of April, 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed:] Superior Court, County of Inyo.

J. J. Wall, Plaintiff vs. Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

MACK & FORBES and W. J. HARRIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE CO., OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of May, 1901, an assessment, No. 24, of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 21, 19th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of July, 1901, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 31, 19th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPATMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 5, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on August 17th, 1901., viz.:

HIRAM C. HAMILTON,

for the SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 29, E½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred B. Stewart of Lone Pine, and Arthur Shepherd, Henry Glade and Albert W. Simonson of Thebe, Cal

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

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High Grade Oil in Inyo County.

First opportunity to develop Inyo County Oil Fields.

Get in now while you have a chance.

The Kern River District will be a mere bagatelle in comparison.

Send for prospectus to us.

THE 50 OIL COMPANY,
No. 393 PARROTT BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
T. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24, 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT. Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House...	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton.....	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton.....	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill....	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska.....	38	1:00 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver.....	42	1:15 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:25 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista.....	54	2:25 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:30 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	4:30 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston.....	131	7:30 a m	5:57 p m
Soda Springs....	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville.....	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria.....	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction.....		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:15 a m	2:25 p m
Summit.....	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen.....	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek ...	224	Lv 3:40 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence..	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine.....	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company - daily coaches for Aurora, 36 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierres, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs..	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown.....	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House.....	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill.....	10:53 a m	6:32 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:29 a m
Steamboat Springs..	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

The Duty of Mothers.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment, and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination: but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham's Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., and secure from a woman the most efficient advice without charge.

Mrs. August Pfalzgraf, of South Byron, Wis., mother of the young lady whose portrait we here publish, wrote in January, 1899, saying her daughter had suffered for two years with irregular menstruation—had headache all the time, and pain in her side, feet swelled, and was generally miserable. She received an answer promptly with advice, and under date of March, 1899, the mother writes again that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her daughter of all pains and irregularity.

Nothing in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's great medicine for regulating woman's peculiar monthly troubles.

FEASTED ON SPARROWS.

A Diet That Did Not Agree With the Crane.

"Some time ago I had occasion to observe an interesting change in the habits and temperament of a crane which had been picked up in the swamps of Arkansas," said a gentleman from one of the towns on the Mississippi river, "and the change was startling too. The crane was placed in a small park which was literally filled with English sparrows. These pests did not like the visitor from the lowlands, and they made daily assaults on the poor bird. The crane was a pretty fowl, long, slender, pure white and with the stately stride of a tragedian. The sparrows would systematically swoop down on the crane in droves, and the attacks were fierce and vicious.

The crane stood the assaults with indifference for awhile, but finally the fowl from the swamps figured out a method of retaliation, and it was effectual. In some way the crane learned that sparrow was a pretty sweet morsel. From the time she learned it she feasted on sparrows. She would slip up cautiously on these pesky twitterers and throw her yellow beak out like a gig. She never missed the mark. She always landed a sparrow, and a singular part of the thing is that she would swallow them whole, feathers and all. But the crane would always dampen the bird by dipping it in one of the water basins of the park.

"The diet evidently did not agree with the crane, and she became a trifle droopy and showed signs of indisposition. She finally died, and the keeper of the park believes that the crane's death was caused by a severe case of indigestion brought on by eating sparrows."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Saved the Dog.

Some time ago there was a shipwreck at St. Margaret's bay, England, and the life line brought sailor after sailor to shore amid the cheers of the rescuers. At last only the captain remained on board. The line was ready, the signal was given, but the answering jerk did not come. Again and again for a quarter of an hour the question passed along the rope without reply. At last, when hope was nearly dead, the signal came, and the captain was hauled dripping ashore. He picked himself up, drew a small, wet, quivering dog from his breast pocket and set it tenderly down. Then he looked round and said in simple apology, "I couldn't find the little brute anywhere!"

An Ounce of Prevention.

"As you went out," whispered the observing boarder, "I saw you pick up something from the floor, tear it in a dozen pieces and throw it in the range. Was it a love letter?"

"No," responded the practical boarder, "it was a little booklet telling how to prepare prunes in 99 different ways. I was afraid it might fall into the hands of the landlady."—Philadelphia Record.

Suited to a Tee.

Fox (to bear)—Come over tomorrow, and we'll play a game of golf on the links.

Bear—All right. I don't know what the game is, but if there's any job you can put up on the lynx I'm in with you.—Boston Herald.

The orange came to Europe from Africa in the eleventh century. Sir Walter Raleigh brought it to England in the sixteenth century. It was first planted in Australia in 1788.

New and Second-Hand
SAFES and SCALES
Write Parcells, Greenwood Co.
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SUMMER is BEST TIME to CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption
Our remedy is GUARANTEED; $1.00. P. O. Box 973
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GOOD Short Stories

Henry James was once praising the work of a fellow-author. "You are very kind to him," said some one present, "for he says very unpleasant things about your work." "Ah," said Mr. James, "but, then, both of us may be wrong!"

When a popular young author came to see William M. Evarts while he was Secretary of State, in behalf of a consulship for which he was an applicant, Mr. Evarts congratulated him on the fame he had acquired, but hastened to add: "Although you have laurels on your brows, I suppose you can't browse on your laurels."

The late Augustin Daly took the names of his plays from every conceivable source, and always had a string of them for plays and characters. In her "Reminiscences," in Scribner's Magazine, Mrs. Gilbert says: "We got so that we were all on the lookout for them, as we went through the streets, and would often call out: 'There's a queer name, governor!' He found some very funny ones for 'Jimmie' Lewis and me. 'Dollars and Sense' was one of his best titles, I think. I know when he was trying to find a name for that particular piece, he wrote a whole list of titles to us once at breakfast, and I said: 'Oh, I like that one.' Then it was spelled 'Dollars and Cents,' and it was Judge Daly who suggested the change. 'Let the old man keep his dollars,' he said, 'but the old woman has the sense.'"

When Thomas Hart Benton, the noted Missourian, wrote his famous work, "Thirty Years in the United States Senate," which every one praises and no one reads, his publishers, D. Appleton & Co., wrote to him asking how large a first edition should be printed. His reply was: "Sir: They can ascertain from the last census how many persons there are in the United States who can read, sir." And that was the only suggestion he would ever condescend to make. Benton was massive in body and muscular. No man in public life was his equal in physical strength, endurance, and courage. In reference to a quarrel in the Senate, he once said: "I never quarrel, sir; I sometimes fight, sir; and when Benton fights, sir, there is always a funeral sir." Benton was sturdily devoted to the Union; he broke with many friends in consequence. He bore the cognomen "Old Bullion," because of his support of bimetallism.

It is said that once when Musin was touring the United States at the head of a concert company, they all got caught in a railroad wreck which did not amount to much. When the jolt came, Musin himself was eating a piece of pie with the aid of his pocket-knife. Naturally, the jolt made the knife slip, and Musin was cut—one of his precious fingers was disabled. Nobody else was hurt, except the business manager, who was rather shaken up, but nevertheless when they reached the city Musin ordered everybody to bed, canceled their engagement, and did his own injured member up in an immense amount of bandages. The only person left about was the poor business manager, who had to do the work. Musin himself secured five hundred dollars on the strength of that cut thumb, and every member of his company got three hundred dollars—pretty good payment for a three-days' rest in bed! And in the end they filled their engagements, too, and so got that money as well.

Illuminated Manuscripts.

When man first discovered how to convey his thoughts to others by writing he must have felt the want of some means of embellishing his work, and so the art of illuminating was begun. The earliest work known is the Egyptian papyra, containing portions of the ritual, or "Book of the Dead," which is ornamented with many drawings and colored pictures. Excepting the above, no other manuscripts of antiquity were, strictly speaking, illuminated. The Greek and Roman manuscripts of the first century that have been preserved to the present day were only written. The oldest illuminated manuscripts, of which there are two, are of the fourth century, the Virgil of the Vatican and the Dioscorides of Vienna. These are ornamented in the Byzantine style with vignettes.

The use of gold and silver letters is supposed to have been derived from Egypt, but there are no records to show that this was so. The first mention of the use of gold and silver was as early as the seventh century. The oldest manuscript known in this style is the Codex Argenteus of Ulfilas, 360 A. D. Through the middle ages, when literature was only produced in the form of manuscripts, this art was of the greatest importance, and was highly developed. In the different epochs of that period it was marked by great diversities of style, and appears to have received no less attention than any of the fine arts. But when printing superseded written books, illuminating languished and finally became extinct. This beautiful art has again been brought into notice, and much has been produced that might compare with that of the medieval period.—Art Amateur.

Mongol Idea of the Ark.

There has been discovered in China a curious picture, evidently of great antiquity, which is supposed to represent Noah's ark resting on the top of Mount Ararat. As is well known, the religious literature of almost every nation and race contains an account of a deluge, but a Chinese manuscript recently unearthed follows very closely the story as recorded in the Bible. It is particularly interesting in that the roof of the Chinest ark is of the gable variety associated with the Noah's arks which prove such enterprising toys for youngsters. The Chinese picture, however shows a double-storied vessel, and, so far from there being only one window in the roof, there are windows in every possible space. It would be interesting if some Chinese scholar or antiquarian could discover the exact date of the drawing.

A man of few words and many deeds is like a garden of many vegetables and few weeds.

Queer Indian Beliefs.

There is an odd feature in the theology of the small Indian tribe of the Bella Coola, which inhabit British Columbia in about latitude 52. They believe that there are five worlds, one above the other, and the middle one is our own world, the earth. Above it are two heavens, and under it are two underworlds. In the upper heaven is the supreme deity, who is a woman, and she doesn't meddle much with the affairs in the second world below her. The zenith is the center of the lower heaven, and here is the house of the gods, in which live the sun and the rest of the deities.

Our own earth is believed to be an island swimming in the ocean. The first underworld from the earth is inhabited by ghosts who can return when they wish to heaven, from which place they may be sent down to our earth. If then they misbehave again, they are cast into the lower of the underworlds, and from this bourne no ghostly traveler returns.

The Bella Coola are sun worshipers, for Senex, the sun, the master of the house of gods, who also is called "the father" and "the sacred one," is the only deity to whom the tribe pray. Each family of the Bella Coola has its own traditions and its own form of the current traditions, so that in the mythology of the tribe there are countless contradictions. When any one not a member of a clan tries to tell a tradition which does not belong to his clan, it is like a white man trying to tell another's joke—he is considered as appropriating the property right which does not belong to him.

Hard Ducks to Kill.

The screaming walloon is a hard duck to kill. Its hide is very tough and is thickly covered with feathers and down. Besides the bird is a great diver, one of the kind that used to "dive at the flash" when hunted with the old arm that flashed when fired. It is of very little value for table use, being so tough. The only way to manage it at all is to skin it and parboil it in a big pot with plenty of water. The negroes make caps of walloon skins.

"They are great ducks for diving," says a well known Tred Avon river progger.

"They can dive quicker, go down deeper, remain under water longer and come up farther away than any other duck that frequents our waters. I remember once I succeeded in killing a walloon, and, being short of game for the table, I determined to cook my bird. I got a negro to skin it, giving him the hide for his trouble. After being cleaned we put it in a great pot full of water and under it kindled a hot fire. After awhile I wanted to see how the cooking of my duck progressed and lifted the top off the boiling pot, but there was so much steam escaping I could not see into the pot and struck a match over it. The blamed walloon, sir, dived at the flash of the match. It disappeared and has never been seen since."—Baltimore Sun.

A Lesson to Humorists.

One cannot safely assume in these days that there is any region in which such and such a journal is not read. Recently a certain humorist needed a rest and went and stopped in a cottage in a remote village by the sea. His sitting room opened on the kitchen, where his landlady, a woman widely esteemed as a person of great acumen and a maker of phrases, was wont to receive the neighbors. He listened and put both landlady and neighbors into some amusing sketches which were promptly published in a London magazine. A month or two went by. Then one afternoon he came back to the cottage to meet and cower before an indignant matron, who told him, among other things, that he had one hour in which to pack his traps and quit the village. She was not going to have an eavesdropper in her house, and she added a significant hint to the effect that the people of the village were of the same opinion and might be betrayed into an attempt to give a forcible demonstration of their views.—London Post.

Now They Are Married.

A bashful young man went three times to ask a beautiful young lady if he might be the partner of her joys and sorrows and other household furniture, but each time his heart failed him, and he took the question away unpopped.

She saw the anguish of his soul and had compassion on him. So the next time he came she asked him if he had thought to bring a screwdriver with him.

He blushed and wanted to know what for.

And she, in the fullness of her heart, said she did not know but that he would want to screw up his courage before he left.

He took the hint and the girl.—Pearson's Weekly.

Daisy was originally the eye of day, or day's eye.

MY MORTALITY.

"Tis writ, "Mortal, thy life is but a span,"
And yet I feel that pain and earth and sky
Are ever mine, even forevermore
That I and mine can never, never die.

And yet I know, how well, how well I know,
That in the future somewhere hidden lies
A day, the day of days, which has for me
A moment supreme, when I shall close my eyes

To open them on this my world no more,
When friends will fold my hands upon my breast
And sadly say: "Dear soul, her work is done.
Let us now lay her gently to her rest."

Springtime with bud and bloom will come and go;
The busy world will still rush madly on;
The earth and air and sky will be for those
Who will not know that I have come and gone.
—Dr. Grace Peckham Murray in Harper's Bazar.

GUNS FOR OLD GLORY.

The First Foreign Salute Given to the American Flag.

The little Ranger ran slowly between the frowning French frigates, looking as warlike as they. Her men swarmed like bees into the rigging, and her colors ran up to salute the flag of his most Christian majesty of France, and she fired one by one her salute of 13 guns, says Sarah Orne Jewett in The Atlantic.

There was a moment of suspense. The wind was very light now. The powder smoke drifted away, and the flapping sails sounded loud overhead. Would the admiral answer back or would he treat this bold challenge like a handkerchief waved at him from a pleasure boat? Some of the officers on the Ranger looked incredulous, but Paul Jones still held his letter in his hand. There was a puff of white smoke, and the great guns of the French flagship began to shake the air—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine—and then were still save for their echoes from the low hills about Carnac and the great Druid Mount of St. Michael.

"Henry Gardner, you may tell the men that this was the salute of the king of France to our republic and the first high honor to our flag," said the captain proudly to his steersman, but they were all huzzaing now along the Ranger's decks, that little ship whose name shall never be forgotten while her country lives.

The captain lifted his hat and stood looking up at the flag.

"We hardly know what this day means, gentlemen," he said soberly to his officers, who came about him. "I believe we are at the christening of the greatest nation that was ever born into the world. The day shall come when America, republic though she may be, will salute no foreign flag without receiving gun for gun!"

The New Bicycle.

Bicycle manufacturers state that the bicycle for this year will be practically the same model as 1900, as improvement seems to be impossible. Precisely the same is true of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It represents the limits of science, and it is impossible to make a better medicine for the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood. Try it for dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, flatulency, or sour stomach, and you will be convinced. Never take a substitute.

The new directory of Rockefeller's linseed oil company doesn't seem to be at all slippery.

Holtt's School,

At Menlo Park, San Mateo County, Cal., with its beautiful surroundings, perfect climate, careful supervision, thorough instruction, complete laboratories and gymnasium, easily maintains its position in the front rank of schools for boys on the Pacific Coast. Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Principal.

Dr. F. J. Bethel

Has opened a Dental office at 1170 Market street, Cor. Taylor, over Weinstock, Lubin & Co., top floor, San Francisco.

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Poco, Premo, Korona, Graphic, Cyclone, Vive, Hawkeye, Al-Vista Cameras and Eastman Kodaks in stock. Send for special catalog of any of them. Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter Street, S. F.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

A dentist says a woman loses her teeth sooner than a man. Probably she wears them out with her tongue.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease.

It originates in a scrofulous condition of the blood and depends on that condition.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, affects the vocal organs, disturbs the stomach.

It is always radically and permanently cured by the blood-purifying, alterative and tonic action of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine has wrought the most wonderful cures of all diseases depending on scrofula or the scrofulous habit.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic.

SINKING SPELLS.

ALARMING SYMPTOMS DESCRIBED IN A SWORN STATEMENT.

Mrs. W. T. Clark of Rome, N. Y., Tells Why She Is Now Recommending a Well-known Remedy to Her Friends.

Indigestion and stomach trouble have many results that are not always readily traced to their real cause. Sometimes the kidneys are apparently affected, but more often an irregularity of the heart's action produces a far more alarming symptom. The cause is easily explained and is removed when the stomach trouble is cured. A case in point is that of Mrs. W. T. Clark, of 318 West Thomas street, Rome, N. Y. She says:

"To begin with, I had gastritis, which brought on sinking spells for about an hour every morning. I was very weak and nervous and finally was compelled to take to my bed. My illness began in the spring of 1897, and continued for about four months. For about half this time I was confined to my bed. I suffered greatly from the stomach trouble and nervousness, but what alarmed me most was the sinking feeling at the heart.

"I had read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and when some of my friends recommended the pills very highly, I decided to give them a trial. I bought one box and by the time this was used up the sinking spells had ceased. I felt better but continued taking the pills until I had used twelve boxes. I still keep the pills in the house for I believe that they are a splendid medicine. I always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my friends who are ailing, for I know that they will do all that is claimed for them."

Signed, MRS. W. T. CLARK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of April, 1900.

BENJ. S. BROWN,
[Seal] Notary Public.

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had at all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Some railroads advertise to carry passengers through without change. But they make a fellow pay just the same.

Coated with chocolate, very small and easy to take as sugar, are Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills, for sick headache, constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sallow complexion. They purify the blood. 10c, 25c. Druggists

It is easy to find a lover and retain a friend: what is difficult is to find the friend and retain the lover.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH'S CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

MRS. MARY GREGOVICH,

Of Philipsburg, Montana, Tells How She Was Cured of Dandruff.

Mrs. Mary Gregovich, of Philipsburg, Montana, under date of Nov. 26, 1899, writes: "I had typhoid fever this summer, consequently was losing my hair terrible, and my head in places was perfectly bald. Newbro's Herpicide had just come into use in Philipsburg, and the doctor strongly recommended it to me. After 3 or 4 applications my hair stopped falling out, and is coming in again quite thick. I used to be troubled greatly with dandruff, of which I am now quite cured." Kill the dandruff germ with Herpicide.

Necessity is called the mother of invention, but it is the cruel stepmother of the fairy tales.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills

Cure constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, dyspepsia. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

The announcement that a magazine exploded at Vallejo, Cal., is a terrible blow at modern monthly literature.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

If you have never tasted Gilt Edge Whiskey, try it at once and be convinced that it is the best Whiskey in the State. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors for U. S. A.

Learn to take pictures. The "A. B. C. of Photography" tells you how to do it. The best book on photography ever written. Your dealer can get it for you. Camera Craft, 330 Sutter St., S. F., Cal.

Advice to Students.

To Whom It May Concern: The best College to attend for the purpose of becoming practical Stenographers is, in our judgment, the Gallagher-Marsh, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Ernest A. Gurvin, L. A. Washburne, W. J. Nicholson, Official Reporters Supreme Court, State of Cal. Send for catalogue.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c

Avoid Colds

By drinking Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco, proprietors.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*
CURE SICK HEADACHE

WET WEATHER WISDOM!
THE ORIGINAL
TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING
BLACK OR YELLOW
WILL KEEP YOU DRY
NOTHING ELSE WILL
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

S. F. N. U. NO. 26, 1901

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CATARRH

A Constitutional Affection.

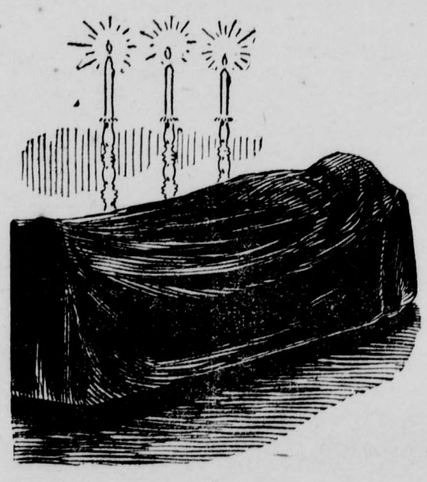
Sprays, washes, powders, salves, medicated tobacco and cigarettes, however long and persistently used, do not cure Catarrh. They relieve temporarily the inflammation in the throat and nose, and enable you to breathe more easily and freely, but the continual rush of impure blood to these parts keeps up the irritation and ultimately produces ulceration of the glands, when the breath becomes exceedingly offensive and the soft bones of the nose are frequently destroyed. The catarrhal inflammation extends over the entire surface of the mucous membrane, or inner skin; the stomach, kidneys and lungs are often involved; the whole system soon becomes affected by the rapid absorption of poisonous matter into the blood, and the disease that you had hoped to cure with simple local remedies, assumes a dangerous form.

I had Catarrh about 15 years, and tried during the time everything I could hear of, but nothing did me any good. At last I came to the conclusion that Catarrh must be a blood disease, and decided to give S. S. S. a trial. I could see a little improvement from the first bottle, and continued it three or four months, or until I was cured. Have not taken anything for six years, and am just as well as I ever was.—M. MATSON, Lapeer, Mich.

I had Catarrh so bad was entirely deaf in one ear, and all the inside of my nose and part of the bone sloughed off. The physicians gave me up as incurable. I determined to try S. S. S., and began to improve at once. It seemed to get at the seat of the disease, and after a few weeks' treatment I was entirely cured, and for more than seven years have had no sign of the disease.—MRS. JOSEPHINE POLHILL, Due West, S. C.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease—a blood disease which is frequently inherited, and only a blood medicine, such as S. S. S., can remove the hereditary taint, destroy the poisons that have been accumulating in the system for years perhaps, and restore the blood to a healthy and pure condition. The inflamed membranes and diseased glands are healed by the rich, pure blood which is carried to them, and the offensive discharges from the nose, and the terrible headache and neuralgic pains cease. Chronic cases of the most desperate character and apparently hopeless, have been cured completely and permanently by the use of S. S. S.

Write our physicians fully about your case and they will cheerfully assist you by their advice. We charge nothing whatever for this service. Book free on application. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



DEATH

begins in the bowels. It's the unclean places that breed infectious epidemics, and it's the unclean body—unclean inside—that "catches" the disease. A person whose stomach and bowels are kept clean and whose liver is lively, and blood pure, is safe against yellow fever, or any other of the dreadful diseases that desolate our beautiful land. Some of the cleanest people outside are filthiest inside, and they are the ones who not only "catch" the infections, but endanger the lives of all their friends and relatives. There's only one certain way of keeping clean inside so as to prevent disease and that is to take CASCARETS. Perfect disinfectant and bowel strengtheners. All diseases are

PREVENTED BY
Cascarets
LIVER TONIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 466

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and will sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy today, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address: STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

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Founded in 1870.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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DOINGS OF WOMEN

SELF-HELP FOR NERVOUSNESS.

BEFORE nervousness has been established and become a habit is the time to attack it. Once it has got possession, more severe measures must be taken to eject it—and advice will have to wait till the war is over. "To read the riot act to a mob of emotions is valueless, and he who is wise will choose a more wholesome hour for his exhortations. Before and after are the preacher's hopeful occasions, not the moment when excitement is at its highest and the self-control we seek to get help from at its lowest ebb."

The woman who suffers from nervousness must try to study for herself her life, habits, environment, temperament, in order to discover whence the trouble springs. Oftenest some departure from proper ways of living will be found at the starting point. It may have been unavoidable when it occurred, or have been thought so at least, or more likely not thought about at all until the mischief was done.

Few things will more certainly insure a future disastrous result upon the character than a habit of yielding to or cultivating to excess the expression of all the emotions. Tears for trifling pains, or loud complaints about small annoyances—physical, social or what not—may give at first momentary relief to the weeper, but soon become a habit which weakens the power of self-control, and lessens the possibility of endurance in all forms. It is not within the ability of every woman to absolutely suppress all manifestations of suffering; it is surely within the power of everyone to make up her mind—and to teach her children—to endure the smaller necessary woes of existence without an outcry, and thus aid in the acquisition of control over larger forms of trouble.—Dr. John Mitchell in Harper's Bazar.

Million from a Cousin.

For a few more than twenty years Miss Ellen Rigby has lived on a small farm in Hickory Township, near Sharon, Pa. Her life has been a quiet one, and she has had few ambitions, certainly none to be the owner of a million dollars. Several weeks ago Miss Rigby got a letter from a firm of lawyers in Philadelphia, asking for the first names of her father and of her paternal grandfather. The letter also asked if she had ever heard of a relative named Peter Rigby. Miss Ellen answered, giving the names, and stating that she knew of no Peter among her relatives. More recently she got further advices from the lawyers to the effect that one Peter Rigby, once a resident of Philadelphia, had died recently in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, leaving a fortune of something over $2,500,000, of which amount she is heir to more than one-third. Peter Rigby, the cousin of whom she had never heard, ran away from home when a boy and made a big fortune in the coffee trade. He left his money to be divided among such of his relatives as could be identified.

MISS RIGBY.

Boston's Girl Cigar Dealers.

"Goodwin Sisters, dealers in cigars and tobacco," is the sign which hangs over flourishing cigar stores in Boston. The proprietors of the business are two extremely pretty and bright young women who chose to make their living by going into business rather than by putting on spectacles, cutting their hair short, and setting up as "school ma'ams" in the regulation way. The sisters have been successful and their success has brought with it some degree of embarrassment. A few weeks ago a brief account of their unique enterprise was printed in a Boston paper, and since that time they have been almost overwhelmed with offers of marriage. These offers come from all sorts of men and from all parts of the country. Miss Hattie, the youngest sister, has already filed away thirty-six offers, and every mail adds to the list.

MISS GOODWIN.

Education Has an All-Round Value.

A good college education stands for the investment of power, says a writer in Success. The student invests power, and power he takes out; for education creates and increases power. Two forms it specially promotes, which modern life demands; the power to think, and the power to will. The power to think is the greatest intellectual power. The power of knowledge is the power of the granary, which gathers up and holds the harvests of many a field; the power of thought is the power of the mill which grinds those harvests into flour for the use of men. The power of thought is the power to see, to foresee, to reason, to judge, to infer. It is the power which every study of the college helps to train. Language gives discrimination, science, observation, analysis and synthesis—the taking apart and the putting together of elements of thought; history, comprehension, and philosophy, self-repletion and self-discovery. In some ways—and the exact way is still unknown—the man who pursues these and the other studies of the college four years becomes a thinker. When he entered college, he knew little and could think less; when he leaves college, his knowledge is still limited enough; but he has gained a distinct power to think.

Interested in Silk Culture.

Mrs. Blackburn Hughes is the head of a committee of Southern women arranging for an exhibit illustrative of silk culture at the South Carolina and West Indian exposition, which opens, next December, at Charleston. These ladies purpose showing the silk worm in its various stages of development, the cocoons, the raw silk, the spun silk and the rarest productions of the loom. One of the interesting features of the display will be the silk dresses and other articles made from silk manufactured in South Carolina, in the days long past, when Gov. Broughton planted mulberry trees at "Mulberry castle" on Cooper River, and Sir Nathaniel Johnson tried similar experiments at "Silk Hope," in South Carolina.

MRS. HUGHES.

The Clothes Make the Woman.

It is simply a matter of dress, I say,
And the feminine half of the race to-day
Might hold in our history just as great
A place as the lords of high estate
Had they been permitted to wear the clothes
And follow the selfsame styles of those
Who, having been born of the opposite sex,
Had never a worry their minds to vex.

Had Columbus and all of his valiant crew
Worn hats that the ladies of our times do,
They wouldn't have sailed in those damp, old ships—
'Twould have taken the curl from their ostrich tips,
And I'm more than delighted brave Paul Revere
Didn't say on that night when the foe drew near;
'I'd like to go warn all the folks, I declare,
But I haven't a thing that is fit to wear."

Had Wellington dared but five minutes to wait
In trying to fasten his hat on straight
(While Napoleon's hurrying forces came)
He wouldn't have climbed to the heights of fame.
And had Washington lingered to "frizzle" his hair
The night that he ferried the Delaware
He couldn't have gotten his army away
Till the British had gobbled them up next day.

And so, I say, in the race of life,
The woman has more than her share of strife,
And man would find 'twould be hard to gain
The prize if he had to manage a train,
A shopping bag and a parasol,
And high-heel shoes a size too small—
Am me, oh my! Why he'd have a fit,
And he'd never, no never! come out of it.
—Nixon Waterman, in Good Cheer.

How to Polish the Windows.

The action of the sun, moisture and the carbonic acid in the air on the soda or potash in the glass produces an opaqueness more or less pronounced. To remove this wet the glass with diluted hydrochloric acid, and after a few minutes go over the glass with powdered whiting. Pour the acid slowly into the cold water, using four ounces of the acid to twelve ounces of water (one pint and a half). Polish with chamois or soft paper. It must be remembered that this acid will attack metals and should not be allowed to touch them, nor should the bottle be left open an instant longer than necessary, as the fumes are very destructive.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Baby Triumphed.

Mrs. Travees Ralston was the wife of Lieutenant F. W. Ralston, a Philadelphia millionaire and famous athlete. They lost their money. Then they quarreled. He went away to the war, and his society wife opened a millinery shop. She got a divorce. Every day a small boy asked, "Where's papa?" Every night he said his little prayer and closed with, "Please God, bring papa back to me." Friends arranged a meeting, love triumphed again. Lieutenant Ralston is going back to the Philippines, and this time wife and baby will go with him.

MRS. RALSTON.

A Necessity in Summer.

The white linen or pique skirt is a necessary article in the summer wardrobe, and the pure white shirt waist is the correct thing to wear with it. It may be plain, tucked or embroidered, but it should be white and worn with a white belt and a white stock. White waists are also worn with the beige colored linen skirts, and some of them have the embroidered ecru batiste collar.

LAMPLIGHTER ON WHEELS.

Up-to-Date Servant of the Public in a Chicago Avenue.

Down Indiana avenue way if things are not aristocratic the folks will not have them. The houses, the lawns, the very paving blocks are all that might be desired in that line, and when the trolley car bunted its way into the thoroughfare the cars were not the vulgar, flaunting yellow caravans which tear through Clark street and Wentworth avenue and other plebeian highways. They were of a subdued shade, and upholstered; they were full of cushions and content; the conductors were suave and polite, and the motormen apologized when a passenger was staggered by the sudden starting of the car.

To follow out this rule in all things, they have a lamplighter down there in the region of Thirtieth street who does not trot around the streets in greasy jeans with an ill-smelling torch over his shoulder, leaving light and cheer in his wake, as is the case in less favored neighborhoods. This particular lamplighter on whom Indiana avenue dotes rides a wheel as he makes his rounds, lights his lamps from the saddle, and is a thing of beauty to the first people, who are present in large numbers on Indiana avenue. Pedestrianism may be well enough for Blue Island avenue or eke Halsted street lamplighters, but Indiana avenue, where even the baby cabs have rubber tires and everything is filled with sweetness and light, demands a modern Mercury mounted on a swift-flying wheel and bearing his flaming torch high in air.

THE MODERN LAMPLIGHTER.

Until the time comes, which it doubtless will, when the entire city is lighted by electricity and the lamplighter becomes a thing of the past, the Indiana avenue man will doubtless stand as the model for the correct in lamplighters. It is hard to improve on him. He is as far ahead of the walking lighter as the latter is ahead of the gasoline lamp men or the link boy of ancient London. He is thoroughly modern, and as such is a type of life in that aristocratic section where everything is as nearly as it should be as it is possible to have it under our civilization.—Chicago Chronicle.

TO TELL DISPOSITIONS.

Carrying of Umbrellas a Means of Character Reading.

The man who sat nearest the window said he didn't mind the wet weather.

"It gives me a chance to see how people carry their umbrellas," he said. "I have such firm faith in my umbrella deductions that I wouldn't be afraid to choose a wife with them for a guide."

The woman on his left smiled.

"I'm glad I'm not out there in the street," she said. "You'd be picking out all the kinks in my disposition along with the rest of them."

"Oh!" said the man. "I sized you up a long time ago. You carry your umbrella when it's furled just like that woman across the street. You grab it in the middle and go forging ahead with the end of the handle digging into the unfortunate pedestrians who go before and follow after."

"And what does that signify?" asked the woman on the left.

"Alertness, activity, selfishness and inconsiderateness."

"Um-m-m," said the woman.

"But just look at the third woman in the procession," said the man. "I pity the men folks about her house. I'll warrant they have to get their own breakfasts about six mornings out of seven. I never yet saw a woman who dragged her umbrella along so that you could track her by the trail of the tip who wasn't dilatory and careless. She never sews on a button, or darns, or mends, and her breakfast dishes are seldom washed before 2 o'clock.

"That other woman who is hustling along holding to the top of the umbrella handle like grim death and pointing the tip down and forward in a kind of south-by-southwesterly direction is altogether different. She would set the world on fire if it wasn't waterlogged. I am not sure that I'd want to be married to her, either. She'd be too energetic. She'd push everything before her, and when she took a notion to clean things up a mere man would have nowhere to lay his head. What she is good for is serving on committees.

"That woman in the gray skirt is a yea-and-nay sort of person. She wants to agree with everybody and follows wherever led. Woman who carry their umbrellas with the point backward and downward are always unassertive.

"But just look at that girl who spins along spinning her umbrella around in a circle as if it were a magic wand. I like her. She's jolly and good-natured and gets more pleasure out of life than ten ordinary people. There's a woman carrying her umbrella swung across her shoulders like a shotgun. She's a true soldier of fortune, and was never known to say die. I can't think of anything that would feaze her."

The man paused.

"And what would you say," asked the woman, "about that girl who carries her umbrella horizontally across the small of her back and catches either end into the crook of her elbow?"

"Well," admitted the man, "she is a new one on me. I never saw her before, but I wouldn't be afraid to wager that she is conscientious to a degree and has a heart as big as all outdoors. But here," he added, "comes the most even-tempered woman of the lot. She cuddles her umbrella protestingly under her arm, as if she doesn't want even it to get hurt in the crowd. That woman is gentle and thoughtful and kind."—New York Sun.

RANK SMELL OF THE ONION.

There Is a Scientific Reason for the Vegetable's Pungent Odor.

It is interesting to make inquiry into the cause of this unfortunate quality of the onion. It is simply due to the presence in some quantity of another mineral matter in the bulb—sulphur. It is this sulphur that gives the onion its germ-killing property and makes the bulb so very useful a medicinal agent at all times, but especially in the spring, which used to be—and still is in many places—the season for taking brimstone and treacle in old-fashioned houses, before sulphur tablets came into vogue. Now sulphur, when united to hydrogen, one of the gases of water, forms sulphureted hydrogen, and then becomes a foul-smelling, well nigh a fetid, compound. The onion, being so juicy, has a very large percentage of water in its tissues, and this, combining with the sulphur, forms the strongly scented and offensive substance called sulphuret of allyle, which is found in all the alliums. This sulphuret of allyle mingles more especially with the volatile or aromatic oil of the onion. It is identical with the malodorant principle found in asafoetida, which is almost the symbol of all smells that are nasty.

The horseradish, so much liked with roast beef for its keen and biting property, and the ordinary mustard of our tables both owe their strongly stimulative properties to this same sulphuret of allyle, which gives them heat and acridity, but not an offensive smell, owing to the different arrangement of the atoms of their volatile oils.

This brings us to a most curious fact in nature, that most strangely, yet most certainly, constructs all vegetable volatile oils in exactly the same way—composes them all whether they are the aromatic essences of cloves, oranges, lemons, cinnamon, etc., of exactly the same proportions, which are 88¼ of carbon to 11¾ of hydrogen, and obtains all the vast seeming diversities that our nostrils detect in their scent simply by a different arrangement of the atoms in each vegetable oil.—Rural Californian.

Why He Doesn't Work.

"For a man who doesn't work," said the housekeeper, "you have a pretty good appetite."

"Yes, ma'am," replied Hungry Higgins; "dat's why I don't work. If I did, dey wouldn't be no satisfyin' me."—Philadelphia Record.

FEW FAMILIES ARE LARGE.

Births in Great Britain Have Decreased in Recent Years.

There have been many surprises in the census of Great Britain recently taken, and much concern has been manifested throughout the kingdom over evidences it presents of national retrogression. While the emigration from Ireland increases from year to year, a curious phenomenon is observed elsewhere in the United Kingdom. The number of marriages is increasing and the number of births decreasing. There never were so many marriages in England as there were in the year 1899. But the records of the birth rate run down to the lowest figure. England, that was so proud of her increase in population, from 12,000,000 to 40,000,000 since the commencement of the French revolution, while during the same period the population of France increased only from 25,000,000 to 38,000,000, now finds her population diminishing.

But the strange thing about it is that the same phenomenon is observed in Australia, in New Zealand and in all the countries inhabited exclusively by Anglo-Saxons. The London Daily Telegraph gives a cause for the phenomenon which may perhaps be a true one, and this cause is none other than the rebellion, often noticed by close observers, of the Anglo-Saxon women against maternity—a rebellion which is the consequence of their passion for independence and that constantly increasing desire to become equal, if not superior, to men in the intellectual occupations and in physical exercises. In saying this we refer particularly to American women. For the ladies of the law, and the medical, and journalistic ladies maternity is a nuisance, just as it is for those whose greatest delights are bicycle riding, tennis, golf and hockey.

Coming back to Ireland, it is found, according to the official figures, that 47,107 emigrants abandoned in the year 1900 the country to which they are so deeply attached. These figures represent 10.5 per thousand of the population. They show an increase of 3,347 over the figures for 1889 and 13,000 over those of 1898. Since the beginning of the reign of Victoria the population of Ireland decreased from 8,000,000 to 4,500,000. The laws in favor of the farmers, the establishment of elective county councils and the numerous lines of railway have had no effect upon emigration.

The Wonders of the Farm.

Now the country has a charm
For the boarders on the farm
And, delighted, they its mysteries explore, plore, plore.
And the wonders grow apace
As with wise and solemn face
The old farmer stuffs them full of rural lore, lore, lore.

In horse-chestnut trees around
There are mare's nests to be found,
And the axle-trees have iron nuts to crack, crack, crack,
And the milkweed churned at night
Makes the buttercups so bright
And the ducks to little gooseberries say "quack, quack, quack."

Where the cattails hide away
Do the pussy-willows play
Till the dogwood tree affrights them with its bark, bark, bark.
And the cornstalks in their ears
By the weeping willow's tears
And potatoes shut their eyes when it is dark, dark, dark.

With pine needles from the trees
Farmers sow the seeds with ease
And the honey combs the rows of cabbage heads, heads, heads.
And the rooster turns to crow
And the egg plants hatch, you know,
All the chick-weed that is running on the beds, beds, beds.

Motherwort and poppy stout
Let their small sunflowers out
When the dande-lions are no longer there, there, there;
And they shoo the hens alway
In the summer, strange to say,
For in winter, when it snows, their feet are bare, bare, bare.

Thus the farmer, lank and lean,
Stuffs his city boarders green
With the wondrous things that happen on the farm, farm, farm;
But he doesn't tell about
Being buncoed when he's out
Or the golden brick he buys without alarm, larm, larm.
—Chicago Daily Sun.

When Patti Laughed Alone.

When Adelina Patti laughs the heartiest it is at the recollection of her first appearance as Lucia in London. She was very anxious to dress the part correctly, so she studied her Walter Scott, and, finding that Lucia in the earlier scenes was described as wearing a scarlet cloak, she discarded the traditional pearl-gray silk and tartan scarf of the Italian prima donna and came before her audience in the guise of the original bride. But the audience had accustomed itself to tradition and did not recognize Lucia in such homely attire. "They didn't know what I was about!" laughs Patti. "I do believe they really thought I was going to play Little Red Riding Hood, and was making game of them."

Her Hidden Motive.

Mrs. Henpeck—If you marry Dick you need never expect me to come to see you.

Daughter—Just say that into the graphophone, won't you, please?

Mrs. Henpeck—What for?

Daughter—I want to give it to Dick as a wedding present.—Washington Star.

Tile Stoves.

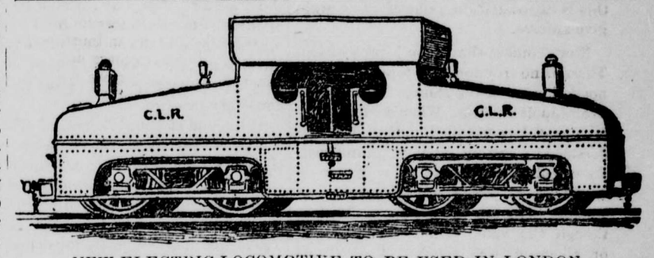
Stoves made of tiling are in general use in Austria. They are said to be superior to iron stoves on account of the great economy of fuel possible by their use.

AMERICAN IDEAS IN FAVOR.

England Is Fully Awake to the Value of Electric Force.

England is beginning to catch up with this country in the general use of electricity, the movement being sufficiently pronounced to be regarded as an electrical awakening. The idea has forced itself into the stubborn and ultraconservative British mind that the success of American commercial travelers against their English rivals is in great measure traceable to the prevalence of cheap electric power in the United States. One result of this discovery is that a large demand for American electrical appliances has sprung up in England. Already an American electrical manufacturing company is building a large factory in London. In the matter of underground rapid transit of electricity, however, London will soon be far ahead of all cities in this country. The line from Shepherd's Bush to the Bank of England—six and one-half miles under the busiest part of the capital—is completed and passengers are being carried the distance named in twenty-five minutes, stopping at thirteen stations en route. Fresh air is pumped into the electrically lighted tunnels. Two other underground electric lines are being constructed and another is in operation carrying passengers under the Thames.

These underground railroads are important enough, but much more important, so far as manufacturers are concerned, is the electrical development embodied in several bills before Parliament asking permission for the establishment of power companies to supply large districts with electric power at low prices. Heretofore Parliament has held that electricity, like water, and often gas, ought to be provided by municipal rather than private enterprise. Consequently many English towns manufacture their own electric light and power. But it is contended that electricity can be manufactured and transmitted, even to a long distance, much cheaper in quantities large enough to supply half a dozen towns. Consequently several companies, each intending to sell power to large manufacturing districts, are besieging Parliament and if their requests are granted it will not be long before the total of electric power produced in England will be increased by a third, and, according to the applicants, reduced in price by a third.



NEW ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE TO BE USED IN LONDON.

EGYPTIAN MEN AND WOMEN.

What Can Be Learned of Them from Ancient Drawings.

In face the men and women were very much alike, but there is a subtle charm about the female faces that is replaced by a placid dignity in the male. In both the features are delicate and of a somewhat aquiline type, and the figures are tall and slight. There is very little indication of muscle, but the men are broad-shouldered and thin-flanked, while the women, in spite of their stiff attitudes, are graceful and refined. In both the forms are soft and rounded. The resemblance between the men and the women is, of course, increased by the men being always clean-shaven.

In the paintings and bas-reliefs there are certain conventions which do not apply to the statues, and for these due allowance has to be made.

In early times all drawing and painting on the flat (and bas-relief is but a form of this) had to serve two purposes, says a writer in the London News. One was to convey information, the other to be ornamental. It is doubtful which is the earlier of the two. The man of the stone age, when he scratched his realistic mammoth on a piece of reindeer bone, either wanted to convey to his brother man that he had seen a fine specimen of this interesting animal, or else he did it because he thought it pretty, or he may have had both motives. In any case, we have here the common origin of art and writing.

The information picture dwindles down through hieroglyphics to mere symbols of sounds, the pictorial origin of which is entirely lost. The decorative picture gradually loses all wish to convey information, and subsists entirely for its pleasure to the eye. But the Egyptians had not got so far as that; when they drew a man, there had to be no mistake what it was. He had all to be displayed, as it were, to the best advantage. The legs were shown sideways, so as to give the whole length of the feet, and one leg was put in front of the other, so that neither should be concealed. Then there came a difficulty about the body; if that were sideways, too, one shoulder would be lost, so that the body must be seen frontways. The arms, again, are best seen sideways; fortunately, as both shoulders are shown, they do not interfere with one another. Again, a profile is more characteristic than a full face, but a profile eye is a poor, foreshortened thing.

So in this profile we insert an eye seen to its full extent, and then we really have done the man justice. This eye, seen full face while the head is profile, gives naturally a peculiar expression, which makes people talk of the long, narrow eyes of the ancient Egyptians. They very likely had nothing of the kind. Then, again, the twisting of the body makes the shoulders seem too broad. The ideal is certainly broad-shouldered, but not so much so as this would make it appear.

ABOUT THE FEET OF GIRLS.

At Certain Ages the Pedal Extremities Are Abnormally Large.

A fashionable shoemaker, whose custom comes from the best circles of society, declares that girls between the ages of 16 and 18 generally have big feet. "Their feet are," he says, "at such periods of their lives disposed to be fat and flabby, but at 22 a remarkable change takes place. The foot then completely subsides, the flabbiness disappears, the flesh of the foot becomes firmer, the muscles and tendons get stronger and the bones become well set. Altogether a great difference is noticeable.

"Yes, we have great difficulty with girls of about 17 or thereabouts, for then they require a shoe large as a full-grown woman. When they get older and the foot becomes settled new boots made on the old last will be found too large, and it is only when the young ladies complain that their new shoes are too big that we know the foot has undergone the change just described. Then explanations have to be given, but the shoemaker doesn't mind that so much, for a woman as she grows older likes to be told that her foot is getting smaller.

"After 40 the feet of a woman go back to the fat and flabby state, and herein grows the trouble of the shoemaker, who has to state in explanation why the last pair of shoes do not fit—that the cause lies in the fact that her feet are getting bigger.

"No, I don't think that cycling increases the size of a girl's foot. True, one or two of our lady customers have asked us to make their new boots a shade larger, but this difficulty is gotten over by making them 'full.' We have never altered the length."—Chicago Chronicle.

Tobacco and Tennyson.

Mr. Justice Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, in the recent "cigarette law" decision, asserted that no other vegetable has contributed so much as tobacco to the comfort and solace of the human race. On the subject of tobacco and its votaries here is a pretty story which the death of Prof. Max Muller has brought to the front again. As is well known, Max Muller was a warm friend of Tennyson, and once when he was staying with the poet the after-dinner talk turned to tobacco. The professor confessed he had formerly been the slave of his pipe, but had asserted his independence by making an entire renunciation. The poet said, "Anybody could do that," and, his words being doubted, proceeded to deeds. He threw his pipes defiantly out of the window. The next day he was placidly self-righteous, the day after he was moody, on the third day he was impossible. On the fourth day he was seen in his garden gathering up the discarded gods, never again to be cast out.—Buffalo Commercial.

His Proper Introduction.

"Really, your face is very familiar, sir; but you seem to have the advantage of me in names."

And she looked at the distinguished stranger with a puzzled air.

"I fancied," he said, "that you would know me. My name is Bangs and four years ago I had the honor to be your butler."

The face of the lady blazed.

"But a remarkably lucky series of stock investments," he went on, "have enabled me to become your next door neighbor."

The lady's face softened.

"So pleased to renew our acquaintance, Mr. Bangs," she smilingly said.—New York Telegram.

An Achievement.

"Did you suceced in arousing any interest in your recent political campaign?"

"I did better than to arouse interest," answered Senator Sorghum. "I managed to stir up a few dividends."—Washington Star.

Corsets on School Girls.

Prussia has issued an edict against school-girls wearing corsets; to which the Alliance of German Corset Makers retorts that corsets worn by girls under 14 years are harmless, as they are never tightly laced.

Excelsior.

The shades of night had fallen fast
As o'er the stage there proudly passed
A chorus in glad togs arrayed
And of what was this chorus made?
Excelsior.
—Baltimore American.

A Penalty.

The man who tells the simple truth
Perhaps is doing right;
But all the world will censure him
For being impolite.
—Washington Star.

A very pitiful condition exists in Atchison. An Atchison woman is kept so busy with her babies that she doesn't find time to read the doings of Mothers' Congresses.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

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"A TON OF GOLD."

A correspondent asks the Pacific Coast Miner for the value of a ton of gold, "to settle a controversy." This is a frequent topic of inquiry and dispute, and many different and confusing statements are made about "a ton of gold." The confusion arises from the difference between troy and avoirdupois weights, but confusion is unnecessary.

A ton contains 14,000,000 grains. A grain of fine gold is worth $.043066322. Hence a ton of fine gold is worth $602,-928.508.

Gold as it mined or used by man is practically never fine, and the value of a ton of gold as it comes from the mine or the mint would have to be calculated from the degree of fineness. A ton of $20 pieces, or other U. S. gold coin, being 900 fine, would be worth 90 per cent of the fine gold value, or $542,635.65721. No account is taken of the slight theoretical value of the alloy. Gold worth $18 per troy ounce, the price paid by merchants and bankers in many California districts, is 871 fine, and at this market rate a ton would be worth 87.1 per cent of the fine gold value. Klondike gold comes down by the "ton" frequently, according to newspapers. In generally runs from 700 to 850 fine.

Our correspondent and others will probably want a further explanation of this solution. Gold is now usually computed by troy weight, although the carat as a measure of its weight, as well as fineness, survives. The value of a troy ounce ounce of fine gold is calculated by the U. S. Mint, for purposes of computation, to nine decimal places and is $20.-671834625. This value is calculated from the weight of gold, 900 fine, arbitrarily described by law for gold coins. From this is calculated the value of a fine grain given above.

Now comes the "ton" proposition. There is no troy ton. A ton in this connection must be the standard ton of 2000 avoirdupois pounds. When a "long ton" is meant it is specified, unless it is understood by custom, as in weighing coal. To calculate a ton as 2000 troy pounds would be to create a new measure of weight. The ton must be calculated as though the value of a metric ton, pood or kilogram was sought. The clearest method of calculation is to start with the grain. A grain, the most ancient unit of these weights, is the same in both troy and avoirdupois weights, the difference in the latter arising from the different number of grains in the ounces and pounds. A troy ounce contains 480 grains and a troy pound 5,760 grains. An avoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains, and 2000 pounds, or a ton, 14,000,000 grains. Gold is worth just so much in terms of American money at all times, and the only question is the quantity. As explained, a ton as it is properly to be taken in this connection is the ordinary one of 14,000,000 grains. If some other names than "ounce" or "pound" had been used to name these avoirdupois quantities, no mental confusion would arise.

There is a reasonable confusion about a "pound of gold." How much is a pound of gold worth? In technical works and elsewhere may be found tables giving the comparative values of pounds of different metals, including both precious and base. Here they must be measured by the same pound, and the pound of gold given is naturally the avoirdupois pound. It may be simply said that in speaking of a pound of gold the weight taken should be specified. But the troy pound is not customarily used in connection with gold. The output of the gold fields is always given in thousands and millions of troy ounces, and even here confusion arises when the troy ounce is not specified as "fine" or "standard." In the absence of specification "a pound of gold" is generally understood as an avoirdupois pound. A troy pound of fine gold is worth $248 063888, and an avoirdupois pound $301.4641.

Gold values are not usually carried out fractionally so far as given here. For all ordinary purposes $20.67 is taken as the value of an ounce of fine gold. A gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of fine gold, and 2.58 grains of alloy; total, 25.8 grains. A double eagle weighs 516 grains, and contains 464.4 grains of fine gold, and 51.6 of copper. The fine gold in a $20 piece is worth $19.9992. The alloy combined with 5½ ounces of gold at the Mint is worth 2 cents.

A ditch immediately on its completion has a less coefficient of water delivery than after it has been in use for one or more years. The loss by seepage is much greater at first. In time two results are obtained—silt works into the crevices and joint planes and stops the leakage of water through them, and the material, rock or earth, of the wet perimeter becomes saturated with water and receives less from capillary flow. A new ditch should not have its full head turned into it at the start. The turn-in should be small and gradually increased through several weeks, or even months, to the maximum. It is desirable to turn muddy water in at first, and until the maximum quantity is reached, to rid in closing up the seepage lines.

There is a difference of opinion among experts as to whether the life of a pneumatic tire is best expressed in years or miles. It is often said that with ordinary use, a rubber tire of this type will last two or three years. But some experienced builders assert that a tire will not last more than two years on an average, if never used. The rubber tire loses its life in this length of time, so it is said.

TIOGA WAGON ROAD.

In the following article, which we quote in its entirety from the Sacramento Record-Union, that excellent journal errs somewhat in the assumption that the Tioga road will ever prove of much material availability to the people of Inyo. It is too far north, and the prospect of any good connecting roads altogether too remote. But it will be great for southern and southwestern Mono, on which account the report given is interesting:

The probabilities are strong that the extension of the Tioga wagon road lead into Mono county will be completed within a year, and an outlet given to the people of Mono and Inyo counties who have been completely shut off from the rest of the State by the hights of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which wagons could not traverse.

Every since California became the property of the United States any resident of Inyo or Mono counties having personal business to transact in any other part of the State has been obliged to pass through the State of Nevada by way of Carson and Reno to obtain entrance into California, making a roundabout journey of hundreds of miles, which could have been saved by the building of a few miles of wagon road through one of the canyons of the mountains that intervene between those counties and the rest of the State.

The evident necessity of the road had been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Legislature and became so apparent that during the session of 1899 that body passed a bill bearing an appropriation of $25,000 for the survey and construction of the road, and the people of Mono and Inyo counties were delighted to know that at last they were promised easy access to other parts of the State.

Last Summer ex-Highway Commissioner J. L. Maude organized a large survey party and spent two months in making the survey for the proposed wagon road, but in doing this he chose the route through Bloody Canyon that leads directly through the Government Yosemite Valley Reservation, and as it was a foregone conclusion that the United States Government would not concede the State a right of way through the reservation, a piece of property held in trust for the people of the entire United States, the six or eight thousand dollars of the people's money expended seems to have done very little good.

At the end of Maude's term of office he was succeeded by N. Ellery, the present Highway Commissioner, who has just returned from an examination of the four feasible wagon routes into Mono county. Mr. Ellery has been absent about two weeks and has personally inspected the entire intervening country between the end of the Tioga road and the Mono-Inyo country, and has fully satisfied himself that the road can be constructed without infringing on the Government reservation in any way.

Mr. Ellery said: "I have looked over all four of the routes by which a wagon road can be constructed over the mountains, and in my opinion the best and cheapest route will be by way of Levining Creek Canyon. This is by far the most practicable route and will enable us to avoid the United States reservation altogether.

"I shall start the survey over this route as quickly as possible and will rush it to completion rapidly in order to avoid the early snowfall in these high elevations, and will begin the construction work early next Spring. I fear, however, that I will be greatly hampered in the construction of the road by the small amount of money at my command. My predecessor expended six or eight thousand dollars on the survey he made, and this has reduced the fund to a little over $17,000.

"As the route he chose is totally impracticable owing to the fact that it leads through the United States forestry preserve, I will be compelled to make another survey, and this will probably cost $1500, and the fund will be depleted that much more. I will go ahead with the construction of the road, however, as rapidly as possible and will endeavor to complete it with the funds in hand.

"This road will be the first road constructed and owned by the State, and should be made a model road. I have one thing in my favor and that is that the cost of construction in Levining Canyon will be far less than that on the route proposed by Mr. Maude, as it will require less engineering features and will be more practicable owing to the fact that the snow melts earlier in Levining Canyon than on any of the other routes."

The elements and the richness of the Earth conspire to help on the prosperity of the State of California. The oil fields of this State have been a great factor in the latest development of financial expansion and their influence is certain to be felt further, inasmuch as the defined field are constantly expanding by continuous new discoveries. We are, it seems, on the threshold of a stupendous wealth-producing age, which promises to have a beneficial effect on the masses of the country through the abolition of poverty.—S. F. Mining Review.

The magazine part of the Los Angeles Sunday Herald is growing more popular every day. It is not too much to say that The Herald Sunday Magazine contains the finest collection of popular and instructive reading matter published in connection with any Sunday paper in the United States. It has already gone far ahead of any of its rivals, and promises to go further still. The typographical make-up of the Herald's Sunday Magazine is excellent. It could hardly be improved upon.

Following lines occur in articles given by the San Bernardino Times-Index:

Thecoinap cgossaer mf fwmd hrd

And:

to skp ngs aicoai mfw ydanfwypbgk

—Which is doubtless interesting if only understood.

THE HORSE BREEDERS

Timely warning of the mare's approaching parturition is usually given by the accumulation of the characteristic wax on the end of her dugs, says The Breeder's Gazette. When that appears, the foal may be expected very soon. We have known mares to work all day in the harness and shortly after coming home at evening lie down and bring forth healthy foals. We have even known them to foal at noon when not 30 minutes out of the harrow chains, but as a rule it will be better to let the mare have some rest before she brings forth her foal.

Every sensible man will keep track of the day on which each mare's eleventh month is up. If she shows by the loosening away of the bones, even if she is not waxed, that she is very close to her foaling, give her a comfortable box to herself and feed her less heavily, but on the same sort of soft food she had before being retired. She should have some exercise every day, and she should also be turned out by herself. Often mares have been seriously injured by being turned into wet, dirty, slippery yards at such times. See that the yard is smooth and dry and that there is nothing to plague the mare. Keep her as quiet as possible, and without letting her know it keep an eye on her all the while.

When the hour of foaling is obviously close at hand, do not "stay right with the mare." The writer has known a mare to be sedulously watched all night long by a too conscientious boy and drop her foal in the morning when he went to get his breakfast. Some one ought to be near her, but she ought not to know it. Assistance must of course be rendered if necessary, but the mare should have first the opportunity to get through with it herself. After she is through and up on her feet again she will start to work on the foal, and the first thing she will crave most likely will be a drink of water, which should be given her, not perhaps in great quantities, but liberally and with the chill off. Later let her have something to eat, and let it be soft and very nourishing.

Breaking Colts.

All colts should be broken to lead and should be accustomed to have their feet and legs handled so that they will stand to have their feet trimmed, says T. P. Moren. Every colt should be broken to harness by the time it is 3 years old, for as a rule the older they get the harder they are to break. Of course a colt 3 years old should not be compelled to do the work that a matured horse can do, but when worked their muscles will be fuller, harder and of better tone, and you will see the colt gain in muscular strength and general stoutness and every day become more and more a horse. Every good sized, sound, healthy 3-year-old colt should be capable of earning his keep, and if he is not capable of doing so he is not bred as he should be, or else he has not been properly fed and cared for. It certainly is not good farm economy to allow the colts to run idle until they are 5 or 6 years old.

Shoes For Farm Horses.

Farm horses should go barefooted until there is a necessity for shoeing to preserve the hoof. Like farm boys, they should wear no shoes except on special occasions until they are about 14 years old. Many horses can serve a lifetime on the farm without being shod.

Breed Good Horses.

It is within the reach of every farmer to breed good horses.

Veterinary

When a horse gets a nail in his foot, the best thing to do is to cleanse the wound as quickly as possible, having the smith rim out the hole sufficiently to permit of the cleansing being done right. This washing should be done with carbolic water, and it is no bad thing to make the horse stand in the water for a little while. A teaspoonful of the carbolic acid in a bucket of lukewarm water will be all right. Then after the wound is well cleaned out pack a little pledget of good lint with a little tar next to the wound. Over that place oakum and go ahead.

Horse Distemper.

Give horse one dram of iodide of potassa once a day for two weeks and take equal parts of turpentine, liquid ammonia, tincture of cantharides and olive oil; mix and rub on his throat twice a day till it is well blistered. Let the horse have plenty of grass along with his other feed, and do not let him warm, if you can help it, and he may get over it in time.

Greased Heel In Horses.

Poultice the heel with linseed meal; change once a day and continue it for a week; then apply pure carbolic acid to it with a brush or a feather once; let it alone for three days; then apply the polutice for one or two days, and then mix two ounces oxide of zinc with four ounces vaseline and apply a little once a day.

Warts on Calves.

Take a blunt knife and scrape the top of the wart and apply a little terchloride of antimony to it with a feather. Repeat every third day until it is lower than the skin. Then mix one ounce of oxide of zinc with two ounces of vaseline and rub on a little once a day.

Concerning Hogs.

Hogs should never sleep under the corncrib or under any building whatever. Dust and parasites will absolutely ruin their chances of future usefulness.

A Useful Climbing Shrub.

Lycium chinense (Chinese Matrimony vine) is a graceful climbing shrub which is very useful for covering rocks, stumps of trees or anything else where a tall growing vine is not required. Neither the leaves nor flowers are particularly ornamental, but the graceful habit of the plant commends it, together with the fact that in the autumn the bright scarlet fruit gives it a very attractive appearance. There is a variety, macrocarpum, which is an improvement on the ordinary form in that the fruit is larger and hence more conspicuous.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

Prices Reasonable

Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

OFFICE OF INYO MERCANTILE CO.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 1, 1901.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

Owing to the fact that our capital is limited we are not in a position to extend to our friends the accommodations they may require and at the same time properly protect our cash trade with prices; we are compelled to do only a strictly cash business.

On and after this date all accounts will be closed, and in future we will insist on all bills being settled every thirty days, and under no circumstances shall we deviate from this rule.

We take this opportunity to thank our friends for the patronage accorded us, and to assure them that our aim will be at all times to give them good goods at the lowest prices.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise or tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pais and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Independence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND
U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fairprices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending August 9, 1901:

Highest barometer	29.920	2
Lowest "	29.687	8
Highest temperature	97.0	3
Lowest "	63.6	6
Mean "	78.9	
Average dew point	56.1	
Average humidity	50.5	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	36 SE	3

No. clear days.....2
No. part cloudy days.....5
No. cloudy days.....0
No. rainy days..... 2
Precipitation for week ..0.21
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.48
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.40 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.34
" 1899-1900 3.70
" 1900-1901 5.65

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

AUGUST 8, 1901.

J. S. Stotler, Pltff., v. M. A. Newmark et al., Dfts.

Trial of cause postponed until Saturday, Sept. 14, 1901.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

D. V. Burton to L. A. Burton—Mollie McGuire mine near Ballarat; consideration, $.00.

Harrold Preston, Admr., to E. C. Varney—160 acres land near Bishop; $4350.

Harrold Preston to Mrs. M. M. Hutchison—160 acres land near Bishop; $3200.

Chas. M. Green to C. H. Reynolds—Univided ½ int. in S½ Lot 7, Block 5 in Lone Pine; $500.

C. H. Reynolds to Margaret A. Green—Property as above; $500.

Sarah A. Cobb to J. S. McGee—160 acres land in Pleasant Valley; $700.

Julian Eibeshutz is home again.

Wells Barnes says the Inyos have been a little too warm for him.

Milt. Levy has attained the full-fledged honor of Deputy Sheriff.

"Cloudburst" is literal nonsense, but word-makers have supplied nothing else.

Bell's Oak Creek Flouring Mills have been put in perfect shape for the Fall run.

Norman Mairs has gone down to Mountain Springs, acting as special Deputy Sheriff.

County Clerk Meroney left this morning, on a business visit to Bishop for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Jones of Round Valley are visiitng relatives at Camp Independence.

J. S Stotler, the Ballarat merchant and mining man, has been in town for several days on law business.

Mrs. Irv. H. Mulholland, Miss Ruth and Master Jack arrived on the belated train yesterday, all glad to get home.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference for the current year will be held at Big Pine, convening on the 29th instant.

W. O. Meroney, wife and daughter, arrived from Bishop a few days ago, and are visiting with many friends and relatives.

Hunters should remember that under the law only fifty doves may be killed in one day, while only three deer may be killed in one season.

Miss Birdie Levy has returned home, after having attended the Grand Lodge of Rebekahs and visiting a month or so with relatives in San Francisco.

Sheriff Given and Clerk Meroney returned last Monday from a mountain deer and bear hunt, with a lot of rabbits and quail. Of such is luck, sometimes.

J. Walter Hanby, of Bishop, was in town yesterday. He has been engaged as teacher for the ensuing term of the Independence school, which will begin September 2d.

Fred. Crocker, of Big Pine, returned from Monache last Wednesday. He says that the pines and meadows are full of tourists, most of whom got more rain than they really wanted.

The Misses Clara, Nellie and Yrene Reynolds, and Miss Mary Mulholland, left last Saturday for a month's sojourn over on the wilds of Kern River. Others of the outing party are J. E. Reynolds, Geo. Wrinkle and Mr. Glade.

During the week James Holland has been in town, doctoring a badly swelled face. While at his ranch below Lone Pine he was stung by some sort of an insect, possibly a genuine "kissing bug," causing damages that looked serious for a time.

The Lone Pine troubles mentioned last week by this paper have been tided over by the purchase and transfer of certain property interests; a complaint was withdrawn and it is to be hoped that the present quietude on the Potomac will continue indefinitely.

Every acre of anywhere near level land in Owens Valley overlies practically inexhaustible supplies of water. These are fed by powerful streams that rise in the mountains thousands of feet above. By their aid electric power could be supplied to run pumps anywhere, when all land values would become alike. Moreover, thus utilized the natural power would do all other things that machinery is created for.

CLOUDBURSTS ALL AROUND.

Railroad Knocked Out—Kecler Deluged—Symmes Creek Swamped.

According to that oft-quoted "oldest inhabitant" since the first settlement of this valley along in 1860 there has been only one year in which occured such a downpour of Summer rains on the surrounding mountains as that of the past week. Ancient channels that have long been dry on account of diverson of water for irrigation proved inadequate to carry a tenth of the falling floods, even when the canyons and watersheds above were not under the storm centers.

Owing to the long interruption of the mails no reports have been received from the outlying eastern and southern ranges rising from the dry vallevs, but it is to be presumed that some of them received a few shocks; in fact it is almost a certain occurrence that one or the other of the numerous gorges leading down the Telescope mountains will get a Summer washout, and in such event now great loss of property and perhaps life will be heard of.

The country in the vicinity of Sodaville and the White Mountains has been the center of some of the violent storms of the past week, and as a result the track of the Carson and Colorado Railroad near the Summit and the State line has been badly washed out. A cloudburst occurred there on Tuesday afternoon—washing out nearly half a mile of track and leaving a space all the way from two to eight feet under the rails.

The crew on the regular train Wednesday side-tracked the train at Queen and tried to get the road repaired, but they soon realized that the task was more than they could handle—so they cut the telegraph wire, attached an instrument and wired to Hawthorne for help. The wrecking train started for the scene of the trouble but was itself delayed by another washout near Sodaville and did not reach the Queen until 5 a. m. Thursday. The trainmen and passengers had accepted the situation philosophically and made themselves fairly comfortable in the reclining chairs with which the cars are fitted up.

The "wrecker" brought food and a goodly supply of timbers, ties, Chinamen, etc., and at 8 o'clock p. m., just twenty-fours late, the train swung down the line from Esmeralda into Inyo county. For a length of fifty miles the track showed the effects of the big storm, and that the train pulled through without accident was undoubtedly due to the watchful care and indefatiguible efforts of Conductor Woodruff and his crew. Superintendent Laws accompanied the gang of section men and acted as overseer.

A "burst" broke at Cerro Gordo Monday afternoon, doubtless tearing out the steep road completely, if not washing away some of the old town. All canyon roads in this county have points designated as the "Narrows" and the "Devil's Gate," but in this case, if those places are left about as they were before being filled in for a road bed it will be an expensive job to again get teams up to the mines, as in seven miles there is an ascent of 4000 feet. Thos. C. Boland and wife, while driving down from the Hill, had a narrow escape with their lives even after reaching the foothills. The torrent raged down the short mesa and swept away a section of the railroad track at Keeler, and partially undermined a building near the main corner of the town. The railroad track through the sand dunes from old Swansea to Keeler was covered with debris, so that the train hands had to "shovel their way through."

The distance between the washouts near Queen station and that at Keeler is 110 miles, both by side of the same mountain chain, showing wide range of the pluvial "disturbance."

It was a fortunate thing that there were no fishing parties camped along the usually quiet course of Symmes Creek last Tuesday night. When there is water enough in it to reach that far, as in this season, it crosses the main road about four miles south of Independence. Away up on the Sierra sides it has, through branching canyons, a watershed not exceeding four square miles. On this the precipitated vapor of the upper air fell in a body, leaving results to show force immeasureable. Let the tenderfoot geologists who have claimed that no one knows why great boulders are found so far down the gentle slopes, or how they got there, go up a ways on Symmes Creek and study the torrential power there just exemplified. The silt has filled hollows and apparently on top of the mud deposited boulders from ten to 100 tons in weight. It is calculated that the wall of water must have been at least fourteen feet in hight.

Every vestige of the dense growth of birch and willow trees is gone; pine logs have been dropped along new channels miles below. The fish are, of course, all destroyed; they are buried in the conglomerate of mud, sand, rocks and brush, to make trout fossils for the inspection of four-eyed scientists in the ages and ages to come. But for the present generation the old camping spots, as well as the fish, are gone.

Four miles further south Shepherd Creek, a much larger and longer stream, was swollen so as to submerge and ruin grain fields, washing away portions of other crops. Georges Creek, a mile or two further on, was not materially affected, while the creek here in town showed only the results of a heavy rain at headwaters.

There are over 9000 sacks of ore piled up awaiting transportation. This makes it hard on the leasers. At least twenty 12-animal teams can find steady employment.

Ten barrels of whisky and fifty barrels of beer was received by our wet goods merchants this week.

As we go to press there is nos a sack of flour in town.

—Tonopah Bonanza.

We pass.

Carbonic Hydrogen Gas.

Under recent date Mr. J. F. Holloway writes from Cottonwood Ranch as follows. Although the letter was not written for that purpose, general interest in the phenomena of Owens Lake warrant its publication, and we regret that it is impossible to reproduce the excellent photo referred to:

* * * "Replying, will say that I discovered the first gas springs some time in December last. I wrote about them to friends in Bakersfield and my son, E. C. Holloway, brought over from San Francisco a gas expert by the name of Cook. He made a test of the gas and pronounced it carbonic hydrogen.

"On the east side of the lake there are quite a number of gas springs; they will burn by touching a lighted match to the gas. I inclose you a photo of one of them, taken last month by Mr. E. S. Hoyt of Bakersfield."

"We found bubbles in the lake a year ago, but as stated I found the first spring in December last."

The Inquiry for Molybdenite.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27, 1901.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—In the Review of 20th is a reference to an editorial note in your paser re. "molybdenite."

I would feel much obliged if you would thro' your valuable paper let owners of property and prospectors know that we are in a position to contract for a small but regular supply of the clean metal at good prices, and shall be glad to receive samples for experiment and testing. Will be glad to give your readers any information on the subject.

Yours, sincerely,
BAVERSTOCK & STAPLES.
No. 322 West First street.

Last Monday Frank Lawrence, the well-known teamster-rancher, encountered an experience that for a few long seconds must have looked frightful. A wild horse had managed to get his tail over a barb wire. Mr. Lawrence undertook to hold the frenzied animal while the boys cut away the wire. Both horse and wire got lose but hung together, the latter swishing around the man. The perversity of all inanimate things ever created will not equal the devilishness of barb wire. Lawrence was dragged and rolled for some distance, receiving gashes over his head and shoulders; one came within an eighth of an inch of tearing out an eye. Under the attentions of Dr. Woodin Frank is now able to navigate, but the scars left will prove a lasting reminder of the incident, if there were ever any danger of his forgetting it.

In Orange county a member of the County Board of Education brought suit as a test case against the Board of Supervisors for services rendered as a member of the Educational Board, charging $5 per day while attending sessions. Superior Judge Ballard upheld the opinion of the District Attorney and decided to the effect that members of the Board of Education are not entitled to pay for their services, but they are entitled only to mileage in attending such meetings. The decision affects our county of Inyo, where the question has never been raised, as well as other counties in the State, and the result of certain appeal will be watched with interest. In all cases of the kind the various County Auditors of California should have a system of interchanging information.

The Southern Pacific Company is about to issue from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 of new bonds to be used largely for making the change in motive power on the Texas and California lines from coal to oil, for constructing pipe lines to transfer oil and for oil properties which the company has acquired, or is about to acquire, in order to guarantee abundant supplies for years to come.

The coyote-scalp cases against the State, involving about $300,000, have been begun before Judge Shields at Sacramento. An incorporation under title of San Francisco Law and Collection Company will get thirty per cent of whatever amount that may be collected. We do not know how much the legislators got for passing the bill which authorizes the suits.

Notice to Cattlemen.

All cattlemen wishing permits to graze their cattle in the Forest Reserve, or foothills of the Reserve, for Spring and Summer of 1902 should make application at once, to

ANDREW PRICE,
Supervisor Forest Reserve.

Eastern Division Forest Reserve,
Independence, Cal., Aug. 1, 1901.

DIED.

BUTCHER—At the County Hospital, July 7, 1901, Andrew J. Butcher, a native of Indiana, aged 75 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 23d day of May, 1901, in favor of Friederike Rhine and against George Vornberg, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

The "Corona" Mining Claim, situated in Mountain Spring Canyon, about one half mile northwest of Wild Rose Canyon and about one-fourth mile north of the Canyon Wagon Road, in what is sometimes called Argus Mining District, in Inyo County, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that on the THIRTY-FIRST day of AUGUST, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of sai' George Vornberg in and to the above described property, at public auction, for cash lawful money of the United States in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M GIVEN,
Sheriff.

Dated the 6th day of August, 1901.

There is no argument more convincing than one whose premises are supported by dollars and cents, and the following account of an experiment at the Iowa Agricultural college clearly demonstrates the difference in cash returns that may be expected from feeding an animal of the most improved beef type, such as the Hereford, and in feeding a scrub. While in this incident the two extremes perhaps are used, the result is not an unusual one.

A Hereford steer made a gain of 2 3-100 pounds per day under feed and was sold at 24 months, weighing 1,624 pounds. A high grade Jersey steer fed under like conditions was sold at 33 months, weighing 1,300 pounds, and for the nine months fed made a gain of two pounds per day. The amount of feed given each of the animals was practically the same, and the feed lot results were practically equal. The gain in weight depends solely on digestion, and the digestion of the unimproved steer or scrub may be just as good or even better than the digestion of the highly improved beef breeds. There is no reason that the latter should give greater returns for the feed. But when these steers were marketed there was a great difference. The comparison was by altogether a different standard. The Jersey sold at $2.12½ below the top of the market and the Hereford for 10 cents above, making a difference of $2.22½ per 100 pounds. In the sale of the two types the Hereford netted 67½ per cent of beef and the Jersey 57½ per cent, the beef type having 10 per cent more beef.

When the carcasses were hung up, that of the Jersey weighed 763 pounds, with 190 pounds of internal tallow and 55 pounds of suet, while the Hereford carcass weighed 888, with 95 pounds of internal tallow and 38 pounds of suet, the per cents of these as compared with the carcass being respectively 32.1 and 15, the proportion of tallow and suet in the Jersey being more than twice as much as in the Hereford. A great point was in the gain of the choice cuts in the beef type, the power of these animals to make the kind of product the market demands, instead of the Jersey putting the gain in tallow while there was not enough flesh on the back to cover decently the bones. The market returns from the Hereford carcass were 49 per cent more than from the Jersey carcass. The tallow price was 4 cents, while the high priced cuts were 19 cents.

Forcing a Bull Calf.

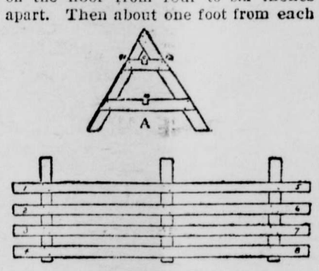
Use of corn, oats, bran and middlings equal parts for concentrates, says The Breeder's Gazette. If the animal is somewhat delicate, make liberal use of oats and bran, more freely than the other articles named. Do not overfeed, but if possible endeavor to have the animal consume and utilize a pound and a half of concentrates for each 100 pounds of live weight. For roughage feed the best provender available. Leguminous hay like that of the cowpea vine, clover or alfalfa is preferable.

HANDY MOVABLE FENCE.

Easily Made and Suitable For Fencing Hogs or Cattle.

Replying to a request for a way to divide a hog pasture without building a permanent fence, G. W. Walker submits this plan in Breeder's Gazette. It may also be used for fencing stock or any similar purpose:

It is made by building panels of fence, taking four common fence boards 6 inches wide and 12 feet long (or 16 if desired) and laying them flat on the floor from four to six inches apart. Then about one foot from each



MOVABLE FENCE.

end nail on cleats of same material with clinch nails and also one such cleat in the middle of the panel. Make as many of these as will reach across the field you wish to divide and distribute them where you want to put them up. Now take similar material and make Fig. A as shown in cut, making notches like 9 and 10 in cut two inches wide and three inches deep in center of crosspieces. Make one more of these than you do of the panels and distribute in the same way.

Now stand Fig. A up and place 1 and 3 of one panel together with 5 and 7 of the next panel in notches 9 and 10 of Fig. A, lapping the panels about one foot, and so on until your fence is erected across your field. If you have larger stock than hogs on each side of the fence, you can prevent them rubbing against the fence by stretching one barb wire on each side and fastening with staples to Fig. A at 11 and 12. This makes a very durable fence, which can be put up quickly or taken down quickly and moved or piled away for future use.

Roof Preservatives.

For tin roofs, gutters, spouts and metal work an oil paint must be used. Plumbago and raw linseed oil, with a tablespoonful of drying japan to every two quarts, make a suitable paint for tin and will last for many years. Dry venetian red, oxide iron paint and Prince's metallic paint, all dry, mixed with oil and a little japan, make good roof paints. Apply roof paint thin, brush it out well and allow no surplus around the edges.

Halesia or Silver Bell Tree.

Halesia tetraptera, popularly known as snowdrop or silver bell tree, so called because of the resemblance of its flowers to the ordinary snowdrop, is one of our prettiest shrubs or low growing trees for large lawns or parks. It is of a low spreading habit, blossoming profusely in April or May.

Its pure white pendent flowers are about five-eighths of an inch in length and hang in clusters on last year's growth. The leaves are about the size of those of the syringa, of a fine healthy color without gloss, says American Agriculturist.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS. - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFNRNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.
OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.
—o—x—o—
ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]
OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.
Independence, : : : Oalifornia.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFONIA.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

J. J. WALL, Plaintiff vs. SURPRISE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

MACK & FORBES and W. A. HARRIS Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take Judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 25th day of April, 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed:] Superior Court, County of Inyo.

J. J. Wall, Plaintiff vs. Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

MACK & FORBES and W. J. HARRIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said Administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE CO., OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 27th day of May, 1901, an assessment, No. 34, of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 31, 13th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of July, 1901, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 31, 13th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 5, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on August 17th, 1901, viz.:

HIRAM C. HAMILTON,

for the SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 29, E½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred B. Stewart of Lone Pine, and Arthur Shepherd, Henry Glade and Albert W. Simonson of Thebe, Cal

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

OIL! OIL!
o—x—x—o
High Grade Oil in Inyo County.
First opportunity to develop Inyo County Oil Fields.
Get in now while you have a chance.
The Kern River District will be a mere bagatelle in comparison.
Send for prospectus to us.
THE 50 OIL COMPANY,
No. 393 PARROTT BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
T. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24, 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

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TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:22 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	185	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	195	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	257	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:25 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valeys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:18 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spen examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug-tf

The Change of Life

Is the most important period in a woman's existence. Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are symptoms of a dan-

MRS. JENNIE NOBLE.

gerous, nervous trouble. Those hot flashes are just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

It builds up the weakened nervous system, and enables a woman to pass that grand change triumphantly.

"I was a very sick woman, caused by Change of Life. I suffered with hot flushes, and fainting spells. I was afraid to go on the street, my head and back troubled me so. I was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MRS. JENNIE NOBLE, 5010 Keyser St., Germantown, Pa.

The Jockey's Bogy.

"The bogy of a jockey's life is 'taking on flesh,'" says Ainslee's. "He dreads this as a beauty dreads to lose her charms, and his whole thought from the age of 16 to 25 is to avoid the catastrophe. This is the pernicious feature of the life and distinguishes it as a healthful sport from boxing or from football, in which the physical being is developed according to the laws of nature and is not outraged or balked. In order to reduce his weight nine pounds Monk Overton once remained in a Turkish bath from 10 p. m. one day until 2 p. m. the next, with no nourishment except a cup of tea and some toast.

"Again, Mike Bergen, mounted on a favorite, rode such a poor race that the stewards came to the paddock to investigate and punish him for fraudulent riding. They forgave the performance, however, when they found him collapsed and unable to speak. Knowing that he had to ride at a certain weight, Bergen had spent 48 hours in a Turkish bath, eating nothing whatever. When he reached the track, he was so weak that a stimulant was necessary. The one drink of whisky he took so demoralized his faculties that he could scarcely keep his seat in the saddle.

"Such a violation of physical development at the age when a boy should be most rapidly maturing makes it difficult for a jockey ever to become robust. Moreover, the mere riding of a race is a terrible drain on the nerve force of a jockey. A boy may lose a pound of weight in a hard race."

Difficult to Treat.

"Well, what is the matter with your husband?" the physician asked as he laid down his repair kit and removed his gloves.

"Imaginary insomnia," replied Mrs. Fosdick.

"Imaginary insomnia?" repeated the physician inquiringly.

"That's what it is. He thinks he doesn't sleep at night, but he gets lots more sleep than I do."—Detroit Free Press.

A Philosopher.

Wife—There's a burglar down cellar, Henry.

Husband—Well, my dear, we ought to be thankful that we are up stairs.

Wife—But he'll come up here.

Husband—Then we'll go down cellar, my dear. Surely a ten room house ought to be big enough to hold three people without crowding

HEAD ACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets."
CHAS. STEDEFORD,
Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken. Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

IN THE BEGINNING
THERE WAS ONLY ONE
SLICKER
IT BORE THIS TRADE MARK
TOWER'S
TRADE MARK
FISH BRAND
WHICH IS STILL TO BE FOUND ON THE
BEST OILED CLOTHING.
ON SALE EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
CATALOGUES FREE
SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS.
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. 51

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE FLEA A PIRATE.

IS FEROCIOUS, BLOODTHIRSTY, AND SAMSONIAN.

His Strength in Proportion to His Size Is Greater than That of Any Other Living Thing—His Pugnacity and His Many Activities.

The flea possesses all the piratical instincts—thirst for blood, rapacity, cruelty. He is, further, as ingenious in devising tortures as he is untiring in the torment of his victims.

The flea is built upon lines that make him forever hungry. But his continuous performance appetite is far from being the oddest thing about him. Proportionately to size, he is the Samson of the universe. If an elephant had the same relative strength he could come near to oversetting a steel-framed skyscraper.

A flea, wingless, with a body out of all proportion to his head, and all over less than the sixteenth of an inch in length, will leap upon a plane surface more than a yard. This, too, when he has been hatched in hair, or straw, or sand, and never known what it was to have a full meal. More marvellous still, he will spring perpendicularly upward from one to two feet. Fancy a man or boy standing flat-footed and all of a sudden leaping over a church spire.

Wonderful things have been done with fleas. They have been put into gold collars and set to drag about lengths of gold chain at least one hundred times their own weight. Further, an ingenious goldsmith back in the leisurely seventeenth century made a coach and four in ivory and gold, with a coachman upon the box, postilion and outriders, yet all so tidy it was dragged by a pair of fleas, working in gold collars. They worked under a bell glass, and were exhibited in London and Paris.

To fight like cats and dogs is the synonym of continuing strife, but even cats and dogs do not fight so bitterly as cat fleas and dog fleas. Oddly enough, the cat fleas are bigger than the dog fleas, so should be always victors. But here as elsewhere condition tells. If the cat fleas are lazy and luxurious—fat they can never grow—the small, lean, keen-beaked dog fleas kill them out.

The combatants stand up to fight quite like a pair of prize-ring ornaments. As they have six legs, they have plenty to stand on and still spare a couple with which to belabor each other. Upon neutral ground, as a floor or walk, the cat and dog fleas keep the peace. But let one invade litter or a coat sacred to the other, and there is straightway a fight to a finish. Something even more curious than this inborn antipathy is that dog fleas will not live upon a cat nor cat fleas upon a dog.

Fleas lay eggs after the insect manner, which hatch out tiny wrigglers very nearly invisible to the naked eye, yet capable of feeding on moisture and microbes—at least one judges that to be the diet, since fleas breed so largely in sand, hair, straw and litter where other food is lacking—and after a while spinning themselves cocoons. The cocoons are no bigger than tiny grains of sand, but under the microscope show as semi-translucent ovals beautifully banded with pink and pearl. They are formed upon top of the matrix, which ever it may be where the sun or the light can strike them fair. Rain just at the hatching time often kills a whole brood of sandfleas.

A flea's beak is sharp and hard, something like a bird's, only more pointed. A fleabite is not poisonous, save and except in rare cases where a flea has previously been biting infected tissue. Certain French scientists have shown that both fleas and bedbugs could thus carry tubercular infection. Further, rats and rat fleas are greatly dreaded as helping to spread the fearful bubonic plague.—New York Sun.

THUMB REVEALS CHARACTER.

Unsuspected Traits Discovered by a Study of This Member.

The thumb confesses the man; no man is clever enough to deceive his thumb. For all time it has been divided into three parts typifying the three qualities that master the world—will, logic and love. The first or nail phalange signifies will; the second, logic; the third, which is the boundary of the Mount of Venus, love. When the thumb is unequally developed, and the first phalange is extremely long, it is neither love nor logic that governs the individual, but merely sheer will. If the middle phalange be much longer than the first, reason predominates, yet the man may not have the power to will himself to do that which his reason dictates. When the third phalange is long and the thumb is short, man is revealed as the slave of the senses, guided neither by will nor reason. If the thumb be supple-jointed the individual is easy-going, spendthrift, careless of time, money, energy, opportunity and all things. If it be firm-jointed he is cautious, watchful, keen, diplomatic, tireless in planning, confident and sure of success, self-poised and self-controlling, says a writer in the Ledger Monthly.

Souvaroff, celebrated for the strength of his will; Danton, that magnanimous soul, who took upon him the disgrace of a crime to save his country; Galileo, Socrates, Newton, Leibnitz, St. Simon, Fourier, Owen—those profound reasoners, those bold innovators—had infallibly very small thumbs. Voltaire, the man of the world, whose heart was subject to his brain, had enormous thumbs.

The intimate psychic connection between the mind and the thumb, revealed by science in a thousand phases, makes it folly to deny that the thumb is the thermometer of character, and the barometer of mental health.

KATE CHASE'S GREAT AMBITION.

She Wished Her Father to Be President and Worked for His Nomination.

The story of "The Dashing Kate Chase and Her Great Ambition," is told by William Perrine in The Ladies' Home Journal. Born in 1840, she early began to exhibit a masterful spirit, to study politics, and to dream of the possibilities in store for her when her father, Salmon P. Chase, was proposed as a candidate for the Presidency in 1856, and again in 1864. When he was called to a Cabinet position he had been married three times, and it was whispered that he was about to make a certain lady his fourth wife. But the resolute Kate had made up her mind that no one should step in between her and her father, and one day when the lady called she was made so keenly to feel that she was an intruder that the budding romance was blighted, and Chase remained a widower.

Even after Kate's brilliant marriage to Senator William Sprague, of Rhode Island, she still cherished the ambition to see her father installed in the White House, and was most gracious to those who were likely to be influential in helping her to advance his interests. When he was appointed Chief Justice she saw in it only a scheme to head off his Presidential aspirations forever, and said, half jocosely, half reproachfully, to Senator Sumner, who had voted for the appointment: "And you, too, Mr. Charles Sumner, in this business of shelving papa! But never mind, I will defeat you all!"

In 1868 she nearly succeeded in getting the Democratic National Convention to carry out her wishes. It was in session in Tammany Hall, New York City, and she kept in communication with it by messengers, waiting anxiously for the moment when it was believed her father would carry all by storm. On the fourth day the moment seemed to have arrived, and her heart leaped with joy. But the expected stampede did not come, and the impatient daughter was almost moved to go herself to Tammany Hall. Indeed, there were afterward some politicians who observed that if she could have gone among the delegates on the floor, she might have been able at the crucial point to have swung the convention to the Chief Justice. Instead, Horatio Seymour was nominated; and Kate Sprague that night was the most unhappy woman in the land.

A FAMOUS BANK.

Old London House Whose Name Figures in Romance and History.

If Londoners have any real sentiment to waste it should rather be directed toward the approaching demolition of the time-honored though frowning and repellent frontage of Coutts' bank. The name of it conjures up the thoughts of heaps of gold second only in size and amplitude to those of the Bank of England. Is not Coutts' the largest private bank in England, and has it not a more extensive connection than any other with the "nobility and landed gentry?" To possess "a snug banking account at Coutts'" has been the stock synonym for riches with all the novelists of the nineteenth century.

"Great George our King" opened an account with the shrewd old Scotchman who not only founded a bank, but founded a family by marrying each of his three daughters to men of title. The Duke of Wellington was another of his most famous clients, and Dr. Johnson and Sir Walter Scott banked their moneys in his keeping. The history of such an institution, could it ever be written, would be far more interesting than any romance.

It is understood that the building will not be wholly destroyed, and the most notable features of the interior will, of course, be preserved. These include costly marble chimney pieces of the florid Cipriani school and a valable collection of portraits of the friends of the founder of the bank, while the dining-room is described as being "hung with Chinese subpects on papers which were sent to Mr. Coutts by Lord Macartney while on his embassy to China in 1792-95."—London Telegraph.

Not a Linguist.

He pulled himself up at the hotel table, tucked his napkin under his chin, picked up the bill of fare, and began to study it intently. Everything was in restaurant French, and he didn't like it.

"Here, waiter," he said, sternly, "there's nothing on this I want."

'Ain't there nothin' you would like for dinner, sir?" inquired the waiter, politely.

"Have you got any sine qua non?"

The waiter gasped.

"No, sir," he replied.

"Got any bona-fide?"

"N-no, sir."

"Got any semper eadem?"

"No, sir, we haven't."

"Got any jeu d'esprits?"

"No, sir, not one."

"Got any tempus fugit?"

"I reckon not, sir."

"Got any soirees dansantes?"

"No, sir."

The waiter was edging off.

"Got any sine die?"

"We ain't, sir."

"Got any pluribus unum?"

The waiter's face showed signs of intelligence.

"Seems to me I heerd of that, sir," and he rushed out to the kitchen, only to return empty-handed.

"Maybe you've got some beef and cabbage and a gooseberry tart?"

"Sure we have, sir," exclaimed the waiter in a tone of the utmost relief, and he fairly flew out to the kitchen.—London Tit-Bits.

A Strange Flower.

One of the strangest botanical curiosities in the world is the "Wonder-Wonder" flower found in the Malay peninsula. It is simply a blossom, without leaves, vine or stem, and grows as a parasite on decayed wood. This extraordinary flower is something like a yard in diameter, and has a globular cup in the middle with a capacity of five or six quarts.

Eve Lived Too Soon.

If Mother Eve had lived in these days she would have captured the serpent, snipped off his fangs with a pair of wire cutters, and be now posing as the "Queen of the Reptilian world" on the midway of the Pan-American exposition.—Baltimore World.

When a politician is weighed in the balance he is usually found wanting—an office with a big salary and little work.

The man whose education is finished helps to swell the undertaker's bank balance.

COULDN'T CALL HIM CRAZY.

Just a Newspaper Headliner Mumbling From Force of Habit.

The young man with the haggard look sat in the rear car of an elevated train, staring and staring at one of the advertisements.

"English beauty shoes," he mumbled to his companion. "That's what he says."

"Yes," said the other, "but that's too short."

"Hm, hm," the haggard man replied. "Beautiful shoes from England"—

"That won't fit. It's long," was the curt reply.

"Well, then, 'Beautiful English shoes'"—

"That's only three words. You've got to have four, you know."

"That's so, that's so. Ah, I have it!" he cried so loud that all the other passengers in the car gave a jump. "'English shoes of beauty,' 23 letters and spaces at last."

A compassionate old man looked up from his newspaper.

"What's the matter with your friend?" he asked. "Is the chap suffering from delirium tremens?"

"Oh, no," the man addressed replied assuringly. "You see, he's just through with his night's work on a morning newspaper. He's a headline writer, you know, and after a fellow has scribbled off headlines of 23 letters and spaces for about eight hours steady he contracts that habit and can't get over it. Every advertisement, every scrap of paper he sees for several hours afterward until his mind gets rested—well, he begins to count the letters and spaces and turn the wording into a headline that will fit. It isn't exactly delirium tremens. It's something worse. The headlines of 23 letters and spaces go wriggling around in that poor overworked brain much worse than snakes."—Chicago Chronicle.

MILTON RELICS AT HARVARD

Signature in an Autograph Album and the Poet's Copy of "Pindar."

The Harvard library numbers among its treasures an autograph of Milton and a copy of "Pindar" annotated in Milton's own handwriting, with marginal notes in Greek and Latin. Both of these rarities were bequeathed to the university by Charles Sumner.

The "Pindar" is dated 1620 and was doubtless used by Milton during his stay at Cambridge university. At the end he has added an alphabetical index in manuscript, occupying two closely written pages of all the authors cited in his notes, with references to the pages in which their names occur.

Milton's autograph is found in the pages of an autograph album or visitors' book kept, according to a custom common in the sixteenth century, by a Neapolitan nobleman, Camillus Cardoyn by name, who resided in Geneva from 1608 to 1640, where Milton, apparently, visited him. Another autograph in this same album among the hundreds which it contains is that of Thomas Wentworth, the unfortunate Earl of Stafford. Milton's signature is dated Jan. 10, 1639, and is appended to a Latin motto—"Travel changes one's sky, but not one's mind," it may be freely rendered and a quotation from his own "Comus:"

"If Vertue feeble were,
Heaven itselfe would stoope to her."

The most notable Milton manuscript known to exist is a little book now owned by Trinity college, Cambridge, England, which contains the poet's copies of his so called minor poems, including "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso." In this country, however, it is said that the only original memorials of the great author of "Paradise Lost" are to be found in these two time stained volumes in the possession of the Harvard library.

A Cement Which Resists Acid.

In some branches of industry a cement which is proof against the influence of acids is absolutely essential, and such a substance can be prepared by melting together one part of India rubber with two parts of linseed oil. This should be gradually incorporated with three parts of white bole so as to form a plastic mass. This when heated softens but very little. Though it does not easily dry upon the surface, when once set it is not affected at all by hydrochloric acid and but very little by nitric acid. Its drying and hardening is materially promoted by mixing with one-fifth of its weight of litharge or minium.

Not a Bargain.

"How much will you charge for marrying us, squire?" asked the stalwart bridegroom, painfully conscious of his new suit of ready made clothing.

"I am entitled by law to a fee of $2," replied the justice of the peace.

"Perhaps, Alfred," timidly suggested the blushing bride, "we might get it done somewhere else for $1.98."—Chicago Tribune.

Marveled at It.

"Yes," said Mr. Henry Peck, "I like to go to the circus. One sees so many daring deeds. For instance, did you ever see anything more reckless than the way in which the ringmaster cracks his whip at the ladies who ride the horses?"—Baltimore American.

Athletes are short lived, and giants seldom live out the allotted time of threescore years and ten. They expend too much vitality.

Eczema

How it reddens the skin, itches, oozes, dries and scales!

Some people call it tetter, milk crust or salt rheum.

The suffering from it is sometimes intense; local applications are resorted to—they mitigate, but cannot cure.

It proceeds from humors inherited or acquired and persists until these have been removed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

positively removes them, has radically and permanently cured the worst cases, and is without an equal for all cutaneous eruptions

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic. Price 25 cents.

NERVES GAVE WAY.

Had Headache, Backache and Serious Indigestion—Pe-ru-na Cured.

Miss A. Brady, Corresponding Secretary Illinois Woman's Alliance, writes from 2725 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

Miss A. Brady.

"Last year from continued strain in literary work I became very much exhausted, my nerves seemed to give way, and I had backache, headache and serious indigestion. One of my friends suggested that I try Peruna. It certainly acted like magic on my system.

"Within ten days I felt new life and health given me, and by taking an occasional dose off and on when I feel extra tired, I keep my system in perfect order."—Miss A. Brady.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, will direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months without charge. Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Don't Believe All You Hear.

A man in a railway carriage was snoring so loudly that his fellow passengers decided to awake him. One particularly sensitive old gentleman shook up the sleeper with a start.

"What's the matter?" he exclaimed.

"Why, your snoring is annoying every one in the carriage," said the old gentleman testily.

"How do you know I'm snoring?"

"Why, we can't help but hear it."

"Well, don't believe all you hear," replied the culprit and went to sleep again.—London Standard.

Took No Chances.

"I'll tell you how it is, parson," said the board of trade clerk. "You've married us, and you'll admit that it is a good deal of a speculation. Now, I'll pay you $2, the regular fee, now and call it square or I'll wait 60 days and pay you what experience teaches me the job is really worth to me, even if it's $100."

The clergyman looked long and earnestly at the energetic, determined young woman and sighed.

"Give me the $2," he said.—Chicago Post.

They Hadn't Made Up.

"Well," said he, anxious to patch up their quarrel of yesterday, "aren't you curious to know what's in the package?"

"Not very," his wife, still unrelenting, replied indifferently.

"It's something for the one I love best in all the world."

"Ah, I suppose it's those suspenders you said you needed."—Philadelphia Press.

A Serious Complaint.

What made you leave your place wif dat gemman?" asked Miss Miami Brown. "Didn't he pay you right?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "He paid fus' rate, but his clothes was so out of style dat I was almost fohced to keep out of society."—Washington Star.

The fig is the favorite fruit among animals, and horses, cows, hogs, sheep and goats will eat this fruit as readily as man. The elephant considers it a dainty, while all the fowls greedily devour figs.

The average Chinaman doesn't feel that he needs Christianity. He has excellent teachings of his own which he doesn't follow.

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

CLEANLY WOMAN.

Erroneously Thinks By Scouring Her Scalp That She Cures Dandruff.

Cleanly woman has an erroneous idea that by scouring the scalp, which removes the dandruff scales, she is curing the dandruff. She may wash her scalp every day, and yet have dandruff her life long, accompanied by falling hair, too. The only way in the world to cure dandruff is to kill the dandruff germ, and there is no hair preparation that will do that but Newbro's Herpicide. Herpicide killing the dandruff germ, leaves the hair free to grow as healthy Nature intended. Destroy the cause, you remove the effect. Kill the dandruff germ with Herpicide.

Coated with chocolate, very small and easy to take as sugar, are Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills, for sick headache, constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sallow complexion. They purify the blood. 10c, 25c. Druggists

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets** the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Amateurs, develop your own plates at home. K. G. powder developers, six packages 25 cents. For sale by all photo-supply dealers, or Kirk, Geary & Co., 330 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Did Not Speak With Knowledge.

On a clear and beautiful Sunday morning in a parish not far from Milwaukee a priest was pleased to note the presence at service of an unusually large number of the male members of his congregation, and, since he had been informed of considerable trouble in his flock, he considered it an opportune time to give those present a friendly, yet pointed, sermon on forbearance. He charged the men, particularly the married men, to be ever kind, courteous and considerate to women, to overlook all opportunities for trouble, to be good to them and solicitous of their welfare, and finished with a masterly peroration relating to connubial decency on the part of husbands.

Shortly after he met an old and respected member of the church and said:

"Michael, I was glad to see you at church Sunday. And how did you like the sermon?"

"Well, father," the old man answered, "the language was beautchiful, and the delivery was foine; but, be jabbers, father, if you was only married about three months you'd tell a different story!"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Resented the Allegation.

Two men zigzagged unsteadily down Long street the other morning shortly after midnight. It was a case of "united we stand, divided we fall." Each of course was trying to steer the other safely home. At length No. 1 came up against a pole and held fast. No. 2 tried in vain to pull him forward. Then No. 1 became impatient at the other's obstinacy and spoke very frankly:

"Shay, you're—hic—you're a shump—thash what you are! I've seen worse men 'n—hic—you in jail!"

This was more than No. 2 could stand. He felt that his honor as a gentleman had been sullied, and, bracing himself stiffly, he replied, with spirit:

"If you shay you've—hic—seen worse men 'n me in jail, why—hic—you're a liar, thash what you are!"—Ohio State Journal.

Misplaced Ability.

The young collegian snapped his watch lid down with a sigh of relief. "Preached 47 minutes," he announced to his neighbor. "We ought to get a man with wind like that on our track team."—Exchange.

Peace in the Philippines.

Peace in the Philippines is bound to prove profitable to all concerned. Warring conditions, whether they be in the Philippines or in the human stomach, are equally disastrous. If your stomach has rebelled, there is one authority that will quickly subdue it. It is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and it cures constipation, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness and dyspepsia. See that a private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

The Canadians are to investigate the Chinese. We thought Bret Harte had attended to that little matter long ago.

The Ideal Laxative.

No more ancient pill poisons and black draughts, but up-to-date, scientific, harmless, palatable, potent Cascarets Candy Cathartic. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Hoitt's School,

At Menlo Park, San Mateo County, Cal., with its beautiful surroundings, perfect climate, careful supervision, thorough instruction, complete laboratories and gymnasium, easily maintains its position in the front rank of schools for boys on the Pacific Coast. Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Principal.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

HIGH PRAISE.

Rev. Enoch Hill, of Grand Junction, Iowa, Indorses Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Era Headlight, Grand Junction, Ia.

No higher praise can be offered nor better references given concerning the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People than the many voluntary testimonials from ministers of the gospel which have come from all parts of the country. One of these is from Rev. Enoch Hill, pastor of the M. E. church of Grand Junction, Iowa, who says:

"I am a firm believer in the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the remedy having been used in my family with highly gratifying results. For three or four years I was a sufferer from general debility. I seemed to be lacking in vitality, was tired out most of the time and sleep gave me no rest or refreshment. I was troubled with headache much of the time and my illness incapacitated me for energetic work in my pastorate.

"A sister-in-law living in Nebraska, who had suffered very much and who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with good results, recommended them to me and I decided to try them. I had taken but two or three doses of the pills when I found that they were helping me, and further use of the remedy brought such relief that I am glad to offer this public recommendation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the interest of suffering humanity.

"My wife was troubled much as I was and the pills also proved of the greatest benefit in her case.

"I have recommended the pills to many whom I have met in my work and am always pleased to indorse the medicine, the excellence of which has been established within my own observation."

Signed, REV. ENOCH HILL.

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2.50.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills

Cure constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, dyspepsia. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

"The A. B. C. of Photography" by Fayette J. Clute is one of the best text books for amateurs ever published. Price 25 cents by mail. Camera Craft Pub. Co., 330 Sutter St., San Francisco.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

In all cases of physical or mental exhaustion the use of a little Gilt Edge Whiskey will be found invaluable as a stimulant. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

CANCER SSS

THE ONLY HOPE

The diseases most feared are those which are inherited—handed down from generation to generation, and family to family. By far the most destructive of these is Cancer, which finds the greatest number of its victims among the children and grand-children of those whose blood was tainted with this dreadful malady. You may carry this poison in the blood for years, but as the vital powers begin to wane a slight bruise or cut, wart or mole, sore or pimple may develop into Cancer. From middle life to old age is the time when the slumbering poison is most apt to break out, a sore or ulcer often degenerating into Cancer, and Tumors become more progressive and ulcerate through the skin, the sharp, shooting pains causing the most intense suffering.

The Cancer patient naturally grows despondent as one after another the usual remedies fail, and the sore shows no sign of healing. The impurities that have been accumulating in the system, perhaps for generations, cannot be eliminated nor the poisoned blood made pure by salves, washes and plasters. The proper treatment is to purify and build up the blood, remove the cause, when the sore or ulcer heals.

Mr. J. B. Arnold, of Greenwood, S. C., writes: "A tiny ulcer came, just under the left eye. It began spreading, and grew worse rapidly, destroying the flesh as it went. As Cancer is hereditary in my family I became thoroughly alarmed, consulting the best physicians and taking many blood medicines, none of which did me any good, when one of our leading druggists advised me to try S. S. S., and by the time I had taken the second bottle the Cancer began to show signs of healing, the discharge grew gradually less and finally ceased altogether, the sore dried up and nothing remains but a slight scar. I feel that I owe my life to S. S. S."

S. S. S. goes directly into the blood, destroys the virus, stops the formation of Cancerous cells and cleanses the system of impurities. What we say of S. S. S. as a cure for Cancer is supported by the testimony of those who have tested it and been restored to health.

Begin in time, don't wait until the blood is so polluted and the system so thoroughly saturated with the poison that no medicine, however efficacious, can check the progress of the disease. If there is a taint in your blood get it out at once, don't wait for some external evidence of it, the appearance of a tumor or ulcer. We have prepared a special book on Cancer which we will mail free. Our physicians are ready to help you by their advice and such direction as your case requires. Write us fully and freely—no charge for medical advice. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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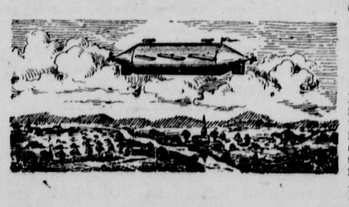
Prune Dip.

"Greenbank" Pure 100% Caustic Potash and 98% Powd. Caustic Soda.
T. W. JACKSON & CO.,
Sole Agents, - No. 123 California St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

New and Second-Hand
SAFES and SCALES
Write Parcells, Greenwood Co.
216 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

SUMMER is BEST TIME to CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption
Our remedy is GUARANTEED; $1.00. P. O. Box 978
W. H. SMITH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
S. F. N. U. NO. 27, 1901



The Wonder of the Age.

The great Airship, 228 feet long and 56 feet high, now building at San Francisco, California, will make its first voyage about September 15th. EVERY ONE should have a few SHARES. They are now selling at $2.00 a share, and will be worth $100.00 after the ship has made her first voyage. Send orders for stock with check or money order to Cal. Aerial Navigation Co., care of Columbian Banking Co., San Francisco, Cal.

AMERICUS CLUB WHISKEY

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FARMING NOT SO BAD.

I've bin readin' in the papers
How big fortunes have bin made
By puttin' cash in futures—
It put farmin' in the shade.

It seemed as though 'twas easy
Jes' to pile up heaps o' gold—
Accordin' to the papers
An' the stories that they told.

Some fellers made a million
In the blinkin' of an eye,
An' since money's made so easy,
I made up my min' to try.

I've bin lookin' up the matter,
But no one jes' seems to know
Why the fellers that has futures
Seemed so anxious to let go.

An' when I got mos' ready
Jes' to go into it blind,
The market up an' busted,
An' some folks come out behind.

So I'm goin' to stay at farmin',
Keep a peggin' right away,
An' when the sun is shinin'
You'll still find me makin' hay.

Farm work ain't so awful easy
Er excitin', I'll admit,
But then, you're middlin' certain
To git profits out of it.

MRS. BARRY'S HEARING

"MY!" exclaimed old Mrs. Barry, as with the freedom of one privileged, she walked without knocking into the bright and cozy kitchen of Miss Mora Minturn, "whatever does smell so good? Seems," with another sniff, "as ef it might be chili sauce."

Miss Minturn, in a trim gown of dark-blue print, protected by a great "bib" apron of turkey-red calico, nodded and smiled as she placed a chair for her unceremonious visitor.

As a rule, people in Tattleton were averse to exercising their lungs for the benefit of Mrs. Barry. It was almost impossible to make her hear, and if you succeeded in doing so, you were more liable to be misunderstood.

"Are you goin' to eat all that yourself this winter?" demanded the newcomer with her blinking eyes fixed on the big granite kettle two-thirds filled with the pungent, crimson, appetizing mixture.

Miss Minturn felt that a nod and veracity would now be at variance, so she turned toward her questioner and called out loud and clear:

"No. Most of this is for a person who has such an attack of rheumatism she could not pick up the tomatoes and onions and peppers and put them up herself."

Mrs. Barry continued to look at her blankly and inquiringly. Mora Minturn went up close to her.

"Part of the sauce," she exclaimed, close up to the ear of her guest, "is for Mary Ann Cotter, who lives in the Hollow."

"I should think his help could do that much cookin' for him!" declared the old lady. "He keeps enough of 'em. I allus wondered, More—seein' as how the talk has kinder got around to it—what for was the reason you and Marion Potter, of the Hall, didn't get married years ago, seein' you was sparkin' so long."

Mora smiled as she noticed how the old woman had confounded the two names, which, until this moment, had never struck her as being similar.

"I said Mary Ann Cotter, of the Hollow, Mrs. Barry!" she shouted.

The old woman flung up her hands with a gesture of irritation.

"I'm a little hard o' hearin', I allow, but I ain't so deaf that I ain't heered what you said. Some o' that there good-smellin' chili sauce is for Marion Potter, of the Hall. Now you see."

Miss Minturn smiled as she went back to the stove and fished her net bag of whole spices out of the thick red compound. It was useless to impress the truth on convinced Mrs. Barry. But she made her a cup of tea and brought out some snowy tea cakes for her delectation, and listened patiently and with apparent interest to her babble, until the prosy soul took it into her head to depart and hobbled off down the white, winding road.

A serious look came into Mora Minturn's face as she went on sealing up her chili sauce in the little wide-mouthed jars she had saved for the purpose.

Marion Potter! So people had not forgotten about her engagement to him twelve years ago. What was the foolish trifle about which they had quarreled? And she had sent him back his ring with a few bitter words expressive of her satisfaction at having discovered her mistake in time.

She had been wrong—all wrong. She had other suitors after that, to be sure, but she had found herself comparing them to Marion Potter, invariably to their detriment, and had discouraged all such attentions. And now that her mother was dead, and the boys were gone and married, and she lived alone in the cozy little homestead with only the orphan nephew she was bringing up, she found it lonely at times—very lonely.

Walking across the kitchen, she regarded her reflection in the little walnut-bound mirror that hung near the window. The face that looked back at her was fresh, unwrinkled and pink-cheeked, despite her thirty-six years. Her simple, active, kindly life had kept her youthful in mind and body. But she sighed as she turned away.

At that hour Marion Potter, stalwart, brown-bearded, gallant of bearing, was riding a black horse slowly homeward through the mellow sunset light. Many a maiden had sent him shy glances of admiration—many who would have been honored by his homage since those old days when he was known as the lover of Mora Minturn. But he was not the man to give his heart twice nor to a woman the injustice of offering her mere affection. So, surrounded by his books and dogs, he lived out his own life at his beautiful home on the hill.

"Hello! Look out!" he cried, suddenly reining up. "By George, but I nearly rode over you!"

The old woman coming toward him, who had so unexpectedly darted forward almost under his horse's hoofs, lifted a complaisant countenance, framed in by an antiquated poke bonnet, as she demanded:

"Don't you want to hire my sister Jane's Eliza, Mr. Potter?"

"No!" roared Marion Potter, who was aware that she was a little deafer than the proverbial post. "Why should I? I have three servants now."

Mrs. Barry comprehended, for she went on persistently.

"But Jane's Eliza can cook, Mr. Potter. An' if you take her, you wouldn't have to be havin' your chili sauce made out by Mora Minturn.

Mr. Potter gave a start.

"Eh? Steady, Kate! What are you talking about, Mrs. Barry?"

Mrs. Barry did not hear him. She mumbled on, however, and he listened.

"Says I to her, when I happened in there just now, 'Be you goin' to eat all the chili sauce yourself this winter?' An' she lowed that she was makin' some of it for you. Now, if your help ain't able to do that much without your given' it out, I jist think it 'ud pay you to have Jane's Eliza to do your cookin'."

Mr. Potter nodded leniently. He swerved his horse to one side, smiled back at Mrs. Barry and rode on, Mora Minturn unconsciously filling his thoughts.

Of course there was a mistake somewhere. But chili sauce. He could not remember when he had tasted it. To be sure, his housekeeper was not an adept at preparing table delicacies.

When he turned his horse's head out of the road leading to the hill and rode down that which led to the Minturn homestead he could not have told to save his life. Indeed he was not aware that he had done so till the tempting odor of sliced tomatoes assailed his nostrils, and at the same second he caught sight of Miss Minturn in her garden, snipping away at some belated blossoms of marigold, phlox, honeysuckle and mignonette.

So familiar the scene! So sweet and peaceful the place! So suggestive of home the trim form moving among the withered bushes! Could it be that twelve years have elapsed since he came here to visit his sweetheart? He swung down, secured Kate to the post, and walked up the path.

"Mora!" he said as he neared her.

She straightened up. Her garnered spoils fell from her apron. The pink in her cheeks deepened. She felt distinctly glad that she had put on her new maroon house gown.

"I met old Mrs. Barry a little while ago," he went on hastily. "She said you were putting up some chili sauce for me."

"Oh, did she say that? I could not make her understand that it was for old Mrs. Cotter—Mary Ann Cotter, of the Hollow."

"I say!" called a boyish voice, "that you, Mr. Potter? Never knew you to come up here before. Say, that setter you gave me is a daisy. Are you going to stay to supper? Is he, Aunt Mora?" coaxingly.

"If—he will."

"Of course he will," decided the unconventional nephew of Miss Minturn. "Come and see my safety."

He dragged his captive off in triumph. Such a supper as Mora got up in a short space "might tempt a dying anchorite to eat." The crisp broiled chicken, with the tiny transparent rolls of bacon surrounding it; the brown French potatoes, piping hot; the light, spicy gingerbread, the feathery biscuit, the old-fashioned strawberry preserves, the fresh-brewed fragrant tea.

Dick did most of the talking at supper—there was no doubt of that. But when Mora walked down to the gate with Mr. Potter, about 9 o'clock, he had two jars of the chili sauce, which at supper he had so praised, under his arm.

"Mora," he said, "I've seldom seen you for several years, although we have lived so near together. I am glad of this chance to say how sorry I have often been for my dictatorial tone that time, years ago. I was wholly in the wrong."

"No—I was too self-concentrated. It was I who was in the wrong"

"Mora, is it too late to forgive, forget and amend now?"

She held out her hand to him. He had to put two jars of chili sauce down on the gate post to take them. Kate neighed impatiently. Dick called from the lighted doorway. Around the reunited lovers closed the darkness, sweet with a thousand delicious autumnal scents.

"Guess, Aunt Mora," grunted Dick, disdainfully, next morning, "Mr. Potter didn't care much for your chili sauce, for all he begged for it so much. He went last night and left the jars standing on the gate post."—Vick's Magazine.

Steel of High Quality.

The high quality of Swedish steel was strikingly illustrated at a recent exhibition. A steel ribbon, cold-rolled, was twined like a silken band about one of the pavilions, the length of this monster tape being 2,354 feet, its width 8 inches, and its weight 1,146 pounds.

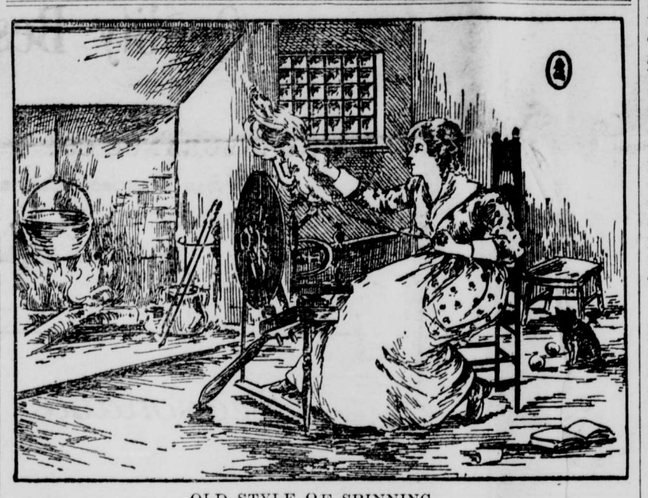
The repartee you think of when it is everlastingly too late to work off may save you a friend.

AGE OF MECHANISM.

WHAT THE PAST CENTURY HAS DONE FOR MAN'S COMFORT.

A Hundred Years of Invention, Whereby Conditions of Life Have Been Radically Changed—Wonderful Strides Made by Steam and Electricity.

This has been a most materialistic century, an age of mechanism. We have progressed wonderfully in our capacity for luxury, extravagance, comfort. A hundred years ago, our forebears were content to live by hand, as it were; now we live chiefly by complicated machinery. A century of progress has created demands which forced the dormant inventive skill of the world to put forth its best efforts. The world has made more progress in material things in the last hundred years than it did in all the centuries preceding. Civilized man's mode of existence has been totally altered by his inventions.

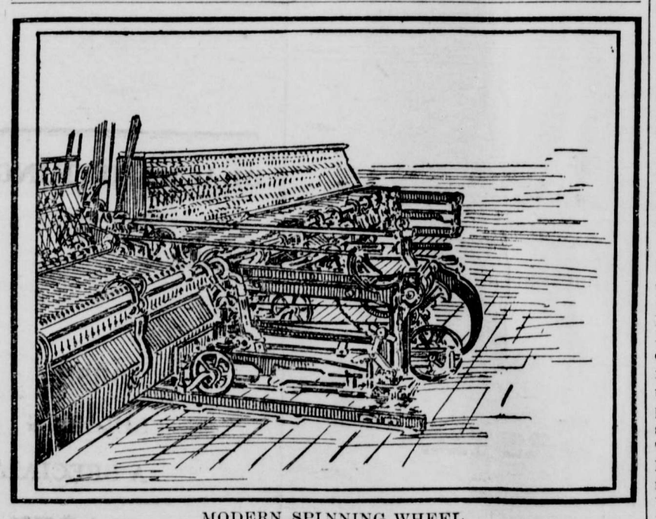


OLD STYLE OF SPINNING.

The world has gone patent mad. In the United States alone there were 623,535 patents granted in the sixty-two years from 1837 to 1898. During its existence the patent office has received more than $40,000,000 in fees. On carriages and wagons, more than 20,000 patents have been granted; on stoves and furnaces, 18,000; on lamps, gas fittings, harvesters, boots and shoes and receptacles for storing, 10,000 each. The total of patents for the civilized world is easily twice that of the United States. Thanks to these hundreds of thousands of contrivances, what were luxuries to our forebears of 1800 are commonplaces of existence to all classes, rich and poor, in 1900.

Distance Overcome.

With the invention of the steam engine the world shunk at a bound to a twentieth of its former size. Its vast distances ceased to be formidable. Where the lumbering stage coach or the plodding caravan took weeks the flying express covers the distance in a few hours. The trip across this continent used to be a matter of life and death. Now it is a matter of $100, and take your ease as you go. Without the railroad a close-knit nation thousands of miles broad, such as this country, would have been an impossibility. In 1825 the first steam railroad was opened between Stockton and Darlington, England. A year later a similar experiment was tried at Quincy, Mass., where the engine hauled stone for a distance of four miles. The first passenger road in this country was the Baltimore and Ohio, opened in 1830 with a mileage of fourteen miles. Today there are 210,906 miles of railroad in this country; 163,216 in Europe; 26,834 in South America; 31,102 in Asia; 9,978 in Africa, and 14,384 in Australasia.

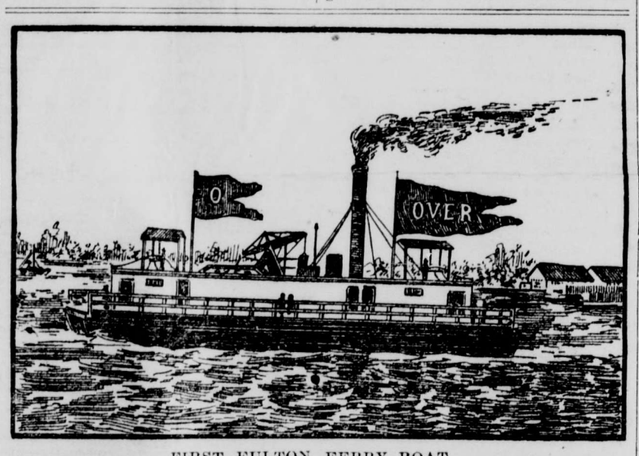


MODERN SPINNING WHEEL.

Early in the history of railroading twelve miles an hour was considered recklessly fast. In January, 1899, a train on the Burlington route, in a run from Sliding to Arlon, 2.4 miles, did the distance in one minutes and twenty seconds, or at the rate of 108 miles an hour. The Empire State express made a record of 112 miles an hour in May, 1893.

Marine travel did not make so wonderful an advance in speed, through the agency of steam, as did land travel, but the progress in comfort and safety was greater. In 1790 John Fitch constructed a steamboat—and was considered a raving lunatic. This opinion was confirmed when his experiment proved a failure. Seventeen years later, Robert Fulton, another so-called visionary, backed by Joel Barlow and Robert T. Livingston, built the steamboat Clermont. She was soon dubbed "Fulton's Folly," and when she started for Albany on August 11, 1807, all New York was out to witness her failure. She went to Albany in the astonishing time of thirty-two hours, returning in two hours less. Now, when a gigantic ocean lines, with lifeboats as large as the Clermont, crosses the Atlantic in less than six days, we read the news in a bored sort of way, displeased that steamers should be so slow. Fulton's experiment led, years later, to the building of the Savannah, which actually crossed the Atlantic to the great astonishment of the entire world.

Communication between man and man was as expensive as it was slow in the old days. It cost a shilling to get a letter anywhere when the century began, and a shilling in those days represented far more than it now does. Now two cents will carry a letter to the Philippines or around the corner. Then the mail matter handled was too insignificant for statistics; now there are seventy-five thousand post offices in this country, handling postal matter of all kinds, per annum, of 6,576,310,000 pieces.



FIRST FULTON FERRY BOAT.

Rapid Communication.

As for "hurry messages" or "rush" letters, they were unknown. Prior to the experiments of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, signaling was done by means of fires on mountain tops, or by waving flags. Morse revolutionized this in 1837 when he announced the success of his experiments. The first telegraph line in this country was opened in 1844. In 1899 there were 904,633 miles of wire in use in this country; 71,393,157 messages were sent that year. Now we are on the threshold of an era when even wires will be no longer necessary and when we will be able to talk or to telegraph to Boston or New Orleans, or perhaps even London without any visible connection between the receiving and sending instruments.

The year 1800 knew no telephone. A hundred years later sees 772,989 miles of telephone wire in use, connected with 465,180 stations and answering 1,231,000,000 calls a year. When the century was new, it took six weeks to get news from Europe. To-day it takes six seconds. To-day there are 170,950 miles of submarine cables—all laid since the first cable, Field's great achievement, was laid in 1857.

Electricity has come to the aid of steam in traffic. Edison must be credited with the construction of the first successful electric road, that which he operated in 1880 at his home at Menlo Park, N. J. Since then electric traction has developed to such an extent that now there are more than 1,000 such street car lines in operation in the United States, with a capitalization of $1,700,000,000. The same electric power, only dimly known before the wonderful century, now lights our cities. In the United States there are half a million arc lights and about 20,000,000 incandescent lights—the latter being equivalent in light-giving capacity to 320,000,000 candle tips such as they used in 1800.

While the railroads have served to diffuse the population from one end of the land to the other, another invention has served to centralize it—the elevator. Because of it the huge sky-scrapers, the immense flat houses and the great factories have been made feasible. Formerly, when Shanks, his mare, was the fashion, people had to climb stairs. This tended to low buildings and the consequent spread of population. The elevator has changed all that. Huge caravansaries teeming with human beings accommodate as many as formerly could be crowded into respectable towns. The elevator makes practicable the centralization of commercial interests which is the basis of our great cities.

The Age of Steel.

The science of applied mechanics has reached a stage where further improvements seem impossible, yet every day new inventions and improvements on old are recorded at the patent office. In other times they built houses of wood and brick; now they construct them of steel and iron, and so carefully are the plans developed that the architect can say how many bolts will be required in the construction of a sky-scraper, how much each beam can support, where each piece of iron belongs. Wooden bridges have been supplanted by huge steel structures. Even stone towers are being abandoned for the lighter steel. The age of steel is here.

Our vast factory systems, employing thousands of workers and furnishing necessaries and luxuries alike at prices that would have made the citizen of 1800 gasp with amazement, have grown out of the substitution of machinery for the hand; the sewing machine, the steam loom, the ring frame and hundreds of other inventions. We do not yet grow crops by machinery, but no sooner has the fruit of the earth reached maturity than it is in the grasp of steel and steam, to be turned to human needs almost without the touch of human hands.

Photography and Printing.

Photography is a product of the last hundred years. To have one's picture "took" in ye olden times required considerable money and more patience, for it took some time to paint the portrait. Daguerre's daguerreotype, the forerunner of the photograph, hewed the way for the developments in this line of the last ten years. Photography and color printing together have been among the mightiest educational influences the world has ever known. Appealing to the brain direct through the eye, they have taught more swiftly and more widely than is possible to any other agency. To science their aid has been inestimable.

No man can judge of the influence of the printing press, which did not reach any considerable development before 1800. In 1800 the principal daily papers were published in Boston and New York City. They were marvels of staid conservatism. They permitted no news younger than a week to creep into their columns. As for the paper on which they were printed, respect for age prevents a description. The type, hand-made and hand-set, leaned either all one way or in any direction most comfortable. It may have been superlative work for those days, but nowadays new type is cast while being set; paper comes in rolls from two to four miles long; presses run off 80,000 complete newspaper an hour. The press, which is the most powerful agent of progress, is in itself typical of the advance of the century.—Washington Star.

Ancient Records.

From Bombay comes the intelligence that records dating back to the first century of the Christian era have been discovered by Dr. Stein in the course of his explorations in Chinese Turkestan. The famous traveler and antiquarian came upon a store of some 300 documents, together with a quantity of clay seals and many inscribed wooden tablets bearing dates A. D. 36 to A. D. 72.

Many a man will row a long way up stream simply for the privilege of floating back.

Children's Corner

A Short Talk to Boys.

If it becomes necessary for you to leave school for a time and go to work, do it gracefully. Work is honorable. Don't be afraid of it. It would be an excellent idea for everybody to learn a trade. The old Jewish law made it obligatory, asserting that if a man neglected to teach his son a trade he did the same as make him a thief. The Emperor of Germany is a bookbinder. The fact that you have a trade need not make you work at it, but with a good trade at his fingers' ends and good health to back it, a man is seldom floored, no matter where he finds himself. If you start to learn a trade, remember that the harder you work, and the more closely you apply yourself, the sooner you will outstrip all your chums and land on the top of the ladder where situations are many and wages are high. Don't be afraid to work. Don't be content with merely putting in the allotted time, but try and find out the best way to accomplish the work you have to do in the neatest and most expeditious manner. You may think that effort of this kind is not appreciated, but it is, and when some fine day there is a chance for promotion, and when you find yourself singled out from half a dozen of your chums, and sent up a step higher, don't attribute it to luck, but to the fact that your employer saw and appreciated the fact that you were careful and painstaking and took this method of rewarding your efforts.

On the other hand, if you go fooling along, doing just as little as you can, and not even that until you are told repeatedly, and then in a slipshod and slovenly manner, don't attribute it to luck when some other fellow is allowed to go several rounds above you on the ladder, at better pay. The employer has seen the difference between your way of doing things and the other boy's, and prefers his to yours, that's all.—The American Boy.

Thirsty Little Travellers.

Two little travelers are Teddy and May.
Long journeys they take in their morning's play,
Exploring the brooks, the garden and lane.
They range through the pasture and fields of grain;
They visit points of the greatest renown
Without so much as a shilling or crown.
Their forests are stretches of waving grass,
Their ocean the meadow, and there, alas!

AT THE OLD PUMP.

They often are shipwrecked among the flowers
And suffer delay for long, sunny hours.
But though to marvelous places they fare,
Their wanderings have but one end, for this pair
Always return with a hop, skip and jump,
To refresh themselves at the dear old pump.
—Youth's Companion.

Egg Inside of a Bottle.

Most young people think it would be impossible to put a hen's egg into a bottle without breaking the shell. It looks harder to explain than the king's question how the apple got into the dumpling, and for this reason the secret of the trick will please young people who love to make their friends wonder. Like many other curious things, it is easy enough when you know how.

This is the way it is done: Soak a fresh egg for several days in strong vinegar. The acid of the vinegar will eat the lime of the shell, so that, while the egg looks the same, it will be soft and capable of compression. Select a bottle with a neck a third smaller than the egg. With a little care you will have no trouble in pressing the latter into the bottle. Fill the bottle half full of lime water and in a few days you will have a hard-shelled egg in a bottle with a neck a third smaller than the egg.

Of course you pour off the lime water as the shell hardens. How the egg got into the bottle will be a conundrum that few can answer.

Tommy Was Tricky.

Tommy, aged 5, had a pony and a dog, and, while he liked them both, he liked the pony best. One day a visitor, to test his generosity, asked him if he would not give him the dog. "No," replied the little fellow, "but I'll give you my pony." This surprised his mother very much and she asked him why he didn't give the dog instead. "Don't say a word, mamma," whispered the little schemer, "when he goes to get the pony I'll sic the dog on him."

A Puzzling Question.

"Mamma," said little Elsie, looking up from her Sunday school book, "there's one thing I can't understand about Adam and Eve." "What is it, dear?" asked her mother. "I know where their meat and vegetables came from," said Elsie, "but where in the world did they buy their groceries?"

Wanted Her Foot Wakened.

Bessie, aged 4, had been sitting in a cramped position for some time playing with her doll. By and by, when she attempted to get up, she dropped back on the floor and exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, my foot's asleep! Won't you ring the breakfast bell, please, and wake it up?"

Grandpa and the Golden Rule.

"Would you like me to give you a quarter, grandpa?" asked 5-year-old Johnny. "Certainly," replied the old gentleman. "Very well," said the little diplomat, "then you should do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

Not All Kinds.

Big Sister—Oh, I do hope papa will take me to the concert. I'm so fond of music.

Little Brother—Huh! Then why don't you never let me play my drum in the house?

Thought He'd Better Be Mended.

Small Johnny, on being told that he must be broken of a bad habit, said:

"Don't you think I had better be mended?"

NEWSBOYS' TRADING CENTERS.

One of Their Principal "Exchanges" North of Union Square.

There are newsboy centers, as well as news centers, in New York. The north side of Union Square is an important one, and there, at that hour of the afternoon at which the newspapers arrive from down-town, a crowd of small boys, of all the various ages and sizes which come under that classification, gathers daily. The Subway company has built a high wooden fence around its power house there and against this fence are a number of small square shelves, says the New York Evening Post. On these shelves the newspapers are piled as fast as they are thrown out of the delivery wagons and the boys rush around them, each one trying to get his stock of papers first.

The whole scene has the air of a diminutive stock exchange. They may not be picturesque, these small boys, but they are unquestionably alive. As soon as one gets his bunch of papers he tucks it under one arm, like a half-clipped wing, and flies to waylay the crowd of men that pours up from downtown along Broadway and 5th avenue at that time of day. A certain number, though, seem to prefer hanging around Union Square to argue and dispute, in their shrill little voices and to write derisive remarks, referring to each other's past and future, with chalk on the fence.

At the south side of the square, on a pile of dirt and stones, and just beneath the equestrian George Washington's outstretched hand, there is another knot of boys grabbing papers from the delivery wagons of one or two newspapers which only deliver their papers there, and not at the upper end of the square. The boys who have already received their papers scramble up on top of the pile of stones, and, sparrow-like, perch there with their heads on one side, looking down on and jeering at the hustling crowd below.

There are other newsboy centers at 6th avenue and 23d street, and indeed at many other points up town, but none so lively and exciting as the one at Union Square. Quotations of prices may not vary much there, but trade is always lively.

The Suburban State.

New Jersey may be called a suburban State, for its population has been distributed largely under the influence of two great and crowded centers just beyond its limits. Of these New York is much the more important. Nearly half the population of New Jersey resides within eighteen miles of New York, and a large proportion is directly suburban. One hundred thousand more live within twelve miles of Philadelphia. Six of the ten largest cities in the State—Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Elizabeth, Bayonne, and Orange—are largely tributary to New York, as Camden is to Philadelphia. In the other three, Paterson is on the finest water power in the State, Trenton is at the head of navigation on the Delaware, and has obtained some water power from the river, and New Brunswick is at the head of navigation on the Raritan, the largest river in the State.—From Economical Studies.

How the Brahmin Cleans His Teeth.

When the Brahmin cleans his teeth he must use a small twig cut from one of a number of certain trees, and before he cuts it he must make his act known to the gods of the woods.

He must not indulge in this cleanly habit every day. He must abstain on the 6th, the 8th, the 9th, the 14th, the 15th, and the last day of the moon, on the days of new and full moon, on the Tuesday in every week, on the day of the constellation under which he was born, on the day of the week and on the day of the month which correspond with those of his birth, at an eclipse, at the conjunction of his birth, at the equinoxes, and other unlucky epochs, and also on the anniversary of the death of his father or mother.

Any one who cleans his teeth with his bit of stick on any of the above-mentioned days will have hell as his portion.—From "Hindoo Manners," the Abbe Dubois.

A Pound of Spiders' Webs.

It has been calculated that if a pound of thread made from spiders' webs were required, it would occupy nearly 28,000 spiders a full year to furnish it.

The author's train of thought is a construction train.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

$3 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16.....1901

DANGER AHEAD.

The tone of the Eastern press clearly indicates that the price the United States is to pay for the trade of China is the unrestricted immigration of Chinese to this country. As yet the laboring element of the country seems hardly aroused to the danger that threatens, although the California State Federation of Labor has in circulation a petition which reads: "We, the undersigned citizens of the State of California, respectfully urge upon the Congress of the United States that it re-enact at the earliest possible moment the Chinese Exclusion Act, which expires on May 5, 1902, with amendments to embrace all classes of Asiatics, including Japanese, extending its provisions to all territory under the jurisdiction of the United States, and making it perpetual in operation." Copies of this petition have been received by this paper and will be distributed for signatures.

There will be an organized and determined effort to prevent a re-enactment of the Geary Exclusion Act. The commercial interests of the country and the religious bodies are favorable to the immigration of Chinese for reasons that are well known; their influence is powerful and they are actively at work in the East. But we do not believe that there is an influential paper in the Pacific States that will stand by any party that does not favor Chinese exclusion. The Sacramento Record-Union says that American workingmen ought to wake up and meet this assault with a determined and solid front.

The great drouth which has been experienced by the Western States bordering on the arid region, at a cost of millions of dollars, has been the subject of much speculation. It is firmly believed by the people in the drouth-stricken area that were the arid lands themselves fully irrigated the winds which now blow hot from them and scorch and wither the crops of the States to their East would, by coming across green fields and well watered areas, be so modified and moisture-laden as to lessen the danger of such a dry period.

Jack Winters, the Selby underminer of gold, might have gone down to history as a "Napoleon of Finance" if he had possessed the secretive qualities of a smart cracksman. There are some ore shippers around this county who wouldn't die with grief if he had got away with the immense swag instead of landing it in the mud. However, there promises to be the usual hot wrangle over the $25,000 reward, and after a while the courts may hand down a few remarks concerning the compounding of a felony.

Every Indian by this time knows that he has no more right to take whisky from a white man than the white man has to give. Knowing the punishment that he is bringing on the white man's head, he makes himself as great a coward and criminal as the white man, and he should likewise be punished. If every Indian who bought or accepted was given a year in the State's Prison along with his white brother, this business would cease. The Indian is the nigger in the woodpile.—Carson News.

Cuba wants a reduction of our tariff on sugar and tobacco, and is opposed by those interests in this country. The Cuban people then pass some resolutions to the effect that if the sugar and tobacco men of this country do not let this government lower the tariff they will ask for annexation, which they say the American people would grant, and thus entirely ruin those interests in the United States.

The Unions that have the fewest and smallest disagreements with capital are those that preach and practice arbitration. Present times indicate that a new deal is necessary, somehow. For instance, Courts of Arbitration, founded by Federal law broad enough to recognize labor unions as such, would afford peace and justice.

It is pretty evident from a late Government report that the Indians have not all disappeared yet. There are no less than 268,000 of them still left in the United States. Forty-two thousand five hundred of them draw rations from the Government. That is quite a respectable family for Uncle Sam to feed.

Three men quarreled in a Kentucky town the other day and mortally wounded one another. This timely result ought to be considered a distinct victory to the community in which they lived.

Morgan, head of the steel trust, has turned down all offers to compromise with his workmen and the strike will have to proceed until one side or the other is starved or scared out.

A Colorado man has discovered a mine of ivory in the Klondike region, and is kicking because it isn't in the shape of billiard balls, piano keys and chess sets.

Atmospheric sharps say that even at the equator the average temperature of the sea at the depth of a mile is but four degrees above freezing point.

The Selby robber took $280,000 out of a 10-foot tunnel. The wildest visions of Cripple Creek and the bonanza days of '49 never equaled that.

A $300,000,000 coal trust is being incubated. Morgan is sitting on the egg.

The French farmers must be getting somewhat saucy, for we read in a cable dispatch from Lille, France, that a vast congress was being held attended by delegates from all the northern parts of France, to "protest against recent governmental measures threatening the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the north." Six thousand representatives were present to protest against increased tax on alcohol and other threatened governmental proposals. The farmers are probably producers of the raw material from which the alcohol is made. Six thousand delegates are a good many. We do not know how it will strike the government people in France; but if so many American farmers could get together on any proposition, Uncle Samuel would come to the front of the platform and propose three cheers for anything they mentioned. The trouble is always to get them together on any proposition. They have something to learn from France.—Rural Press.

It is understood that Comstock people are interested in the project of erecting a large reduction plant, to include a smelter, on the Carson River. A considerable quantity of Comstock ore now goes to San Francisco for reduction and it is believed that some very low-grade material could now be worked on the river with a proper plant installed. Tonopah is yet to be heard from, officially, but it is safe to say that the miners of that region do not care to ship to San Francisco any longer than necessary, and it is also certain that the conditions at Tonopah will never allow of the building of the right sort of a plant there. Empire is the nearest point where cheap power can be had.—Carson News.

If Schley is convicted of destroying Cerveras' fleet at San Diego it would seem only fair to punish Dewey for a similar offense at Manilla. It is a serious thing to win a naval battle in this country and if a man commits such a crime he must know what to expect. It would seem, however, that the headquarters of the Spanish Inquisition would be the most fitting place for the trial of the cases.—Carson Appeal.

An earthquake wrecked several buildings in the town of Aulton, Mexico, and then passed on to Zopothon, where it sported with the waters of a big lake. At first the waters seemed in a state of great agitation, and then they subsided and gradually disappeared. The earthquake had caused a fissure in the bed of the lake and through this the lake passed out of sight.

The Congress of Nicaragua assembled at Managua on the 2d instant, when President Zelaya read a message advocating the Monroe doctrine, welcoming the assistance of the United States against European colonization in South America and setting forth that Nicaragua is anxious for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States.

Chandler of New Hampshire is reported to have asserted that he will compel Fighting Bob Evans to retract certain statements made about the way in which Chandler conducted affairs when Secretary of the Navy, and if those two get into a row the Schley-Sampson controversy will seem like a side show.—S. F. Call.

The New York Herald figures that the companies in the United Steel Corporation affected by the steel strike have lost $3,960,000, and the 50,000 strikers $2,700,000 in wages—a total of $6,660,000 since July 1.

The British Parliament has voted $500,000 to Lord Roberts for his services in the South African war. In this country, for smashing the warships of a hostile nation, Admiral Schley gets———.

The Clark interests have won the latest move in the Salt Lake railroad fight. In the meantime both sides are sawing wood and Los Angeles remains in a receptive attitude.—Herald.

The United States Treasury now holds the largest amount of gold now collected in any part of the world. On the 31st ult. the amount was $504,354,297.

The Nevada State Fair will be held at Reno September 16th to 21st, which is the week following the California State Fair at Sacramento.

At the present moment Vice President Rooseveldt is as securely screened from view as any of his predecessors ever were.

Notice to Cattlemen.

All cattlemen wishing permits to graze their cattle in the Forest Reserve, or foothills of the Reserve, for Spring and Summer of 1902 should make application at once, to

ANDREW PRICE,
Supervisor Forest Reserve.

Eastern Division Forest Reserve,
Independence, Cal., Aug. 1, 1901.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24, 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

The Excellent Japanese Cucumber. Second Crop Bush Beans.

Cucumbers.—The Japanese variety will be found excellent for small gardens, as the quality is of the best and little space will be required. They will readily clamber over a slanting trellis or grow nearly upright by occasionally tying the vines to the slats with coarse twine or strips of cloth. A few hills will supply the family needs nearly the entire season through if well watered and care be exercised in avoiding too large a growth of the fruits. By no means allow them to ripen the seeds, as this will soon destroy the vines.

The greater part of the main crop will, according to location, be planted from June 1 to the first week in July. They are best planted in hills five feet apart, or they succeed nicely sown in drills on slightly raised ridges six feet apart. A plentiful supply of well rotted manure should be worked into the hill or drill and shallow but thorough cultivation continued as long as the growth of vines permits.

To prolong the bearing season care must be exercised in picking not to injure the vines, and the fruits should be gathered just as rapidly as the size required for the various grades will admit. The chief insect enemy is the striped beetle, and the best preventives are strong vigorous plants and soil conditions and culture that will promote the most rapid possible growth of the vines. The principal remedies are air slaked lime, sifted coal ashes, land plaster or equal parts wood ashes and road dust freely applied in the morning when the plants are wet with dew.

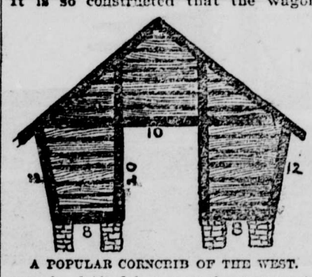
Tobacco dust is a good fertilizer as well as insecticide and may be used to advantage on all vines except watermelon, to which it is injurious and will destroy the vines if used in large quantities. Spraying with bordeaux mixture is a preventive of disease, and saltpeter and water, an ounce to the gallon, if applied to the hills will be found a wonderful invigorator to the plants.

Bush Beans.—A plentiful supply of the bush beans for family use may be easily grown as second crop without interference to other vegetables. The varieties are numerous and by judicious selections as to time of maturing may be safely planted from May 10 up to within 50 days of frost. Planted as they may be between other crops which are maturing in advance of them, a constant supply of snap and shell beans may be had from July 1 to late fall.

Beets.—The late fall and winter supply, either for home use or market, are best not sown before June 15 or later, as overgrown stock is undesirable for any purpose except breeding. They will continue growth until late fall, and the proper time will be determined by the localities where grown. The best results both as to quality and yield will be obtained by later sowing and depending upon thoroughly enriched soil and intensive culture for crisp quality and desirable size. The foregoing is a Michigan man's advice for everybody's garden, given in Rural New Yorker.

A Convenient Corncrib.

A sketch of a corncrib which is very popular throughout the middle west is presented by The Country Gentleman. It is so constructed that the wagon



A POPULAR CORNCRIB OF THE WEST.

may be drifted between the two parts in which corn is to be stored, and this central part comes handy as a place in which to store small tools or wagons during the winter.

A floor may be laid on a level with the plates, and the attic will provide a large amount of valuable storage room. In boarding up the sides leave a space of about 1½ inches between the boards. This will facilitate the drying of the corn. Frequently more slant is given to the outside walls than is shown in the illustration. This is somewhat a matter of taste. A corncrib built with the dimensions given and 12 feet long will hold about 700 bushels of ears on each side.

$1,000 an Acre From Dandelions.

The dandelion is but little grown in this country as a vegetable other than in some parts of New England. Some of the market gardeners in the vicinity of Boston claim to have taken as much as $1,000 worth from an acre. The variety known as the improved French thick leaved is the best and most generally grown. It is not at all particular as to soil or situation—in fact, it will thrive anywhere—but the larger profits are made in growing it on a heavy loam, with good tilth. The seed should be sown soon after May 1, but good results are obtained when grown as a second crop, the seed being sown as late as Aug. 1.

The soil should be finely prepared, as the seeds are very small, and the young plants because of their dark color are quite inconspicuous. Sow in drills one foot apart and cover thinly. Roll the ground after sowing. In order to see where the rows are a little lettuce seed should be mixed with it, say two ounces to the acre. The lettuce will plainly show the rows.

Cultivate in summer so that weeds will not grow. Upon the approach of cold weather cover with any coarse litter and remove same in early spring. One quarter of a pound of seed is sufficient for an acre, says Rural New Yorker in conclusion to the foregoing.

Notes From Gardening.

The market for American apples is now worldwide.

The carnation Marquis is gaining many friends this season.

There is no abatement in the demand for decorative nursery stock.

The extraordinary demand for geraniums this year runs very largely to semidouble kinds.

J. H. Hale says to plant your peaches on high ground, for it is coolest in summer and warmest in winter.

It is none too early for fruit growers to make up their minds to market in 1901 the highest grade crop on record. Poor fruit is unprofitable at best.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable

Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

OFFICE OF INYO MERCANTILE CO.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 1, 1901.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

Owing to the fact that our capital is limited we are not in a position to extend to our friends the accommodations they may require and at the same time properly protect our cash trade with prices; we are compelled to do only a strictly cash business.

On and after this date all accounts will be closed, and in future we will insist on all bills being settled every thirty days, and under no circumstances shall we deviate from this rule.

We take this opportunity to thank our friends for the patronage accorded us, and to assure them that our aim will be at all times to give them good goods at the lowest prices.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

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SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

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Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise or tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE.
CHOICEST BLEND.

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY.

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Independence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office.

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J. C. BOEPPE, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

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Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

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MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to any small parts of Owens Valley.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending August 15, 1901:

Highest barometer	29.863	15
Lowest "	29.665	12
Highest temperature	98.2	10
Lowest "	65.9	15
Mean "	81.3	
Average dew point	42.1	
Average humidity	28.9	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	22 S	14
No. clear days	4	
No. part cloudy days	3	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	2	
Precipitation for week	0.09	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.48
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.40 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.34
" 1899-1900 3.70
" 1900-1901 5.74

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

SUPERIOR COURT

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

Walter M. Willett vs. F. B. Balchet et als.

Cause set for trial Thursday, September 5th, 1901.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

John L. King to L. G. Stannard—Undivided one-half interest in Bonanza mine, South Park District; consideration, $900.

Sadie C. Mulholland to A. M. Squire—Undivided one-half interest in the March mine, Mazourka Canyon; $100.

Geo. S. Wood has taken himself unto San Francisco for a well-earned vacation.

Big Pine is talking of building a hello line from the town over to Alvord station.

Vernon Smith and family of Big Pine left Independence this morning for Los Angeles.

Dispatch from Sacramento this morning reads: "Attack, heart-failure. All right now. Sadie arrived O. K.—I. H MULHOLLAND."

Monday last Mrs. A. L. Conklin arived from Bakersfield, on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Shepherd, at Georges Creek.

The Lone Pine Band has been engaged for a social dance at Mairs' Hall tomorrow (Saturday) evening. No doubt about having a good time.

Upon a telegraphic call from Justice Woodworth, District Attorney Dehy on Wednesday afternoon left for Bishop to appear for the people in some criminal cases.

Luke Smith has taken his entire teaming outfit from Keeler to Yerington, via the C. & C. Charley Richardson, of Darwin, goes along to try fortune at the new copper camp.

Mrs. I. H. Mulholland was last Monday recalled to Sacramento by a telegram announcing the illness of Mr Mulholland. As we have heard nothing further it is safe to assume that he is not in danger.

A party of Los Angeles men, headed by John Hunt, formerly of the Ballarat region, are now developing several promising claims at Mountain Springs Canyon. That section of the Argus Range has been practically abandoned during the past Summer.

A letter from Mrs. Mary Mulholland, from Los Angeles, brings the welcome report that Mrs. P. H. Mack and her little daughter Stella are convalescing. In that alleged City of Health—the Sanitarium of the South—they were attacked with scarlet fever and had a very serious time of it.

A San Francisco paper proposes to send a messenger around the world in an air ship as soon as the Stanley aerial machine is perfected. The journal referred to is several years late. Ascending from the Panamint mountains, Wm Thomas got his ship up over the air and for twenty-four hours anchored it to the blue ether while the earth turned around under him.

The roads across the Inyos from Big Pine did not escape the recent deluge. Mr. Riddle, of the Deep Spring toll road, stated that while it could be made passable for about $100, it would require an expenditure of $1000 to place it in the same condition as before the storm. The Waucoba road is washed out on both sides of the summit and forces from the Borax Works and the Lead Canyon mines have tackled a large job of repairing.

Information has been received that a lake has been discovered in Northern California the water of which contains ten per cent copper, which can be saved by precipitation. We also desire to state that on the eastern slope of Saline Valley, near the Hot Springs, there has been discovered an underground lake of oyster soup. A local syndicate has been formed to can the product and ship it to Salt Lake and Los Angeles as soon as the Oregon Short Line Railroad is completed.

Miss Etta Naylor, whose management of the Western Union local telegraph office the past three years has made her a favorite with its patrons, leaves this evening for Santa Cruz, Cal., on a three weeks' vacation. Miss Naylor's brother, who is with the U. S. cavalry squadron at Yosemite, will accompany her.—Virginia Chronicle.

More About the Cloudbursts.

The expected news from Southeastern Inyo in regard to the terrific cloudburst effects comes slowly to hand. All of the old town of Panamint except the mill, company store and boarding house were swept down the canyon. Those in the camp at the time were Mrs. Stebbins, her family and brother, J. J. Wall, John Curran and one or two others, all of whom narrowly escaped with their lives. The road up Surprise Canyon was built in 1874 at an enormous expense, mainly to Senator Jones, and has been more or less washed out about every other Summer since then. It looks nearly impossible to put a road anywhere else; certainly none could be graded along the perpendicular walls of the canyon. As will be remembered, all the noted old silver mines lately passed into the hands of a new company, which is thus confronted with a heavy and unexpected expense. It is doubtful if a footman can get up the road now.

Damage to the Cerro Gordo road all occurred below the "yellow grade." T. C. Boland, lessee of the Union mines, has been out for several days looking up the most feasible route for a pack trail, and wondering what has become of the great boulders that used to line the road. An Indian woman who was on the road when the flood came left her horses for higher ground, but the animals have not been located since.

So far as yet ascertained the only victim was Jerry Fitzgerald, a well known old miner of Darwin. His cabin and garden spot was situated in the Darwin Wash, about five miles from the town, in a place where hurried escape would be out of the question. Jas. McDanald and Jean Cathrey were out some three days searching for the missing man, without success up to last accounts. The cabin was filled with debris and the unfortunate old man may never be found.

Mazourka's Find

"Word was received yesterday that a body of gravel carrying considerable gold has been uncovered in the big tunnel of the Mazourka mine, near Independence, Inyo county. The gravel, it is reported, washes seven dollars to the miner's pan, and is improving. This property has been worked with more or less success for the past four years, but the owners are elated over the last find, which is the best yet unearthed. Steps will be taken immediately to develop a better water supply. The present supply is estimated at twenty miner's inches, which is entirely inadequate for sluicing."

So said the Los Angeles Times, July 30, and the item has ever since been tossing round. Even the regular mining papers copied the palpable error. "Seven dollars to the miner's *pan*" is great. Read miner's *car*, which is generally counted as a *ton*, and the gravel is then rich enough to yield dividends.

Inquiries.

We glean the following, among the "inquiries for minerals," from the New York Engineering and Mining Journal:

A New York dealer in minerals asks for deposits of asbestos and talc.

[All the deposits of asbestos so far as yet known or discovered in the White Mountain range contain too high a percentage of lime to leave the product of commercial value.]

An American chemical works asks for molybdenite, pure, or running 50 per cent. ore. This ore is worth $200 per ton to $600 for extra fine grades.

[For purpose of sight identification samples of molybdenite (the ore) and molybdenum (the "clean metal") may be examined at this office. They were found in Deep Spring District and at a place about twelve miles westerly from Big Pine.]

The Mojave Tomahawk, a new and welcome exchange, says:

V. Van Briesen has sold the Mojave Bottling Works to J. H. Underhill.

Van Briesen broke up housekeeping this week and will devote his time and attention to mining.

Dick Williams is back home and is smiling broad and long. He says it's a girl and that mother and babe are both doing fine.

The stage from Keeler that was due here Tuesday night did not arrive, on account of heavy washouts on the north end of the road. Mail matter was carried sixteen miles on horseback and brought in here by Doc Rainey, who went out to meet it.

With electric connections from here through the Cuyama valley to the ocean at Point Sal, and running to the Inyo hills and trout streams in the other direction, Mojave won't be such a bad place to live. And that route is sure to be built.

There could have been seen this week in one of the windows of Messrs. Martin & Carpenter, gold refiners and assayers at 114 North Main street, Los Angeles three small bars of gold, one of which is, in its way, a curiosity. Its peculiar interest lies in the following fact: It weighs twenty ounces and nine pennyweights gold, taken from twenty-three ounces and eleven pennyweights of rock. The ore came from a mine near Lone Pine, Inyo County, Cal., owned by Mr I. H. Conn. The property is traversed by an iron dyke, and from one of the pockets Mr. Conn took out nearly $1000 in gold.—Los Angeles Mining Review.

The property is situated in Beveridge District, about one and a half miles south of the famous Keynot mine. Mr. Conn is now in the East, but intends to return and develop the claim.

Judge Davidson has received private but entirely authentic information to the effect that during the great rush of waters in Surprise Canyon Jim Wall climbed a pine tree 100 feet high.

Prussia has issued an edict against school girls wearing corsets.

The Pan-American exhibit includes a 120-pound potato.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

The Art and Science of It In Brief. No Plants Lost by This Plan.

Do not plant in a small garden, but some place where you can use plows and team. A few long rows are better than many short ones. Plant on ground free of weed seeds and as early in the spring as the ground is in good working condition. Have the clods well pulverized, then mark off, making furrows three or four inches deep, 40 inches apart. Have your plants ready and set them as soon as the furrow is opened. Take a bunch of plants, dip the roots in water, then lay them quickly on moist soil and sprinkle the soil over the roots until it adheres to every rootlet, then set them quickly before the dirt dries. If this is well done, you will not lose a plant.

Plant 18 inches apart in the row, spreading the roots out well. Plant them on the level; if above it they will dry out and die, and if below it in cultivation the dirt will roll down upon them and cause much needless labor. The same day the plants are set run a cultivator over the ground. Keep the surface loose at all times till frost in the fall. Never plow with large shovels nor throw the dirt up to the plants so as to form a ridge. Plow at all times as close to the plants as possible, dragging the runners with the plow close up in the row, so as to make a matted row. If weeds appear in the rows, pull them out. Thus advises a contributor to American Agriculturist.

Strawberry Root Louse.

Plants may be cleaned from root louse, so Dr. J. B. Smith of New Jersey tells, by either dipping or fumigation. For dipping, kerosene emulsion or tobacco decoction may be used. The kerosene emulsion should be diluted with 12 parts of water. Shake the plants free from dirt and submerge them completely. Keep them covered not more than three minutes and then wash well in fresh water. This should kill all the lice then on the plants if well done. Kerosene emulsion may now be bought ready made or it may be made as follows:

Hard soap, shaved fine, 1 pound, or whale oil soap, 1½ pounds; kerosene (ordinary burning oil), 2 gallons; water, 1 gallon.

Heat the water and dissolve in it the soap until an even boiling hot suds is obtained. Pour this into the kerosene, which should not be very cold, and with a pump churn thoroughly for a few minutes. An ordinary bucket force pump is all that is necessary, the mixture being pumped back into the pail or tub so as to stir it thoroughly. It will turn milky white almost at once and will soon begin to thicken until it is of the consistency of cream and can no longer be forced through the pump. It is then ready to be diluted as much as may be needed. It is better to add water gradually at first to dissolve the emulsion and then fill up to the full amount. For a smaller quantity use the materials in the proportion given.

The Plant Sensation of the Year.

At the recent splendid show of the American Rose society in New York Pandanus sanderii took the prize offered for the best new plant. A cut here reproduced from American Gardening illustrates the form of the plant, which has foliage of golden yellow and green. This plant resembles the old Pandanus veitchii, except that it is golden where

PANDANUS SANDERII.

veitchii is white. It is thought that this will prove a very popular and valuable introduction.

It suckers readily and appears to be easily propagated. The coloring remains good through the older and lower leaves, a most desirable point in this class of plants. It stands about seven feet high and spreads out from six to eight feet.

The New Irish Rose.

Country Gentleman says that the variety which was met with most question marks (mentally) at the American Rose society's show was a new Irish rose named Florence Pemberton. In the minds of some it settled once for all the question whether a rose by any other name would be as taking. Had this bloom been offered as a peony the expressions of delight over it would have been loud and enthusiastic, but as a rose it was an unknown quantity as well as an unknown sort, beautiful certainly, but not with rose beauty. The size is tremendous, just that of the rose peony of our grandmothers, and the style of bloom much the same, though as a peony it would be considered very light and graceful. The color is white, slightly flushed, and the texture apparently tissuelike. Add that all the inner petals are decidedly crimped, and it will be seen that this new sort is certainly a striking thing. Those who have seen it will await its general reception with much interest.

A Bed of Begonias.

The different varieties of begonia vernon make fine ornamental beds, the rich dark shades taken on by the foliage of some sorts forming a fine contrast to the green leaved sorts. The dark leaved sorts are especially fine for bordering beds of any green leaved plants.

Test For Paris Green.

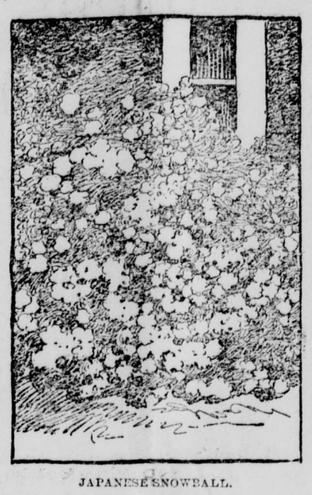
The solubility of paris green in ammonia is a useful test for detecting insoluble adulterants; but, according to Chemist Van Slyke of the Geneva (N. Y.) station, it is not an entirely reliable test for common white arsenic, the most common impurity of paris green.

THE SNOWBALLS.

The Japanese Just What Is Wanted For Memorial Day.

The common snowball of our gardens is a well known bush. Until a few years ago it was "the snowball," as the one of which I write was but little known, says Joseph Meehan in Country Gentleman. Now the latter is the main one met with everywhere, being very much superior to any other known kind and being fairly hardy, as most Japanese shrubs are.

While the old snowball is a straggling grower, never a shapely bush, the



JAPANESE SNOWBALL.

Japanese is as shapely a grower as one would wish to fashion. It is rather a stiff growing shrub, yet not too formal. The flowers are arranged in pairs, one in the axil of every leaf, and when it makes shoots a foot or more in length, as it will do in moderately good ground, there will be this length full of flowers the following year.

The old snowball flowers more than a week earlier than the Japanese. Last year, on Memorial day, May 30, it was out of flower, while the Japanese was just ready. It is high in favor with florists for use on that day, its long branches of flowers being just what they want. There are between 40 and 50 well known species of viburnums besides this (the plicatum) and they belong in nearly equal numbers to our own country and Japan. The well known and handsome flowered sheep berry of our woods and thickets is a viburnum, as well as many other cultivated sorts.

Viburnum plicatum makes an early start to grow in spring; hence should be planted in early fall or very early spring. If planting be deferred till after the buds break in spring, close pruning has to be resorted to.

Valuable Cherries.

The Windsor cherry has been called by good authorities the most valuable sweet cherry ever given to the commercial orchardist. The markets demand a dark colored sweet cherry. It brings a better price and does not decay like a light colored one. The Windsor is large and hard fleshed.

A New York grower says one of the most valuable features of the Windsor is the great vigor of the tree, which is more resistant to disease than any other cherry tree. Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, etc., are hard to raise. The Windsor alone with him remained healthy. The cherry ripens from the 6th to 10th of July along the Hudson.

The Bing is a very large cherry from Oregon, some specimens measuring three inches around. It resembles Windsor.

Montmorency and English Morello are good sour cherries.

Old Melon Seed.

An English gardener tells that having noticed that plants from old seed produced a less succulent growth than did those from young seed for four years he raised his melon plants from old seed, always growing a few plants from new seed. He says: "I then fertilized the female flowers of the older plants with the pollen of the younger, which plants were invariably the more robust. The resulting fruits were more reliable in good quality, and though the female flowers had been small the fruits were large, weighing from three pounds to seven pounds." This experience seems to strengthen the existing idea that old melon seed is more satisfactory than new.

Rose Show Notes.

Queen of Edgely rose, or Pink Beauty, as it is more popularly called, is one of the latest roses to receive high praise.

The new tea rose, Ivory, a white sport from Golden Gate, received the certificate of the American Rose society and won other recognition.

Robert Scott, a rose of the shorter petaled sort and hybrid perpetual, figures among prominent novelties. It is of exquisite pink color and heavy texture.

American Beauty, Liberty, Meteor, Bride and Bridesmaid, Bon Silene, Gontier-Perle, Sunset, Carnot, Beauty, La France, Kaiserin, Crimson Rambler, Golden Gate and Queen of Edgely were among the notable roses of the recent show in New York.

The Italian style of gardening is being more practiced in this country, and one of the most striking features of the New York rose show was the Italian garden, with its white columned "pergola," or old Roman arbor, wreathed with green vines and Crimson Rambler roses.

When Leaves Are Intensely Green.

In general the part of a plant which causes most cases of stock poisoning is the foliage. The period of its maturity is regarded by some of the cultivators of medical plants as being the time at which its chlorophyll content is most highly developed or when the leaves are most intensely green. This is generally soon after the flowering time in the case of herbaceous plants, but with some, such as aconite, purple larkspur, poison camas and many bulbiferous plants closely related to the last, it is earlier, the leaves of some of them having entirely dried up before the plants have flowered. In these cases the leaves would naturally be most active physiologically if eaten before the plants blossomed and might be practically inert at other times. Such seems to be the case with the purple larkspur.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS. - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

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DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,
SPECIALTIES.
OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.
—o—x—o—
ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]
OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.
Independence, : : : California.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFONIA
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY price's are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

BEN. H. VANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 23d day of May, 1901, in favor of Friederike Rhine and against George Vornberg, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

The "Corona" Mining Claim, situated in Mountain Spring Canyon, about one half mile northwest of Wild Rose Canyon and about one-fourth mile north of the Canyon Wagon Road, in what is sometimes called Argus Mining District, in Inyo County, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that on the THIRTY-FIRST day of AUGUST, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said George Vornberg in and to the above described property, at public auction, for cash lawful money of the United States in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN,
Sheriff.

Dated the 6th day of August, 1901.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

J. J. WALL, Plaintiff vs. SURPRISE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

MACK & FORBES and W. A. HARRIS Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take Judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 25th day of April, 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed:] Superior Court, County of Inyo.

J. J. Wall, Plaintiff vs. Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

MACK & FORBES and W. J. HARRIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. D. PRATT, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, MERCIE T. COE, Administratrix of the estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said administratrix at the late residence of said F. D. Pratt, deceased, in the Town of Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

Dated April 11th, 1901.

MERCIE T. COE,
Administratrix of the Estate of F. D. Pratt, deceased.

MACK & FORBES, Attorneys for Administratrix.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE CO., OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 7th day of May, 1901, an assessment, No. 54, of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 1, 14th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 8th day of July, 1901, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1901, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 21, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPATMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., July 5, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on August 17th, 1901, viz.:

HIRAM C. HAMILTON,

for the SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 29, E½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred B. Stewart of Lone Pine, and Arthur Shepherd, Henry Glade and Albert W. Simonson of Thebe, Cal

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

OIL! OIL!
o—x—x—o
High Grade Oil in Inyo County.
First opportunity to develop Inyo County Oil Fields.
Get in now while you have a chance.
The Kern River District will be a mere bagatelle in comparison.
Send for prospectus to us.
THE 50 OIL COMPANY,
No. 393 PARROTT BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL
T. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	149	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	178	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canyons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT.

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT, CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office, Reno. aug3-tf

Our Working Girls.

Life to the most favored is not always full of sunshine, but to the average American girl or woman who is obliged to work for her living, and, perhaps to help others at home, life is often a heavy drag in consequence of illness.

Women who work, especially those who are constantly on their feet, are peculiarly liable to the development of organic troubles, and should particularly heed the first manifestations, such as backache, pains in the lower limbs and lower part of the stomach, irregular and painful monthly periods,

MISS ELLA BRENNER, E. ROCHESTER, OHIO.

faintness, weakness, loss of appetite and sleep.

The young lady whose portrait we publish herewith had all these symptoms, and in addition leucorrhoea, and was cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. First, she wrote a letter to Mrs. Pinkham's laboratory at Lynn, Mass., describing her trouble, received in reply accurate instructions what to do to get well, and now wishes her name used to convince others that they may be cured as she was.

The same helping hand, free of charge or obligation, is extended, to every ailing woman in America. If you are sick you are foolish not to get this valuable advice, it costs you nothing, and she is sure to help you. Don't wait until it is too late—write to-day.

Novel Uses For Peat Wood.

Peat wood is adapted perfectly as a material for street paving, being absolutely free from dust, noiseless and exceedingly durable. Natural wood blocks, on the other hand, do not resist atmospheric influences sufficiently and soon warp. Peat wood is suited also excellently for railroad sleepers. Screws, rivets and nails become fastened therein as firmly as in the best of oak.

Multiplied.

Tess—Mrs. Fadd's collection of bric-a-brac is wonderful. I saw it yesterday. She's got a number of fine old pieces.

Jess—Yes, and she's got at least twice as many more today.

Tess—You don't say?

Jess—Yes. Clumsy servant girl!—Philadelphia Press.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

WORKERS IN WINE VAULTS.

They Drink Large Quantities of Wine, but Are a Gloomy Lot.

Even to the nonbibulous there is something novel and impressive in the spectacle of a vast underground world "peopled" with millions of bottles of champagne, on the contents of which a fleet might float, and where thousands of pounds' worth of wine run in the gutters as little regarded as so much water.

These underground "temples of Bacchus" are seen at their best under the old world town of Epernay or the Roman architecture of Rheims, where the corridors, hewn out of the solid rock, stretch in all directions for miles and where the floors descend one below another, like the different levels of a mine, to a depth of 140 feet.

Along these miles of corridors are stacked hundreds of thousands of bottles of wine undergoing the processes of refining and maturing, and a walk along them may be as fraught with danger as to cross the line of fire in a battle, for at any moment a bottle may burst and hurl its fragments at you with something of the force of shrapnel.

Into these vaults hundreds of workmen disappear at 6 o'clock every morning, only to emerge into the upper air 12 hours later. Unfortunately, the conditions that are best for the wine are almost as uncomfortable as one could conceive for the human population of the vaults. All the year round, whether in the height of summer or the depth of winter, a uniform temperature of 45 degrees must be maintained, and the air is so saturated with moisture that it runs in rivulets down the walls, and the screens which separate the cellars are heavy with it.

In the damp, dark corridors behind these screens are men whose sole duty it is to turn the thousands of bottles, one by one, and give them a slight shake, so as to dislodge any sediment that has formed, and this process, probably the most monotonous and under the conditions of cold, moisture and darkness the most dreary that falls to the lot of workingman, is repeated hour after hour and day after day for a whole lifetime.

An expert worker will turn as many as 60 bottles a minute and maintain this rate for ten hours a day, handling 36,000 bottles in a day's work. Is it any wonder that after years of this monotonous drudgery these men develop all kinds of strange moods and fancies? They become gloomy and taciturn and get the strangest ideas into their heads. Some of them persist that the vaults are haunted and profess to see eyes glaring at them from obscure corners and figures flitting past them, possibly the eyes of men who have turned bottles before them and cannot refrain from revisiting the haunts of their earthly days.

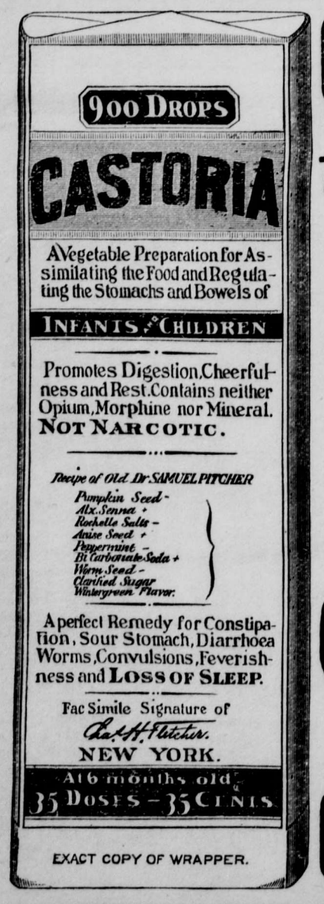
But naturally all the work in these underground worlds of Bacchus is not of this lugubrious description, for here a small army of men and girls are engaged in corking, putting on the tin foil which makes the bottles so pleasing to the eye and labeling.

The corking is done at the almost incredible rate of 100 bottles an hour. The bottles are handed in rapid succession by a boy to the "disgorger," who with marvelous dexterity whisks out the corks, discharging any sediment that may have collected, fills them up with champagne and passes them on to the corker. The corking has for many years been done by machinery, the machine seizing the cork, compressing it to the proper size and pushing it into the neck of the bottle. The bottles are then ready for the girls, who put on the finishing touches with tin foil and labels.

As may be expected, these processes, especially that of disgorging, are not free from danger, for at this stage a bottle of champagne may be as risky a thing to handle as a live bomb, and accidents more or less severe are fairly common. It is estimated that at Rheims alone £10,000 worth of champagne is wasted every year through the bursting of bottles.

Although these hundreds and thousands of workmen are allowed a practically unlimited supply of ordinary wine, some of them drinking as many as three bottles a day, it is remarkable that drunkenness is almost unknown among them.—London Tit-Bits.

When a busy man has time to think about it, he wonders how the idle people with no means of support manage to dress so well.—Atchison Globe.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

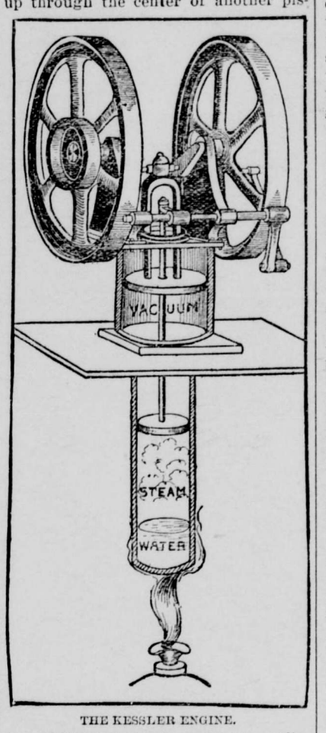
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

ENGINEERING

Louis Kessler of Des Moines, Ia., has constructed a steam engine which he believes will work a revolution in the transmission of motive power.

The central idea of the Kessler invention is the recondensation of the steam automatically, so that the water in the boiler may be used over and over again.

Operating in this boiler is a long hollow piston, lacking about a thirty-second of an inch of fitting to the sides of the boiler, thus leaving room for a steam cushion all the way around it and also making it possible for the condensed steam to run down the sides. A rod connected with this piston passes up through the center of another pis-



THE KESSLER ENGINE.

ton which operates in a vacuum cylinder above the boiler and is geared direct to the flywheels.

The upper piston fits absolutely airtight in the vacuum cylinder and is geared to the shaft in the usual crank manner. As the steam piston is forced upward it pushes the upper piston up, leaving a vacuum, which draws it back again, thus giving, in addition to the steam power of from 45 to 60 pounds pressure, the additional 15 pounds pressure of the atmosphere.

One of the great advantages claimed for the invention is that, in view of the fact that these two pistons are connected direct to the machinery and there being a great difference in the length of their stroke, the new engine dispenses entirely with the "dead center" principle of all other engines, as one of the pistons begins work before the other ceases.

Railway to the Pole.

Among the startling engineering suggestions of the day is that of a tube railway to the north pole, not as a commercial venture, but as a scientific solution of a difficult problem regardless of cost. Starting from some point in Greenland, the tunnel would run in a direct line just beneath the surface of the ground and would have stations at certain intervals, with larger ones on the banks of channels or straits, where it would be necessary to build ferryboats and provide for their housing in winter. With the completed line the summer explorer should be able to reach the pole and return in a week.

New Use For Liquid Air.

A remarkable use of liquid air has come about through Herr Hempel, a German engineer. As is well known, if liquid air is left to evaporate, the incombustible nitrogen evaporates first, leaving behind almost pure oxygen. This liquid oxygen is employed by Herr Hempel to fire low grade fuel, and for this purpose he has constructed a peculiar furnace, under the grates of which the oxygen is led.

Leather Railroad Ties.

A patent has recently been granted for a novel railroad tie. This is composed entirely of leather ground into pulp and treated by a process similar to that with which pulp is treated to make it into paper and cardboard. After undergoing this process the leather is treated chemically to make it impenetrable by water. It is then cut into strips the width and thickness of the tie, and many of these parts are put together to make the length of the tie. These parts are pressed together under an immense pressure, which makes the tie a perfectly solid mass of leather.

New Diamond Cutting Method.

An expert gem cutter recently discovered and patented a method of cutting diamonds by which, it is said, their brilliancy and apparent size are increased 25 to 30 per cent. This remarkable effect is brought about by following the natural lines of crystallization of the uncut gem. A brilliant may thus be cut with as many as 80 facets, while the number under the old method never exceeds 64.

To Utilize Peat Bogs.

J. J. Wheat of Chicago has invented an apparatus to make possible the utilization of the immense bogs near Chicago, where peat is to be found in sufficient quantities to supply all needs for 100 years.

To Coal Vessels at Sea.

An English naval architect has invented a method of coaling vessels at sea by which it is possible to deliver from 50 to 100 tons an hour, compared with 20 tons by the method invented by Miller. The British admiralty is considering the advisability of adopting the method.

Counterfeit Bills.

The average counterfeit bill shows better work on the right hand side than on the left. More care is taken to make the work accurate, because unless a man is left handed it is customary in counting a pile of bills to hold the left ends down and turn up only the right ends.

A LETTER FROM JEFFERSON

It Shows That He Was a Good Provider For His Household.

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney has in her collection of treasures an autograph letter of Thomas Jefferson. The date is blurred, and the address is mutilated past recovery. Here is the letter:

MONTICELLO, Oct. 9, 1794. (?)

Dear Sir—In a letter of the 17th ult. I acknowledged the receipt of your favors of the 16th and 27th of August, and within a few days at most the several articles you had been so kind as to forward to me came to hand safely in good condition and to my perfect satisfaction. As the freezing of the Delaware might prevent my getting my supplies of groceries for the first quarter of the ensuing year were I to delay sending for them, I intimated in my last letter that I might probably trouble you with a new application very shortly. This I take the liberty of now doing, having noted on the back hereof the list of articles desired. When I wrote you before, I did not suspect my stock of oil to be so low. It is now entirely out, and therefore I am obliged to ask an immediate supply of three gallons till yours shall arrive. I have written to an old acquaintance, Mr. Barnes, in 3d street, from whom I used to take teas in Philadelphia, to ask the favor of you to receive some which I have desired of him and to pack them up with the other things and have ventured to say to him that you would be so good as to pay his bill, which may be between 6 and 10 or 12 dollars. I will pray you to have everything very securely packed, as without this they are sure to be pilfered by the sailors and wagoners. As soon as you can send me a note of the amount by post. I will by the return of the post inclose you a draught for it. Your kindness not only encourages me in giving you this trouble, but has forbidden me to apologize for it. I am still confined with my rheumatism, tho' much mended. I am divided between two enterprizes for the next year, the going on with my house or rebuilding my mill, but whichever I undertake should you receive from Italy a workman who understands the laying and cutting of stone I would be glad of him on reasonable wages—that is to say, on wages reasonably better than those of Italy, but not such as are given in Philadelphia. Our languid circulation of money in this country would not permit that, and, furnishing him the subsistence, he would not need it. I am, with great esteem, dear sir, your friend and servant, THOS. JEFFERSON.

Sixty pounds single refined sugar.
One hundred pounds best brown sugar.
Eighty pounds best Indian coffee (not the green).
Twenty pounds chocolate.
One hundred pounds rice.
Fifty pounds of biscuit (of the kind called crackers).
Twenty pounds raisins.
Ten pounds bitter almonds.
Three gallons olive oil.
Six bottles of mustard (they are generally small).
Three pounds black pepper.
One pound allspice.
One-quarter pound nutmegs.
One-quarter pound cloves.
One-quarter pound cinnamon.
One-quarter pound ginger.
Thirty gallons of treacle (observe that this is different from molasses and superior).
Twenty-five pounds of the tongues and sounds of the codfish pickled. This article is to be had usually at only one place in Philadelphia, I believe. Mr. Petit, my ancient maitre d'hotel, can point it out. He lives with Mr. Cassions.
Three pounds of hair powder and two or three rolls of good hard pomatum.

P. S.—The want of the article of oil renders me anxious to receive this invoice as soon as you can find a vessel coming to Richmond. Be pleased to address them as usual to Colonel Gamble.—Hartford Courant.

Colds and Insurance.

A leading insurance journal says somewhat pathetically that colds cost life insurance companies $1,000,000 a month. What they cost those who catch the colds is of course quite beyond cavil or reclaim, but the paper goes on to warn the careless who happen to own policies how to be able to keep on paying premiums a while longer. The gist of the advice is to avoid exposure, keep out of drafts and fight a cold from start to finish. "The grave is still very hungry," it adds. "Besides, the life insurance companies would like to save a million a month." The highest medical authority in journalism gives the following: "The philosophy of prevention is to preserve the natural and healthy action of the organism as a whole and of the surface in particular, while habituating the skin to bear severe alterations of temperature by judicious exposure and natural stimulation by pure air and clean water and orderly habits of hygiene and health."—Saturday Evening Post.

As Bright as He Was Bad.

He was a charming little fellow of 4, pretty in his ways, good to look at, but as naughty as could be. He sat on the bottom step kicking his fat little legs and refusing utterly to obey his father, who had told him to go up stairs several times in increasing degrees of severity. After a few minutes of this clashing of wills his exasperated parent picked him up somewhat suddenly, carried him and sat him down very firmly on a chair in his room and then went out and shut the door. Silence reigned; not a sound from him for at least half an hour. Then the door opened, and a sweet little voice called out, "Father, have you got over your tantrum yet, for I should like to come down?"—London Tit-Bits.

The Capitol Rotunda.

The rotunda of the capitol at Washington is 96 feet in diameter and 180 feet high. It is a circular hall in the center of the building and contains eight large historical paintings. The great dome overarches it.

The Turnip.

Turnips come from India. The name is from "turn" and "nep," words of ancient origin meaning something round.

Ready to Tackle Anything.

Merchant—Do you speak German?

Needy Applicant—I never have, but, gracious, I'll tackle it if you give me a job.—Indianapolis Journal.

Rheumatism

What is the use of telling the rheumatic that he feels as if his joints were being dislocated?

He knows that his sufferings are very much like the tortures of the rack.

What he wants to know is what will permanently cure his disease.

That, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It promptly neutralizes the acid in the blood on which the disease depends, completely eliminates it, and strengthens the system against its return. Try Hood's.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Borrowell—Going to take a vacation this summer? Hardupe—Well, my landlord has requested me to vacate.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

THE SMELL OF THE ONION.

Due to the Presence of Sulphur In the Vegetable.

It is interesting to make inquiry into the cause of this unfortunate quality of the onion. It is simply due to the presence in some quantity of another mineral matter in the bulb—sulphur. It is this sulphur that gives the onion its germ killing property and makes the bulb so very useful a medicinal agent at all times, but especially in the spring, which used to be—and still is in many places—the season for taking brimstone and treacle in old fashioned houses before sulphur tablets came into vogue.

Now, sulphur, when united to hydrogen, one of the gases of water, forms sulphureted hydrogen and then becomes a foul smelling, well nigh a fetid, compound. The onion, being so juicy, has a very large percentage of water in its tissues, and this, combining with the sulphur, forms the strongly scented and offensive substance called sulphuret of allyle, which is found in all the alliums. This sulphuret of allyle mingles more especially with the volatile or aromatic oil of the onion. It is identical with the malodorant principle found in asafetida, which is almost the symbol of all smells that are nasty.

The horse radish, so much liked with roast beef for its keen and biting property, and the ordinary mustard of our tables both owe their strongly stimulative properties to this same sulphuret of allyle, which gives them heat and acridity, but not an offensive smell, owing to the different arrangement of the atoms in their volatile oils.

This brings us to a most curious fact in nature, that most strangely, yet most certainly, constructs all vegetable volatile oils in exactly the same way—composes them all, whether they are the aromatic essences of cloves, oranges, lemons, cinnamon, thyme, rose, verbena, turpentine or onion, of exactly the same proportions, which are 88¼ of carbon to 11¾ of hydrogen, and obtains all the vast seeming diversities that our nostrils detect in their scent simply by a different arrangement of the atoms in each vegetable oil. Oxygen alters some of these hydrocarbons, sulphur others.—Chambers' Journal.

Mice and Matches.

An investigation extending over a period of nearly three months was made by the inspection department of a Boston fire insurance company in order to determine whether fire can be caused by rats or mice and matches. The tests were carried on in a cage made of iron pipe, covered with galvanized iron netting, in which a tin box partly filled with cotton waste was placed for a nest. Rats and mice, singly or several at a time, were confined, for longer or shorter periods, within this cage, in which sulphur matches, parlor matches and safety matches were also placed. The creatures were alternately fed and allowed to go hungry. During the experiments with the mice apparently none of the matches were gnawed, but two of the safety matches were carried by them into their nest. On the other hand, the rats ignited the sulphur matches by gnawing them, which is indisputable evidence that common sulphur matches can be ignited by rats.

Southern Moonshiners.

The great majority of moonshiners are to be found in the mountain fastnesses of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, and here they live in conditions of civilization as crude as their ancestors, most of whom were English fugitives from justice who reached this country more than a century ago. Indeed, in many respects these descendants have retrograded rather than advanced. Had they been surrounded for a century by a Chinese wall they could not have been more destitute or ignorant of the modern conveniences.—International Magazine.

The Best of Neighbors.

"You say they are excellent neighbors?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's somewhat indefinite. Do you mean that they never borrow or that they are willing to lend?"—Chicago Post.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills

act gently and promptly on the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. They cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness, stomach disorders, sallow complexion and are the only pills that will also purify and enrich the blood. Sold in 10ct. and 25ct. boxes by all druggists. Every box guaranteed.

AN EFFECTIVE REBUKE.

How General Lee Got an Exposed Point Properly Fortified.

The late Major General Harry Heth was the only man in the Confederate army whom General Lee called by his first name. Lee addressed even his two sons as "General." Heth had been the friend of his youth, and Lee loved and trusted him profoundly. Yet his love did not cause the commander in chief of the Confederate army for a moment to forget his duty, as is shown by an incident described in The Century.

One day before Petersburg Lee rode up to Heth's tent and said, "Harry, I should like to ride down your line."

Heth was much flattered at the proposal, and as they rode side by side he pointed out positions of danger and vantage. Suddenly they came upon a place of much importance where for several hundred yards there were no fortifications. Surprised, Lee turned to his friend for an explanation. Heth said that he had ordered defenses for this spot and had supposed them finished.

"See that they are completed at once, Harry," said Lee, and, turning his horse, he rode back to headquarters.

After a few days the general again appeared at Heth's tent with the same proposal, and the delighted officer sprang to his horse. Arrived at the ill fated spot, to Heth's dismay, it was found still open. Without a word Lee turned toward his tent, motioning Heth to follow. Dismounting, the commander in chief seated himself, and the subordinate stood, wondering what his punishment would be. Lee spoke in his kindest tones.

"Harry," he said, "that horse your wife rides worries me more than I can tell. He kicks and fights the bit till I fear he will either break her delicate wrists or pull her arms out of their sockets. Now the best way to take the edge off a nervous horse is to give him plenty of exercise—regular exercise—morning and night, until he quiets down. For the sake of your wife as well as yourself, I beg you to make the experiment, and I know of no better place for you to ride the horse while taming him than just up and down in front of that gap I ordered you to have closed until a good breastwork has been completed. Good evening, sir."

The rebuke was given kindly, even affectionately; yet the recipient declared that he never slept a wink that night, and for days afterward felt as if he had been beaten with a club.

A Mystery Solved.

An old sea captain who had navigated his ship many times round the world persisted in maintaining that our globe is not a globe at all, but a flat surface. No arguments, derisive or painstakingly educational, could alter his opinion one jot. Some one said to him once:

"But if the earth is as you say, captain, there must be an edge to it. How is it that no one has ever tumbled over the edge?"

"Why, of course they have," he answered triumphantly. "That's where the ships go that are reported 'missing.'"

The Pan-American Exposition

Will be the greatest this country has ever seen. The entire machinery will be run by power furnished from Niagara Falls. Although the power required is enormous we believe this cataract is equal to the task, the same as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is equal to the task of supplying the body with motive power when it is run down. There is no medicine in the world so good for dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, flatulency and nervousness. Try it.

Cheaper.—Nodd—Are you renting a cottage at the seashore this summer? Todd—No, I couldn't afford it. I'm buyi g one.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Hoitt's School,

At Menlo Park, San Mateo County, Cal., with its beautiful surroundings, perfect climate, careful supervision, thorough instruction, complete laboratories and gymnasium, easily maintains its position in the front rank of schools for boys on the Pacific Coast. Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Principal.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Beware of Fraud!

Every success breeds imitators and counterfeiters. Look out for substitutes when you ask for Cascarets Candy Cathartic. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills

AWFUL AGONY

The Story of a Stricken Woman Whom Doctors Were Not Able to Help.

From the News, Connersville, Ind.

The story of Mrs. Nellie M. Hedden, of No. 621 Summit avenue, Connersville, Ind., contains an important lesson for many American women who suffer in silence rather than face the ordeal that the usual treatment of their troubles entail. It is a story that rings with honest gratitude and does not tell half the misery that the narrator endured. Other women who are suffering as Mrs. Hedden did will know how to understand and appreciate much that cannot be told in a newspaper article. Mrs. Hedden's experience is best given in her own words. She says:

"For nearly a year I endured terrible agony caused by a general breaking down of the nervous system, female weakness and suppression of the periods. I suffered greatly with bearing down pains and was very weak and short of breath. My circulation was very bad causing numbness of limbs, dizziness and headache all the time. My heart would sometimes feel as if there was a heavy weight on it. I had never been healthy and strong, so you can readily see that I was in no condition to withstand such a combination of ailments.

"I grew worse very rapidly and all the doctors I tried failed to check my decline. A friend of my husband told him how much good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done his wife, so I commenced taking them and can now state that they are the only relief I ever had. The first box helped me so much that I was thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of the remedy. I continued the treatment for several weeks, using six boxes in all.

"In conclusion, I will say that if any one who is suffering the same as I was, will take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as directed they will be rewarded."

Signed, NELLIE M. HEDDEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of November, 1900.

FINLY H. GRAY,
[Seal] Notary Pubilc.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold at all druggists or will be sent direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Price 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2.50.

A BALD NEWSPAPER MAN.

Getting a New Crop of Hair and Has No More Dandruff.

Everybody in the Northwest knows Col. Daniel Searles, the veteran journalist and publicist of Butte. Jan. 10, 1900, the Colonel writes: "I used a couple of bottles of Newbro's Herpicide with marvelous results. The dandruff disappeared, a new crop of hair has taken root, and the bald spot is rapidly being covered." Herpicide is the only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ that digs up the scalp in scales as it burrows its way to the root of the hair, where it destroys the vitality of the hair, causing the hair to fall out. Kill the dandruff germ with Herpicide.

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Advice to Students.

To Whom It May Concern: The best College to attend for the purpose of becoming practical Stenographers is, in our judgment, the Gallagher-Marsh, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Ernest A. Gurvin, L. A. Washburne, W. J. Nicholson, Official Reporters Supreme Court, State of Cal. Send for catalogue.

The famous old Gilt Edge Whiskey is recommended by physicians for family and medicinal use, because it is pure. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Scrofula

Scrofula is an unwelcome legacy, but one which the children of blood poisoned parentage must accept, with all its humiliating consequences. It is an inheritance that makes one poorer; that brings wretchedness and disease instead of health and riches, for the child whose ancestral blood is tainted with Scrofula or the loathsome virus of Contagious Blood Poison is unfitted for the arduous duties of life so long as any of the transmitted poison remains in its veins. Scrofula manifests itself in various forms; swollen glands about the neck and throat, catarrh of the head, weak eyes, hip bone disease, white swelling and offensive sores and abscesses are familiar symptoms, attended usually with loss of strength, poor digestion and pale or bloodless complexion. The skin is sometimes most dreadfully affected, eruptions breaking out on all parts of the body. Scrofula destroys bone, tissue and flesh; no part of the human system escapes its withering, benumbing touch. Parents whose blood is poisoned by their own misdeeds, or who themselves may be suffering for the sins of some remote ancestor, must restore their own blood to its normal purity and strength, or they cannot expect healthy, robust children. S. S. S. cures Scrofula, like other diseases of a deep-seated, constitutional character, by restoring life and purity to the profoundly poisoned blood, and the rich, strong blood that is carried to the swollen and diseased glands absorbs and destroys the tuberculous deposits, and the painful, disfiguring sores and other evidences of Scrofula disappear.

When nineteen years old, and about one year after the birth of my first child, the glands on the left side of my neck began to swell. Four of the places were lanced and became open running sores; risings came under my left arm, and the discharge was simply awful. The doctors said I had the worst case of Scrofula they had ever seen. I took iodide of potassium, but this nor the other drugs given for this disease brought relief. When the physicians advised me to have the glands removed, I decided to try S. S. S. A few bottles cured me completely; no signs of the terrible disease are left.

MRS. RICHARD WASSON,
Golden Corners, Ohio.

S. S. S. should be begun immediately upon the appearance of the first symptoms, or where there is a known predisposition to Scrofula. Our medical department will be found of great help to those who are struggling with this wasting disease of heredity or any other blood trouble, and we invite you to write us. Should you or any member of your family need advice, our physicians will cheerfully give the information you desire, for which we make no charge. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

What a Sigh Means.

Sighing is but another name for oxygen starvation. The cause of sighing is most frequently worry. An interval of several seconds often follows moments of mental disquietude, during which time the chest walls remain rigid until the imperious demand is made for oxygen, thus causing the deep inhalation. It is the expiration following the inspiration that is properly termed the sigh, and this sigh is simply an effort of the organism to obtain the necessary supply of oxygen. The remedy is to cease worrying. One may be anxious, but there is no rational reason for worrying. A little philosophy will banish worry at once. Worry will do no good. It will rob one of pleasures when blessings do come, as one will not be in a condition to enjoy them.

KODAK AGENCY H. B. Hosmer carries a full line of Photographic Goods. Developing & Printing a Specialty. 538 Market St, SF

SUMMER is BEST TIME to CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption. Our remedy is GUARANTEED; $1.00. P. O. Box 973 W. H. SMITH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

Founded in 1870.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1901.

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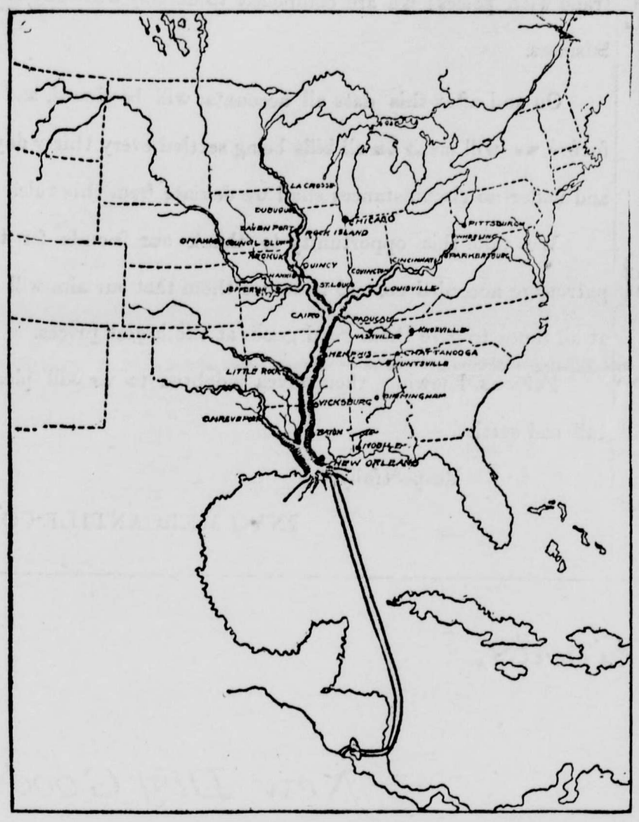
ROOT OF OUR TREE OF COMMERCE.

How the Nicaragua Canal Would Nourish the Mississippi and Its Branches—Our Great System of Inland Waterways.



So much has been said and written of the advantage of the Nicaragua Canal to the country in general that its direct value to certain portions of the United States has not perhaps been fully appreciated. A section of the country which might be said to be vitally interested in this undertaking is that adjacent to the Mississippi River and its tributaries. One of the strongest arguments which proves this assertion is the map. A child could detect the important relation which the artificial waterway bears to this great natural thoroughfare.

An examination of the map shows the remarkable likeness of the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio and their branches to a tree, the main river forming the trunk and the others ramifying to the right and left, the larger branches in turn sending out shoots. On the face of the map this system of water ways stands out like a great oak, placed by nature to foster the commerce of a territory populated by millions of people and the site of thousands of industries. Some of the greatest cities in the country owe much of their progress and prosperity to their location on the banks of the Mississippi and its branches. The natural resources of the States traversed by these waterways have been largely developed by the facilities afforded to connect them with the centers of consumption. The settlement of what we now call the Middle West, but which is in reality the heart of the United States, has been in a great measure due to the same system. The pioneers of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio, as well as the States west of the Mississippi, and even part of the Gulf group, came to this region in boats at a time when the railroad and the locomotive were curiosities.

A few months ago a United States gunboat explored the upper Amazon and reports were made by the officers of the thousands of miles of navigation which this river afforded. Yet the Amazon, the Ganges and the Nile combined do not equal the Mississippi and its tributaries in the mileage of navigable water. Towns and cities in no less than twenty-eight States of the Union can be reached by steamboats from New Orleans. Fully one-third of the population of the United States to-day reside in the country adjacent to the Mississippi and its tributaries—fully 25,000,000 persons. A boat drawing five feet of water and starting from New Orleans can reach 1,000 communities varying in population from 700,000 to 500. Among the great cities which enjoy the advantages of water transportation by this system, and which the canal would connect by water with the Pacific are St. Louis, with its 700,000 population; New Orleans, with its 300,000; Pittsburg, with its 250,000; Louisville, with its 225,000; and Wheeling, with its 50,000. On the trunk of the tree are Memphis, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Quincy, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque and La Crosse, a chain of communities extending from the cotton and sugar plantations of the South to the timber lands of the far North.

In a study of this portion of the United States a surprising feature is the large number of streams which are navigable. It is doubtful if the Mississippi has a branch of fifty miles in length which is not deep enough for steamer traffic over at least a portion of its length. The same is true of the principal branches, with the exception of some of the tributaries of the upper Missouri in Dakota and Nebraska. The shoals formed by rock ledges are but few in number. This is owing to the fact that the majority of the streams flow through a region which offers few barriers to the natural deepening of the channel. Along the lower Mississippi in the vicinity of New Orleans a network of bayous and other waterways forms a series of channels which extend far into both Louisiana and Mississippi. They reach the famous Yazoo Valley in the latter State, traverse the coast country and give most of the important towns in both States water communication with New Orleans. The same condition exists along the Red River, which is one of the most valuable branches of this trunk. Other streams connecting with the lower Mississippi and of great value to navigation are the Arkansas, the St. Francis, the White, the Yazoo, the Tallahatchee and the Ouachita. Steamers can ply on several of these streams a distance of over 200 miles from their mouths, yet all are located below the junction of the Ohio and the main river. The Ohio Valley is traversed also by a network of water courses, the largest of which is the Tennessee River, reaching portions of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, and of a depth to allow steamers to go as far as the city of Knoxville. In Kentucky, the Green, Kentucky and Big Sandy Rivers are all available feeders of the Ohio, while penetrating the coal and timber lands of West Virginia are the Kanawha and several smaller tributaries. Joining the east side of the trunk are a number of branches extending as far north as the State of Wisconsin. The most important is, perhaps, the Illinois River, which, with the connection with the Chicago Drainage Canal, may form a ship channel between the great lakes and the Mississippi.

The variety of traffic, both foreign and domestic, which originates in this great territory represents nearly every kind of manufactured and raw material which the United States produces. The agricultural staples of the South, such as cotton, tobacco, sugar cane and rice, are noted for their quality and quantity in the section reached by the Mississippi and its tributaries, while its water courses also penetrate the extensive pineries of northwest Louisiana. Much of the mineral wealth of Arkansas in marble, zinc and other resources lies along the navigable streams in this State. It is hardly necessary to refer to the products of Tennessee and Kentucky, which are shipped by water to St. Louis and other markets by way of the Tennessee, the Cumberland and other streams. The shipments of coal from western Pennsylvania and West Virginia by way of the Ohio River to the lower Mississippi have reached as high as a million tons in a year, large fleets of steamers and barges being employed exclusively in this business. A large proportion of the cotton business of New Orelans is furnished by the water communication which this city enjoys with the Southwest. The industries in the group of cities along the Ohio River in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, as well as in Chattanooga, Nashville and Memphis, have been fostered to a considerable extent by the location of their sites on navigable water, giving the manufacturers the benefit of rail and water facilities.

The effect of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal upon the cities and towns in this part of the country, even with the present area of river navigation, will be to increase their importance. It brings the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Missouri valleys from 6,000 to 10,000 miles nearer the great market which will be opened to us in South America, as well as the northern Pacific coast. A vessel going from New Orleans to San Francisco, for example, must round Cape Horn and traverse over 13,000 miles of ocean. By the canal route the distance is but 4,150 miles, or less than one-third of the present length. A vessel taking a cargo from St. Louis to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn would travel a distance of 14,000 miles, while by the canal route it would be reduced to less than 5,000. The city of Louisville would be 5,532 miles from San Francisco, while at present it is 11,882 by the water route. The manufacturers of Alabama could ship their products to a Gulf or a Mississippi River port and have them delivered at their destination in less than half the time now required. The effect which the canal would have in the expanding commerce of this part of the South is incalculable. No nation on the globe enjoys such a system of inland water communication as the American people possess in the Mississippi and its tributaries.—D. Allen Willey, in Chicago Record-Herald.

A Gentleman.

She was never at a loss in the interests of the family for whom she had toiled in innumerable capacities for years. Over the soapsuds of a Monday morning, in the back kitchen, she heard and retailed the news. Hers was generally of funerals and weddings; theirs of the minor and major movements of home sisters, and brothers gone abroad. One of these last was expected back from the East after an absence of four years. Elbow deep in froth, she contrasted his qualities with those of his elder brother in Africa, whom she (secretly) regarded more. "Yes, now," she said, referring to her unacknowledged favorite, "'e was a gentleman, Mister John was. When 'e wanted 'e boots cleaned 'e'd come to the top of the stairs and call down, soft-like: 'Mrs. L., will you be so kind as to clean my boots?' Not but what Mr. 'Arry's a gentleman, too, but in a different style. When Mister 'Arry wanted 'is boots done, 'e'd drop 'em over the banisters and holler: 'Eads, I want my boots cleaned!'"—London Academy.

New Mouse in Dublin Bay.

On a sand island in Dublin bay a new kind of mouse has been found. It resembles the ordinary mouse in all except its color, which is that of the sand, and the naturalists attribute that to an interposition of nature for its protection from the owls and hawks on the island. It is supposed that they are the descendants of castaway mice and that the protective coloration is a gradually acquired result of their surroundings.

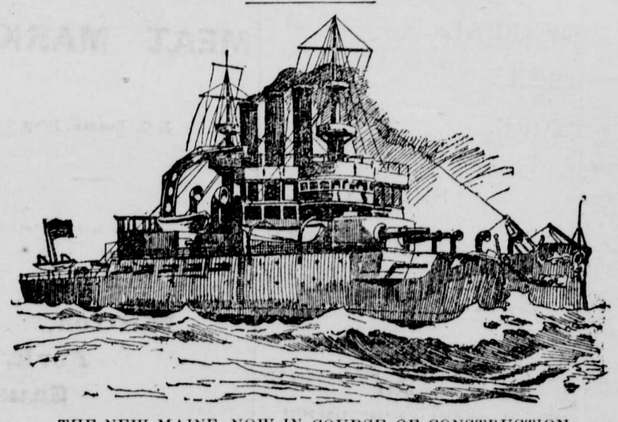
A Systematic Woman.

There is a woman in Kansas, 90 years of age, who spent exactly thirty years each as maid, wife, and widow.—Kansas City Journal.

A widow usually retains her husband's initials until a new city directory is issued, when she appears with her own.

It is one of the unsolved mysteries how two men can exchange umbrellas and each invariably get the worst of it.

THE NEW BATTLESHIP MAINE.



THE NEW MAINE, NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

The principal dimensions of the new battleship are: Length between perpendiculars, 388 feet; length over all, 393 feet 10½ inches; extreme breadth, 72 feet; mean draught, 23 feet 6 inches; displacement at normal draught, 12,300 tons; estimated displacement at full load draught, 13,500 tons. As to type, the new vessel is to be an improved Alabama, two knots faster than that fine battleship, equipped with a more powerful armament and hedged about with a greater area of armor protection.

In the contract it is stipulated that she must on her official trial maintain a speed of 18 knots for four consecutive hours.

The armament designed for the vessel is a very powerful one. It will consist of four 12-inch breech loading rifles mounted in pairs in two elliptical balanced turrets, one forward and one aft. In addition there will be sixteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns mounted in broadside, six 14-pounders, eight 3-pounders, six 1-pounders, two Colt automatic and two 3-inch rapid-fire field guns. In the Maine the 14-pounder type of rapid-fire gun will be installed for the first time on an American battleship. There are two submerged torpedo tubes on the ship, the Maine class being also the first in which these tubes have been placed below the water line.

Topics of the Times

The United States leads all other nations in the matter of fruit growing. Strawberries were valued at $80,000,000 last year and grapes at $100,000,000.

While tests of a new electric train were being made on the elevated road in New York City the insulation became defective and the steel rails were dissolved as though made of tissue paper.

A telegram of twelve words is sent to any part of New Zealand by simply affixing to it a 6d stamp—12 cents.

The Newfoundland seal fishery this year will be one of the most successful in years.

The Charity Organization Society of New York has instituted a college of tubs, wherein washerwomen are not only to be taught their trade, but also how to return intact the various articles on their lists to the original owners.

At a recent meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Church a by-law was passed making it obligatory on candidates for pastorates to pass a physical examination and thus demonstrate that they are as sound in body as in soul.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, it is said, have the lowest death rates of any cities in the United States. St. Paul, with a population of 163,632, has a death rate of 10.79, while Minneapolis, with a population of 202,718, has a death rate of 11.08 per thousand inhabitants.

The magnitude of the operations carried on incidentally by David Rankin, the Missouri cattle king, may be imagined when it is remembered that at his ranch in Atchison County this year he plants 10,000 acres of corn alone, employing about 250 men and utilizing 600 horses.

The chafing dish is among the most ancient adjuncts to the culinary department of all nations. It was in great demand at the grand feasts given by the wealthy citizens in ancient Rome. Some of these dishes have recently been found among the ruins of Pompeii. They are of exquisite workmanship.

Most of Morocco is "more oriental than the Orient itself," but Tangier has become modernized so much and so many Christians live there that it is already regarded as "unclean" by the Moors. It has telephones and electric lights and most of the trade of the sultanate with the outside world is done through the port.

The name of the postoffice Half Rock, in Missouri, is not to be accounted for by any peculiarity of the physical features of the place, as might be supposed. It seems that one of the first buildings erected there was a general store, the proprietor of which sold such bad sugar that his customers declared it to be "half rock."

Postal authorities in Washington are worrying over the case of a man who advertises to cure deafness without fail for a certain sum. To those who send the required amount the advertiser sends 2,000 pills, with directions to take not more than one a day, guaranteeing a cure when all the pills have been used. As the truth or otherwise of this claim cannot be determined for about five years and a half, the authorities do not know what course to take.

A magnificent oak tree at Athens, Ga., not only owns itself, but possesses other property. It was owned many years ago by Colonel W. H. Jackson, who, in his childhood, played around is a massive trunk and in later years grew to love it almost as he would his own child. Fearing that after his death the old oak would fall into the hands of persons who would destroy it, he recorded a deed conveying to the tree "entire possession of itself and of all land within eight feet of it on all sides."

In Sweden the State owns and cares for over 18,000,000 acres of forest lands. Schools of forestry are maintained and the timber lands are efficiently cared for by graduates of the schools, who understand how to farm the lands by preventing waste and profitably manufacturing the product of the forests, carefully replanting where trees are cut down. As a result of forestry so managed all the cost of schools and caretakers is defrayed out of the product sold by the State and the net profits are four times greater than the expenditure.

WORDS AND THEIR HISTORY.

How Some Words Now in Everyday Use Had Their Origin.

To one who is inclined there can be no more interesting study than that of words. To take some word in everyday use, trace it to its origin, become familiar with its romance, note its various changes and meanings as it has come down, perhaps, through the centuries, is a source of delight as well as profit to one who would get at the beginning of things. And for such a recent number of St. Nicholas offers a pleasant repast in an article on "Words and Their History," by R. W. McAlpine.

In the lives of words, as in the lives of men, time brings about many changes. Words change in form, in stature and in color; they lose the traits of their ancestors; and yet, sometimes and somehow, they retain just enough of the original to hint at their beginning and to suggest to the curious gleaner in the field of thought that, though there may be a wide gap between the past and the present of a word, the gap may by patient effort be so narrowed as to be bridged over, and the difference between the word that is and the word that was be fully accounted for.

To illustrate this Mr. McAlpine takes as an example the word "peculiar," and his manner of handling this will give a good idea of how entertainingly the entire article is presented. What connection is there, he asks, between this word and a flock of sheep or herd of cattle? Pecus is the Latin for herd or flock. Peculium meant the property owned by a son or slave with the consent of the father or master. It was also the name given to the property held by the wife as her own. The bulk of this property was herds of cattle. In time the word was applied to any property belonging especially to one person. It was peculiar to himself and to deprive him dishonestly of this peculiar property or any part of it to-day is to peculate.

From pecus also comes the word pecuniary, which has an interesting bit of history. Pecunia was in primitive times the wealth of a man in cattle. As civilization advanced men required other things to render life worth the living, and pecunia became the word for all kinds of property. When money became the medium of exchange pecuniary came to have reference to money and money value only.

As peculate and pecuniary are from the Latin pecus, a herd of tame animals, so spoil, which we sometimes call plunder or booty, is from spolium, the skin stripped from the back of a wild animal. It used to refer only to the trophies of the chase; now anything taken from an enemy by force is called spoils. Other words in common use in English to-day that have an animal origin are: Chivalry, from the French cheval, horse; equestrian, from the Latin equus, horse; cynic, cynosure, from the Greek kuon, dog; fiddle, from the Latin vitulus, calf; capricornus, capricorn, caper, from the Latin caper, goat; dandelion, jackanapes, shepherd, coxcomb, harelip, cowlick, sheepish, aquiline, etc.

At first glance it may be difficult to see any connection between veal and fiddle, but vitulus is Latin for veal, and the middle Latin vitula is the word that gave the Italians viola or violin, and to us both violin and fiddle. The word bunting is from "to bunt," meaning in parts of England to sift, bunting being the coarse bolting-cloth used in the process of sifting flour in the mill. Here we use bunting as a name for the material out of which flags are made, and in some cases for the flags themselves.

Tram, as applied to certain kinds of roads, comes from the name of its inventor, Outram, monkey wrench from Charles Moncky, who invented it; boycott from Captain Boycott, and macadamized from John Loudon Macadam, the originator of this system of road-making.

Then we have pantaloons, from St. Pantaleone, fiacre from the Scottish Saint Fiacre, in front of whose image in Paris this common hackney coach used to wait for fares; and hansom from the name of its inventor. Tawdry is but a rough form of St. Audrey, whose name was given to an English fair whose cheap laces, jewelry and other tinsel splendors were peddled out to boorish buyers. Dunce owes its being to the learned Duns Scotus, and atlas to the demigod who was supposed by the ancients to bear the world on his shoulders.

Bureau has an interesting evolution. It is from the Latin burrus, a coarse cloth of a bright red color, or from the French buire, brown, the color of a cloth called by the French bureau. This cloth, a sort of drugget, was used to cover a table or desk, and in course of time the table or desk itself was called bureau. Then the word was applied to the place where the table or desk was used, then to a department of public business requiring a number of clerks who used tables or desks at their work. Latterly it came to mean a body of officials under a chief, following the use of board, which was first a plank, then a table made of planks, and then a body of officials who sat at that board to transact business.

Tumbler, applied to a drinking glass, had its origin in a day when such vessels would not stand alone, when they tumbled; tumbar means to romp and play, in Anglo-Saxon, and from this we have our word tomboy. Dude seems to have been derived from the Scottish word duddies, clothes, which crossed into England, to become duds or dudes, and into America to designate something in the guise of a man, but dressed as a fop, or beau, what Shakespeare calls a "clothes-wearing man" and Addison a "circumforaneous wit."

Sigsbee's Valley.

The deepest valley in the Gulf of Mexico is named "Sigbee's Deep," after its discoverer, and the scientific name of Sigsbeia murrhina is given to one of the rarest species of deep-sea fauna. It was Sigsbee, too, who discovered near the Morro light, not far from the spot where the Maine now lies, many beautiful specimens of the pentacrini, or sea lilies, and who, while in command of the Blake, placed at the disposal of scientific investigators the first extensive collection of this ancient genus. Thus has Captain Sigsbee associated his name with the harbor of Havana both by scientific investigations and by exhibition of the highest qualities of command. We have the authority of Professor Alexander Agassiz for saying that the success of the scientific party in the Blake was largely due not only to Captain Sigsbee's capacity as a commander and to his active interest in scientific investigation, but to the numerous improvements in the apparatus for deep-sea dredging and sounding originating with him.—New York Independent.

So many troubles are not imaginary.

ROUEN'S AIR FERRY ODDEST OF BRIDGES.

The "Pont Transbordeur," or overhead ferry, which has been built and is now in successful operation, over the River Seine, at Rouen, France, represents the solution in a novel way of one of the most interesting problems in engineering. There is nothing like this overhead ferry in any other country in the world.

Among the means which the engineer has hitherto employed to cross rivers and channels are boats or ordinary ferries, swing, draw, bascule and ordinary bridges, tunnels under the beds of channels and traveling carriers.

The swing, draw and bascule bridges can only be safely used over locks, inland canals or rivers, where a vessel

ROUEN'S AIR FERRY.

can be under perfect control in all kinds of weather. Ordinary bridges are more satisfactory than the others, but if they are to cross a river leading to an important harbor they should be of a height to permit a ship with the tallest mast to pass under. Some masts are 200 feet above the water. Inclines or elevators must be used to reach the bridge level, and the reason that there are so few bridges like the Forth Bridge in Scotland and the Brooklyn Bridge is their great cost. The objection to tunnels is the great cost and risk in building. Many large tunnels under water have been abandoned, and even when built are not greatly appreciated by the general public.

The overhead ferry system remedies all these drawbacks. The advantages of the system are:

The channel to be crossed is left entirely clear at all hours, without requiring vessels to make any special signals or modify their rate of speed any more than they would in the case of a cross-channel ferry.

No increase of distance or ascent or descent is forced on the traffic in order to cross from one shore to the other.

The essential part of the system may be described as a horizontal railway supported by a bridge spanning the channel and built up at such a height as will allow the tallest masted vessels frequenting the channel to pass beneath.

The platform of the bridge carries two lines of rails, over which a carriage on small wheels rolls, the number of wheels varying with the weight to be carried.

The rollers are connected with a movable frame under the line of rails, which may freely move in a longitudinal direction quite close to the platform and from one end to the other of same. Thus is provided a rudimentary vehicle which can cross the channel without interfering in any way with the opening, which is to remain clear.

In order to obviate any swinging motion which might result from the pressure of the wind or the forward motion of the carrier itself, the rods by which the latter is suspended are arranged in triangles, both in the longitudinal and transversal directions. There is thus a little railway for crossing the river, with this difference, that the body of the vehicle, instead of being above the rails and wheels as usual, is some 140 or 160 feet below these.

SOCIETY'S FAIR GAMBLERS PLAY BRIDGE WHIST.

Society in New York has been indicted by Dame Rumor for gambling. Bridge whist is the game of chance now most popular with the fashionables, and it is claimed that in the course of an evening of bridge sometimes as much as $20,000 changes

MRS. RICHARD IRVIN.

hands, and such small sums as $500 frequently. Mrs. Richard Irvin has denied the story that she will lead a crusade against the game, and says that, while she does not play bridge herself, she is not opposed to the game. At a recent whist party in New York one man, a guest, lost something like $400. When the game was over he bade his hostess good-night and told her he would send his check for the amount the following morning. "It is our custom," she informed him, "to settle up everything at once. "Can you not pay it now?" He hadn't the money with him nor a check, but, as his hostess persisted, he managed to borrow the amount from his friends!

COULD NOT ESCAPE BLAME.

Slanderer Did Not Shift Responsibility on the Phonograph.

A sewing machine agent in Germany wanted to slander an employe whom he had quarreled with and discharged. He did not call it slander, but he knew that his enemy would, and possibly the courts also, and as the penalties for that offense are likely to be heavy in the kaiser's realm he sought out a way in which he could gain the desired end without endangering his own safety. An inspiration came to him and purchasing a phonograph roll he went to the village inn, placed it into the instrument which was in the taproom and talked it full of things about his sometime friend.

Later in the day the patrons of the inn came in to have their beer, and, as was their custom, some of them dropped coins into the phonograph and set it a-talking. The result was appalling to them. The phonograph told the most shocking tales about one whom they considered a hitherto much respected and altogether to be praised if not admired fellow citizen, tales they knew not to be true. They hurried to the slandered man, and in the course of time he brought an action against his former employer. The latter pleaded that he had not insulted the plaintiff, but that the phonograph was the guilty one. The phonograph was brought into court and turned on to give its testimony, but it refused to work. However, the judge decided that the defendant was at least an active accomplice in the slanders and fined him 50 marks.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR A FEUDIST.

John Shotwell is a famous Kentucky feudist, and was recently convicted at Williamsburg of participation in the Corbin riots, during which the restaurant belonging to the Whites, the opposing faction, was blown up with dynamite, and two persons were killed.

JOHN SHOTWELL.

Shotwell was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, but a motion for a new trial will be made.

Sky Mountains.

The highest of all the clouds are those delicate, white, fibrous, detached masses of frozen vapor always seem high against the blue sky. The topmost point of the highest of these may be ten miles above the earth. They are called cirrhus clouds. Altogether there are ten principal types of clouds. The lowest, known as the stratus, are really horizontal sheets of lifted fog, seen on damp days or in very damp localities. These clouds are only a few hundred feet above the earth.

Some of the vast bodies of vapor are higher than the tallest of the Alps. They are undoubtedly snow-capped—veritable mountains of ice and snow. It has been discovered that the temperature on one such summit was 75 degrees below zero.

Were it possible for us to ascend in a balloon and penetrate one of these snow-capped peaks from base to summit, we should travel first through a layer of dry air and vapor, then through another of dry air, vapor and water, a third of freezing vapor, water and ice; and, finally, through the summit, composed of dry air, vapor and ice, but no water.

My Cat and I.

He has cheeks round as apples. Mine are hollow.

He is portly, even haughty. I am not.

He has big, sleepy eyes. Mine are dim.

He has paws soft as velvet. Thin and trembling mine.

He stands ready for a frolic. I've not time.

He has repose. Worried am I.

He is, in short, big and beautiful, sleek and silky, fat and fine—which I'm not and never can be.

Yet we live the same.

He has no advantage.

The same house shelters us. We breathe the same air. We eat the same food, he lingering fondly over all save fruit courses, being especially devoted to rice, milk, soup, meat, oil and vegetables. We even sit upon the same chairs.

So why this awful difference?

But hold! Though neither has the advantage in the matter of board and keep, there is one great, big difference! He does not work between meals.

A Fisherman's Luck.

The prize of $20,000 in a French lottery has been won by an old fisherman, who is over 60 years of age, and has not missed a day from fishing for over fifty years. He can neither read nor write, and allowed his little niece to choose the number of the ticket for him.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23 1901

BANISH THE MUSKETOS.

Editor Green of the Colusa Sun supplies to his readers more genuinely original editorial matter than any other of our State or rather country exchanges. Following, upon a minor subject, is a sample:

Right a top of the discovery that mosquitoes convey malaria, yellow fever, etc., comes another important discovery and that is that the castor bean will banish mosquitoes! So all we have to do to keep away both insects and disease is to grow castor beans. Planting the castor bean to keep moles and gophers out of the garden is an expedient in vogue when we were born, and it has not failed. Now, as the bean is a valuable product, why not grow it for commerce all over the districts in which the diseases are epidemic?

It is Prof. Starr of the University of Chicago who made the discovery. We hope it is true, but some scientific people told us that the Australian gum was a specific, but that was a fake as a remedy. A Chicago dispatch, telling about the intention of park authorities to try planting the castor bean, says:

"This discovery was made by Prof. Starr while he was traveling in tropical countries. He was supposed to be studying anthropology during these trials, but the exigencies of the situation forced him, for a time, to study the best methods of driving off the clouds of mosquitoes which made life a burden.

"'One night,' says the Professor, 'I was annoyed more than usual. Thousands of the little insects hummed and buzzed about me. Finally, in desperation, I tore some branches from a plant, with which to brush them away. I soon found that I did not have to brush. The mosquitoes had disappeared and did not come back that night. The plant from which I had torn the branches was that of the castor bean. The next evening I again tried it with the same success.'

"Prof. C. M. Child of the department of entomology of the University of Chicago confirms the statement of Prof. Starr. He thinks that there is something in the castor bean plant which proves antipathetic to the mosquito."

The biggest project in view is the tunneling of the mountains and cutting out of the snow-sheds. The proposition has been talked of before but this time they already have the supplies on hand for the surveyors' camp and the survey will be commenced as soon as Locating Engineer W. C. Eades arrives, which will be about the middle of the month. He is under W. H. Hood, the Chief Engineer of the company. It will take several months for him to complete the survey and when he gets through and reports it will be definitely known whether or not the tunnel will be constructed. The plan is to start from Cold Stream and come out at Soda Springs. The distance would be about five miles. Such a tunnel would shorten the road, do away with snow sheds and lessen the grade, but on the other hand it would cost about $5,000,000 besides disadvantages on account of pure air in running through such long tunnels.

Foregoing is from the Truckee Republican. It means, of course, that impure air would probably be the trouble. In the great Alpine tunnels that problem has been met with by electric motors.

August 20 1851, fifty years ago, the America's cup was won. For fifty years it has been kept here by the superior qualities of American boats and American sailors. Ten different times our British cousins, the givers of the cup, have tried to "lift" the bauble without success. The trinket is worth perhaps $500; but millions have been spent in the effort to get it back, and as much more in its defense. It is estimated that the defense of the cup against Shamrock II will cost about $350,000, and Sir Thomas Lipton's expense bill this year will aggregate an even larger sum. As against his latest boat the Americans seem to be weakening and undecided as to which new craft shall be sailed as a defender, but all hands agree that if defeat comes it will be at the hands of a brave knight.

While all the great nations of the world are acting like greedy children that blindly grab because they see other children grabbing, Holland is perfecting a plan for expending $33,000,000 in creating a province. The new province now lies at the bottom of the stormy, dangerous, useless Zuyder Zee. A dyke is to be built, the great salt water lake is to be pumped dry and 500,000 acres of fertile land will be annexed to Holland.

The people of Columbia and Venezuela have gotten madly at the terrible work of killing each other, under guise of war. Any pretext of European intervention is forestalled by the Monroe doctrine and a sprinkling of Uncle Sam's navy. "Let us have peace," but we don't want a piece more of Central or South America.

It is hoped to secure enough names to the anti-Chinese petitions to represent the full voting strength of the State, and this ought to be accomplished without difficulty if the people can be aroused to a realizing sense of their duty to themselves.

Down in Denison, Texas, during the late drouth, the people prayed for rain one Sunday and before the day was over a rainstorm came that incidentally destroyed a new $150,000 church. Who says that there is no efficacy in prayer?

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

FRUIT SETTING.

The Effect of Spraying Blossoms With Bordeaux Mixture.

In chemical experiments reported by the Geneva (N. Y.) station it has been found that bordeaux mixture prevents the sprouting of pollen immersed in it, whether that of the apple or some other plant. Facts indicate that this fungicide has a preventive action upon the germination of pollen exposed to its influence, and they lead to the conclu-

FLOWER CLUSTERS FROM APPLE TREE.

Variety—Baldwin. 1. Sprayed once in bloom; all blossoms dead, with possibly one exception. 2. Sprayed in bloom; at least two vigorous fruits set.

sion that if the stigmas of an apple blossom before fertilization should be subjected to the action of some fungicide or insecticide, even though the amount in contact with the sensitive surface be slight, the chances would be decidedly against the growth of the little fertilizing bodies which fall upon it. In that case the blossoms could not set fruit. Study in the orchards at Geneva confirms this conclusion, but shows also that the blossoms in many cases become fertilized very soon after they open and thus escape the destructive effect of the bordeaux, except when it kills the tissues of the tender parts of the flower.

Several sprayings have cut off crops, and a single spraying has killed some blossoms.

It seems certain that spraying in bloom destroys some of the blossoms and might in some seasons seriously lessen the crop. In other years, though, when blossoms are very plentiful, the thinning of the fruit by death of the flowers from the bordeaux mixture may be of advantage, especially if the spray be applied at such a time that the strong center blossoms have passed the danger point and the later side blossoms of the clusters only perish.

No evidence has been found to support the view of some growers that the spraying actually helps the flowers to set fruit, but it all points to the contrary belief.

About Dahlias.

Many cultivators are much worried that their dahlias are not planted. Others are turning away, thinking that it is too late for this season. As far as my experience goes this is all folly. There have been more dahlias wasted in recent years by early planting than from any other cause. Last season my best results were from tubers which were practically dormant and planted at intervals from June 17 to July 4. The very best results of all came from plantings made on June 27. After making a careful investigation along these lines and asking for results from successful growers within a radius of 400 miles of New York city I find that the majority have not planted earlier than June 15 to get their exhibition blooms. Their results are beyond question.

The advantages of late planting are logical. It is the experience of every one and more especially of those who are complaining of lack of success in flowering that a remarkable growth takes place in May and early June, when the tubers are first put out; that the plants grow and flourish for awhile and then stop, and the foliage grows smaller instead of bigger and dries up, and whatever flower buds may be formed go practically the same way. The plants never revive until fall and in many instances not even then.

Late planting prevents all this, inasmuch as the first severe hot spell or drought is passed before the plants attain any size. In fact, they never stop growing. Another great advantage is that treated in this way no stakes are required. Roots can be planted close together in the row, and they will resist wind and any ordinary gale without the assistance of a stake. They begin blooming in August and are practically never out of bloom until frost cuts them down.

It is my confident belief that if the practice of late and deep planting were generally adopted there would be less inquiry next fall, "Why do my dahlias not flower?" So writes J. W. Withers in American Gardening.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Beginning and Progress of the Breed In This Country.

At the beginning of the past century there had been a number of small importations of Shorthorn cattle made to this country, more especially into several eastern states, and in 1817 shipments were made into Kentucky, from a part of which are descended the cattle known to American breeders as the unfashionable "Seventeens," says Secretary Coburn in his March report. It is scarcely possible to conjecture the number of Shorthorns that have been imported to and bred in the United States, as previous to 1845 no American herdbook was kept. Entries have been closed for volume 48 of the American Shorthorn herdbook, and that, with its predecessors, will contain pedigrees of 162,000 bulls and 279,000 cows, or a total of 441,000 pure bred Shorthorns with lineage recorded in the United States alone to date, besides which pedigrees of 4,600 bulls and 8,000 cows have already been filed with the editor for publication in volume 49.

In color Shorthorns may be either red or white or any combination of these. The red may vary in shade from a light or yellow to a very dark or mahogany, the latter at present being the favorite with many breeders in this country, while the white is least popular or, in fact, scarcely acceptable at all. In England the roan color is valued most highly, and in America it is an especial favorite in the feed lots, although breeders of thoroughbreds are partial to red, because they claim that animals of that color, unaccountable as it may seem, in consideration of their conceded superior quality, are more readily and profitably sold for breeding purposes.

The cows vary greatly in the milking quality at present, but early in their hostory were valued highly for the dairy. In later years a majority of breeders have unfortunately been so absorbed in the development of the beef making qualities of their stock as to greatly neglect the equally important matter of development in milk and butter production, a condition which true friends of the breed will hope to see modified for the better from year to year in the future.

FODDER CROPS

It is a question whether we in this community (Indiana) should plant corn at all for the roughness alone, says a writer in Prairie Farmer. We have tried the Kaffir corn, but it is not very well liked here. The common eight rowed sweet corn is grown here, for the purpose of feeding in late summer and early winter, more than any other variety. We commence planting as soon as the ground is warm and plant some about every three weeks until July 4. We go through it and pull the finest ears for family use or for the market and feed the rest, corn and all.

For the ordinary farmer I think some variety of white corn, such as Duncan's White Prolific or some other large stalked and long, broad bladed variety, is desirable, as this makes the best fodder when shredded on our machines, and the stock get a great deal of the stalks, which some value as feed. I like this large corn also because it stands up better and has therefore less sand and dirt on the stalk and blade. Right here is one great point in favor of the shredder, as it knocks off the dirt, and the stock don't have to eat the dirt to get the fodder.

Green Food For Hogs.

There is nothing cheaper and nothing better than plenty of green food of some kind for hogs, says a Kansas grower in Prairie Farmer. It is good for their health and to make growth and is also good for the growth of the pocketbook. Ten bushels of corn with all the good alfalfa or other grass they can eat, or even good hogweeds, will make as much growth on pigs as 20 bushels fed to them in a dry lot. Those not having alfalfa or clover can grow rye, which also is a good green food. In the fall of 1899 I sowed a field to rye for the hogs. As soon as it was high enough for them to get a bite they were let into the field. They had the run of it till near harvest time, when they were shut out just soon enough to allow what they had not destroyed to ripen. After ripening it was harvested, then thrashed from the shock. The yield was 25 bushels of grain to the acre of a splendid sample. Not bad, was it? Two crops in one—a crop of pork and a crop of grain.

Another field had been prepared for the pigs to go as soon as they were shut out of the rye. One-half of this field was sown to Kaffir corn, the other half to rape in the spring of 1900. The Kaffir corn seemed to please them best for some time. They feasted on it until near fall, and then they commenced on the rape, which furnished lots of feed for them until winter. By that time another field of rye was ready for them. Rape is a splendid food for hogs. They eat it and grow, for they like it. It will still grow after being eaten off and will furnish more green stuff until winter, as it takes a hard frost to kill it.

A Good Paint.

This paint has been highly recommended: Add one pound concentrated lye to one gallon rainwater; slack two pounds stone lime in four gallons water; dissolve one pound glue in one gallon water; put two pounds sulphate of zinc in three gallons water. Mix each of these in separate vessels, add the lye to the limewater, pour in the glue water and add the zinc solution; dilute to 20 gallons and stir in 100 pounds whiting. Add any coloring pigment except blue, which the lime and alkali would alter.

HESSIAN FLY.

No Damage Where a Medium Grade Fertilizer Was Applied.

It appears from the letter of a wheat grower to The Ohio Farmer that many farmers of that state, expecting the fly last fall, deferred seeding until late, but the fly anticipated the wheat grower also, for it did thorough work on all wheat sown in this farmer's section up to Sept. 24, but after the 28th none of its work can be found. These dates have reference to the time of sowing and not when eggs were laid.

Where a medium grade of prepared fertilizer was applied (200 pounds per acre) no appreciable damage was suffered by the wheat plant last fall. Its effect was to stimulate the shooting of a new plant from the root below the larvæ, which were generally several in number, and a spring examination of the complete stool showed the insects in a small, dead branch which was really the main plant at the beginning.

On some drill widths where no fertilizer was applied the wheat died entirely. It lived long enough, however, to nurture the larvæ it contained to maturity. These, in many places where the dead plant heaved out and become disintegrated by decay, lay about upon the surface of the ground, every one a thing of life. The first, adults, according to this man's observation, issued forth May 4 to soon go to work depositing eggs upon the leaves of the wheat to supply larvæ for each joint above ground, which sap the life of the plant and cause crinkled straws and empty chaff next harvest time, unless Professor Webster's parasite comes to the rescue.

Professor Webster's parasite is a fungous or parasitic infection similar to that which is destructive to chinch bugs.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

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BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.
O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING.
—All kinds of—
GENERAL IRON WORK.
HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY
S. A. FRASER,
IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Independence, Cal.
First-class work at lowest living price

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE, At the Postoffice.

BABBITT METAL.
In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton
Inquire at this office

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET.
J. C. KEEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including
Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.
WATCHES CLEANED $1.00
MAIN SPRINGS $1.00
All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP - - - - Cal.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR.
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, makes close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Stations. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to all parts of Owens Valley.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending August 22, 1901:

Highest barometer	29.912	16
Lowest "	29.699	21
Highest temperature	88.0	20
Lowest "	59.3	20
Mean "	72.9	
Average dew point	35.8	
Average humidity	36.0	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	24 SE	16

No. clear days 3
No. part cloudy days.....4
No. cloudy days.....0
No. rainy days..... 1
Precipitation for week . 0.02
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.48
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3 40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 40 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.34
" 1899 1900 3 70
" 1900-1901 5 76

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

SUPERIOR COURT

Hon Walter A Lamar, Judge.

AUGUST 19 1901.

In the matter of the Estate of Eleanor Spencer, deceased.

Petition for confirmation of sale of personal property granted.

Estate of Thos. E. Leece.—Petition for confirmation of sale of personal property granted.

AUGUST 20, 1901.

Estate of J. G. W. Birchim, deceased. The petition for confirmation of sale of real estate coming on at this time to be heard, and a higher bid that the one petitioned to be confirmed being presented and filed in open Court by Edward B. Smith,

It was ordered, that said sale be confirmed to him upon his filing a bond in the sum of $280.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

Geo W. Carey to Lucia F. Cary—20 acres oil land near Olancha.

Don't forget the lecture.

Merchants are receiving lots of new goods.

On account of rain Randsburg chickens are developing web feet.

J. C. Crocker was down from Big Pine last Wednesday.

Stated meeting of Masonic Lodge at the hall to morrow evening.

BARGAIN SALE at Eibeshutz' Store on Saturday. No trouble to show goods.

A base ball tournament, $50 premium, has been provided for at the District Fair at Bishop.

Forest Supervisor Price has returned from a lengthy trip through the Tehachipa country.

H. C. Hamilton was in town Saturday last, making final proof on his land at Georges Creek.

Ambrose Smith, the Tinnemaha rancher, paid Independence a visit day before yesterday.

A new line of FALL GOODS just arrived at Eibeshutz' Store. Don't fail to see them.

C. L. Meyers of Big Pine, accompanied by his daughter Clara, spent several days in Independence during the past week.

The Irwin Cartier party and Max Fausel and wife are home again from foreign shores—of Sierra trout streams.

Since most of the outers have returned from the mountains steady, warm weather appears to have set in for good.

An immense supply of cordwood at Nathan Rhine's indicates that there will be no freeze-to-death famine again next Winter.

Ladies can find goods at PRICES to SUIT them by calling at Eibeshutz' Store.

Among the "returners" yesterday were Ben. H. Yandell and A. S. Nuecker, accompanied by Dr. C. E. Turner of Vallejo.

A patent has been granted by the department to W. N. Inman of Randsburg and C. C. Inman, of Bishop, for a sack holder.

Pete Copeland, at Tonopah on Saturday, sat upon a 25 lb box of giant and fired it. There were no remains to speak of, but his manner of exit was effective.

Owing to reports that the Coso Hot Springs have dried up, very few people have visited them. The late storms have increased the flow of water and the springs are now doing full time.—Randsburg Miner.

For a fine fitting SHOE call on Eibeshutz.

Note the announcement of lectures at Keeler, Lone Pine and Independence next week. Rev. King was formerly in the pulpits of the churches of Mono. Nevada papers speak in very complimentary terms of his lectures.

According to all accounts the late heavy rains caused widespread damage to all the grain fields lying north of Fish Springs and up to Round Valley. The phenomenally wet season has proved a very bad one for the farmers.

In the U. S. Land Office, last Saturday, the matter of final proof on land filing by P. J. Shaw was continued until September 2d, on account of protest entered by E. B. Smith and from the further fact that Shaw's attorney had not returned.

For the General Safety.

The citizens of Bishop have organized a committee to combat and if possible suppress the Indian liquor traffic, taking means of dealing with certain individuals whom, it is believed, have been devoting their time exclusively to the business.

Last week Messrs. J. L. Bourland and J. H. Shannon were brought before Justice of the Peace Woodworth on complaint of Jesus Coronado, complaining that they had delivered to him a written notice to leave the the town of Bishop within a certain time or suffer the consequence. In the pursuance of that notification he feared that they would do him bodily injury, and asked that they be put under bonds to keep the peace.

But by the time the case was called for examination he had evidently taken a different view, as he then stated that he did not wish to carry the matter any farther and that he wished to withdraw his complaint. This he was permitted to do and the defendants were accordingly discharged.

So far, so good. There is need of like citizens' committees at Big Pine, Independence and Lone Pine, with intermediate auxillaries. As in the cases of Shannon and Bourland, it is not supposable that such committees will act otherwise than within lines of general and direct support of the law—the courts and officers. General co-operation may effect reforms while punishing none but the guilty.

The Mountains Across

Forest Ranger Naylor and Under Sheriff Willis returned last Tuesday from a trip across the Sierras to San Francisco. They followed a different route from that usually traveled, going by way of Ellis, Camp Badger and Auckland to the Santa Fe road at Orosi, and believe that a material saving in time and distance can be made over the usual route via Millwood and Sanger.

The report the trails in fair condition, aside from some slight damage occasioned by the recent heavy rains; also, that considerable work is now being done toward their further improvement. With the exception of Bubbs Creek all the streams have good, substantial bridges.

The Lecture.

The illustrated lecture given by Rev. King at the Methodist Church Saturday evening proved to be one of the best entertainments presented in this city in some time. His subject, "Ben Hur," was well handled and thoroughly understood and appreciated by the audience.

The lecture of last evening proved just as interesting and was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. Both lectures were illustrated by stereopticon views which made the entertainment doubly fascinating.—Carson Appeal.

A party consisting of Pat. Clinton, Henry Levy, J. D. Lewis, Eddy Eibeshutz and others left yesterday for Onion Valley, expecting to make a rapid transit to that resort. Their first camp will be made near head of the water works and on succeeding nights at Cottonwood, Gray's, Rex Montis and at the Kearsarge mill, so that the entire fifteen miles may be covered in a week or so. Wells Barnes has sent out necessary supplies for the different stations.

Mr. D. P. Hargis of Johannesburg has returned for brief stay in his old stamping ground. He reports that matters are lively in Randsburg oil circles. The company which is represented by Mr. Hargis and Mr. G. D. Calvert has some 4000 acres of oil lands in Township 28 S., Range 41 E., and in 29 S. and 42 E. They are going to have a well put down and the drill is to drop by the 15th of October.

Arthur Mairs arrived from Los Angeles last Wednesday. His diploma of graduation from the Woodbury Business College is a document that any young man should be proud of, because it requires a combination of bright intelligence and hard work to get one. We predict a successful career for "Pete," as he is generally called by homefolk.

To our disappointment, there is yet no further news from Darwin in regard to the fate of Jerry Fitzgerald in the Darwin Wash flood. There may never be anything more known about it, as investigation and search did not occur until eight days afterward, when the appearance in the town of Jerry's animal aroused inquiry.

According to the Register, the Fourteenth Annual Fair of Agricultural District No. 18 will be held at Bishop September 24th to 27th. Doubtless all announcements will follow in due time.

Southern Pacific passenger No. 9 rolled in on time Friday afternoon, but she quit rolling here and from present indications she may stay with us a week. The heavy rains loosened the mountain side near Cameron and the cloudburst of Friday afternoon carried down a side covering 1200 feet of track to a depth of 10 to 20 feet. Small washes about three miles east tied up trains on that side, but they succeeded in repairing and passing this far at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. A bad break is reported on the Caliente side of the Tehachapi grade, but just how bad or where we have been unable to learn. The Cameron slide will be a slow job, for it can only be handled by a limited number of men. The Santa Fe overland is also tied up here.—Mojave Tomahawk.

People, who don't know, seem to doubt the announcement that a railroad will be built to this camp, a branch of the C. & C. R. R. The proposition is now under advisement by the Southern Pacific management and as they have $15,000,000 surplus and are looking for new paying territory there is no doubt but what the company will build a road to Tonopah at an early date.—Bonanza.

APPLE CANKER.

What the Practical Men and the Scientists Say About It.

The orchard disease caused by the fungus Sphæropsis malorum is very common in the state of New York. It has been known to scientific investigators for only a few years, and though noticeable in many orchards its effects have been ascribed by practical men to sun scald, frost injuries or varietal weakness rather than to a specific disease. The Geneva (N. Y.) station says, however, that the blackened, enlarged

APPLE CANKER.

[1, branch girdled at a and injured at b by cankers; 2, same with dead bark removed; 3, typical canker.]

limbs with the bark marked by pits and scars bordered by concentric lines and cracks—the cankers—and the long sections of bare wood where the bark has been destroyed are found in many localities and on many varieties. The same germ causes a twig blight often found in orchards showing little or no sign of the canker form and also produces black rot of the fruit.

It has been known that fungi very similar to this one work on other trees and shrubs. Tests made in 1900 prove that this same species of fungus occurs on apple trees, pear trees and hawthorn trees and on apple, pear and quince fruits.

To cause the destructive cankers which girdle the limbs the germs of the disease must get through the tough outer layer of the bark into the growing layer beneath, the cambium. An injury to the bark of some sort is necessary to this entrance, for the fungous threads cannot penetrate the unbroken bark. Sun scald as well as mechanical abrasions may cause such injuries. The bark is killed by the sun and frost and cracks or peels, when the germ finds ready entrance and rapidly extends the injured area in canker form.

Sun scald or sunburn is a common trouble in this state, probably more common than generally supposed, especially on tender varieties. The long areas of reddish bark on the south and southwest sides of limbs and young trunks are inconspicuous when they first are scalded and so escape notice, but they are all too common and may become the seat of serious harm to the trees.

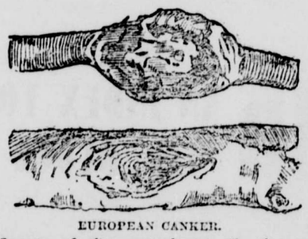
Trees of tender varieties should be protected from the direct rays of the sun by training them to low, thick heads which shade both trunks and branches. Additional protection may be given by a coat of whitewash upon the trunks, which helps to prevent absorption of the sun's rays and also exerts a favorable influence upon the bark itself. A good mixture is:

	Pounds.
Lime (unslaked)	20
Tallow	4
Salt	5

Dilute with water enough to make it spray easily.

In addition to the protection from sun scald thorough spraying with bordeaux mixture and care to prevent accidental injuries make up the preventive treatment. The larger diseased limbs may be saved from complete loss by cutting them off back of the cankered area and inserting clons of the same variety.

Only a few specimens showing effects of this trouble have been found in America, some coming from Nova Scotia and a few from Cortland county in this state. The cankers are unlike those of the sphæropsis and are caused by a different fungus, Nectria ditissima. They are well represented by the



EUROPEAN CANKER.

figures of the second cut, the lower showing a recent infection and the upper an old canker.

Though rare in America, the trouble should be watched for by apple growers, as it is a serious pest in English orchards.

FRUIT GROWERS' TALK.

Thin the Fruit on the Trees and Everlastingly Do It Too.

"The past season has demonstrated more fully than ever to the progressive fruit grower the fact that he must ever be on the guard to fight insect and fungus enemies and make up his mind to grow first class fruit or be content with no profit from his work. After he has overcome insect and disease and has fine, healthy orchards then he must prune his trees and thin the fruit judiciously or the results will be unsatisfactory. Fruit thinning is of great importance, and without it is impossible to have first class fruit, no matter what the conditions are. When fruit sets as full as peaches and Keiffer pears did the past season, it is impossible for the fruit to be first class.

"There was a general complaint of the rusting or clouding of the Keiffer pear the past season, and this greatly injured its sale. This was especially bad on full bearing trees or where they were crowded with branches and foliage. Fruit on the outside and the top branches was not nearly as much affected as on the inside. This shows the necessity of pruning to make the center of the trees open to let in air and sunshine," says Charles Black of New Jersey.

"We are growing better fruit all the time. We have got to thin the fruit on our trees, and everlastingly do it too. We must thin our apples and peaches and every one of our fruit trees. I think the time is coming when we will also have to trim our smaller fruits," says J. H. Hale of Connecticut.

Geranium Again Very Popular.

The good old household plant, the geranium, has jumped into a fresh period of popularity, the semidouble sorts taking the lead. Many new geraniums (more correctly Zonal pelargoniums) are introduced every year, but make little progress in cultivation, as they are not able to endure our severe climate when treated as bedding plants.

In other words, as told by The Rural New Yorker, they are not "sunproof," and in consequence are quickly dis-

GERANIUM HALL CAINE.

carded, but this is too great a loss, as they can usually be grown to great perfection in the conservatory or window garden.

The sketch shows a type of bloom of this large flowering, decorative class. The variety is Hall Caine, cherry red in color, with florets 2½ inches across.

The coloring of some of the new kinds is wonderfully delicate in the light shades and vivid in the darker tints, while the habit of plant and form of truss leave little to be desired.

A Chance For the Wide Awake.

Orris root, the rhizomes of Iris florentina, has been singularly overlooked by wide awake Americans who are ever on the lookout for something on which "a good snap" might be made, says Meehan's. As it has long been grown as an ornamental garden plant there is no question about its successful adaptation to culture here. It is one of the staple bases on which many popular perfumes are constructed and would always find a ready market. European papers tell us that the demand there for it is so lively that prices have risen considerably, and indeed it is believed that the stock in hand is behind the probable demand.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

A TAKING NOVELTY.

Another of Japan's Many Quaint and Charming Fancies.

One of the fads of the floral world this season is the Japanese fern ball. Japan supplies us with many beautiful ferns, and the quaint shapes into which they twist the creeping rhizomes of Davallia bullata are characteristic of the unique productions of the country. The hanging ball here represented is one of these singular affairs, but there are others in the shape of triangles, circles, etc., arranged in the same way—i. e., by binding these rhizomes with wire over a center of sphagnum moss, which must always be kept damp. All these Japanese devices can be grown in a room if they are thoroughly soaked in tepid water daily, after which they should be hung up to drain over

THE HANGING FERN BALL.

a tray before placing them in position. The davallia (hare's foot fern), which is used, is fairly hardy, and it is easier to keep in good condition at a distance from the fire than too near it. In fact, it should be a rule in choosing a position for our room ferns not to expose them to more dry heat than we can avoid or to direct sunlight.

To buy one of the undeveloped fern balls, a brown, dead looking sphere, and watch the peeping forth and gradual growth of the fronds until the whole is changed into a graceful feathery mass of living green is a pleasure only appreciated through experience.

They Like Fat Girls In Tunis.

A Tunisian girl has no chance of marriage unless she tips the scale at 200 pounds, and to that end she commences to fatten when she is 15 years old. She takes aperients and eats a great deal of sweet stuff and leads a sedentary life to hasten the process. Up to 15 she is very handsome, but at 20 what an immense, unwieldy mass of fat she becomes! She waddles, or, rather, undulates, along the street. Her costume is very picturesque, especially if she be of the richer class. They are clothed in fine silks of resplendent hues of a bright red, yellow or green and wear a sort of conical shaped headdress, from which depends a loose white drapery. Turkish trousers and dainty slippers, the heel of which barely reaches the middle of the foot, complete the costume.

Quite Willing to Migrate.

A traveler passing through a fever infected locality said to an Irish resident:

"Pat, I'm surprised that you stay in a place where people die so thick and fast."

"Faith," rejoined Pat, "if you'll be arther tellin me av a place where payple niver die Oi'll move there tomorry an end me days."—Chicago News.

By excessive applications of water alkali may be brought to the surface and ruin land for crop growth, but by sub draining land to keep down the water table, and by surface irrigation to wash down the alkali in the top soil, any land can be preserved and almost any land can be reclaimed from alkali destruction. This fact has been thoroughly demonstrated.

As a result of the rivalry between the Gould railroads and the Pennsylvania lines backed by the Morgan syndicate, the Gould and Harriman syndicate is now planning a great transcontinental line to be known as the Atlantic and Pacific Air line. The Central and Union Pacific will be a part of this system.

Notice to Cattlemen.

All cattlemen wishing permits to graze their cattle in the Forest Reserve, or foothills of the Reserve, for Spring and Summer of 1902 should make application at once, to

ANDREW PRICE,
Supervisor Forest Reserve.

Eastern Division Forest Reserve,
Independence, Cal., Aug. 1, 1901.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 23d day of May, 1901, in favor of Friederike Rhine and against George Vornberg, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

The "Corona" Mining Claim, situated in Mountain Spring Canyon, about one half mile northwest of Wild Rose Canyon and about one-fourth mile north of the Canyon Wagon Road, in what is sometimes called Argus Mining District, in Inyo County, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that on the THIRTY-FIRST day of AUGUST, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said George Vornberg in and to the above described property, at public auction, for cash in gold money of the United States in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M GIVEN,
Sheriff.

Dated the 6th day of August, 1901.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

J. J. WALL, Plaintiff vs SURPRISE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

MACK & FORBES and W. A. HARRIS Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal,

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take Judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 25th day of April, 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed:] Superior Court, County of Inyo. J. J. Wall, Plaintiff vs. Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

MACK & FORBES and W. J. HARRIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24, 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.
OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.
—o—x—o—
ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]
OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.
Independence, California.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFONIA.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	149	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	177	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	230	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	233	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	247	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	298	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

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STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Dv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	2:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:18 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for:

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK.

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 32 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Offices Reno. aug-tf

LEARNING A TRADE.

The Danger of Making a Specialist of a Beginner.

It is generally to the interest of an employer that an apprentice should not learn his trade as a whole, but only a little section of it, says Joseph Horner in Cassier's Magazine. It pays better to keep a lad repeating the performance of one section of his craft than to teach him all. More money is made. But the apprentice becomes a young specialist, a prig in his teens, cocksure over some little piece of handicraft at which he may earn something over his normal wages, and many a lad does not become disillusioned until he has to face the world and try his luck in other shops.

And therefore the best shops in which to place a lad are not the big establishments, but the small ones, where every class of work is done and where tools and appliances are often scant. A lad will learn more in these than in those replete with every appliance and minutely subdivided into sections and groups.

The best training for a lad today is that which he can evolve for himself. The greatest evil that can befall him is to become a specialist and nothing more while in his teens. Yet that is what must happen if he spends several years tending machines or doing repetitive, unvarying tasks in one big establishment.

The best training, therefore, today is that gathered by the peripatetic youth. If a lad cannot gain experience in one place, he should move about, gathering as much as he can accumulate with one firm, then on to another, and attending training schools as opportunity offers. His views become broadened, he becomes self reliant, and in time, having found his true work, he may settle down as a specialist.

DRESS UP FOR SUICIDE.

Said to Be an Invariable Rule With Women Seeking Death.

"If I should ever be called upon to furnish indisputable proof of the inherent pride of woman," said a police sergeant, "I would point at once to her invariable rule of dressing up in her best clothes when she goes out to commit suicide. In my experience on the force I have had occasion to handle a good many suicides and afterward investigate their personal affairs, and in every instance I have found that the poor unfortunates prepared themselves for death by donning their best bib and tucker.

"The majority of the printed reports of suicides say that the clothes of the dead woman were 'good' or 'well made' or 'elegant.' If the woman contemplating suicide owns a silk waist, she wears it. Her broadcloth skirt and silk petticoat naturally go with this garment, and she selects her best shoes.

"I have looked up the history of many of these respectably clad suicides and have found that they owned but one gown with which they could make a decent appearance on the street and that that one good dress was chosen without exception as the appropriate garb in which to make the exit from this world's stage. It makes no difference what manner of death is chosen, the costume is carefully selected.

"Let a woman sleep her life away under the influence of drugs or burn her soul out with acids or sink into the slime of the river, she clothes herself in her most becoming garments and seeks the end with apparent tranquillity. Her instinct of gentility and elegance in clothes is with her to the last, and even in the face of death she shrinks from a public appearance in unbecoming raiment."—New York Sun.

High Mountains of the Moon.

The Leibnitz range attains enormous altitudes above the average level of the moon's surface and is sometimes seen projected far beyond the regular curvature of disk, thus destroying the circular contour and giving it a notched or serrated aspect. Several of the peaks of these southern mountains measure 30,000 feet in altitude, while one has been estimated to attain the great height of 30,000 feet. All the chief mountains of the moon which can be seen from the earth with a telescope have had their heights ascertained. The German observers, Beer and Maedler, have calculated the height of no fewer than 1,095 lunar mountains. The Doriel mountains supply an instance of great elevation, the peaks of the three leading ones being between 25,000 and 26,000 feet high. Among other lunar peaks may be mentioned Huyghens, 21,000 feet; Hadley, 15,000 feet; Bradley, 13,000 feet, and Wolf, 11,000 feet.

The Same Old Cry.

"I wonder what Eve said when she found she had to leave the garden of Eden," said Mr. Grumpin's wife.

"It was just about what all women say when they are starting on a journey. She complained that she didn't have a thing to wear."—Washington Star.

Wanted Her to Have the Best.

Nell—Rather conceited, isn't he?

Belle—I should say. He said the best was none too good for me, and then he proposed.—Philadelphia Record.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills

act gently and promptly on the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. They cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness, stomach disorders, sallow complexion and are the only pills that will also purify and enrich the blood. Sold in 10ct. and 25ct. boxes by all druggists. Every box guaranteed.

Gold coin loses 1 per cent of its weight in 50 years, silver the same amount in 10 years.

Humors

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule.

They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not.

They cause more suffering than anything else.

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A PRIZE WINNER

THE entries for the dog show were about complete. The proud owners of the high-bred canines to be exhibited were rushing about the large hall, all objecting more or less to the places assigned their various pets. Some of the more enthusiastic ladies were decorating the places where their pets were to display their charms with gay bunting and bright ribbons.

A tall, fair girl was tacking up a strip of wide ribbon bearing the name "Tyke" in gold letters. She had adjusted it almost to her satisfaction, when an unusual sound made her stop her hammering to listen. A child's voice rose shrill above the din of the hall and a man's harsh tones brought Marion Deniston into the aisle to see what was the trouble. There she saw a golden-haired boy, his blue eyes filled with tears, hugging to his breast a ridiculous stuffed dog. It had four legs, "one at each corner," but there the resemblance to a real live dog ceased.

The man, half amused and half angry, was about to take hold of the child half roughly, when Marion laid a restraining hand on his arm.

"What is the matter?" she asked, quietly.

"Oh, this youngster's a nuisance," the man answered, impatiently. "I'm worried to death trying to get things into shape here, and just look at the thing he wants to enter in the show," and he pointed to the comical little animal with a laugh that made the little fellow's lip quiver as he hugged the toy tighter. Inspired by the friendliness in Marion's face, he held his treasure up for her inspection.

"Isn't he a fine dog?" he asked.

"He certainly is," Marion said. "I am sure I never saw such a remarkable dog before. What is his name?"

"Dewey," answered the child, proudly.

Marion carefully concealed a smile, and the little fellow went on, "I named him that 'cause my papa bought him for me for bein' brave and not cryin' when he went off to the Philippines. I

"DID HE GET A PRIZE?" ASKED ROBIN.

didn't cry, but I didn't want my papa to go," and the tears that were not shed when "papa" marched away were very near the surface now as the little golden head drooped pitifully.

Marion, bending hastily, put her arms about the child and said, tenderly, "I am sure papa was proud of his brave boy, for most little boys would have cried."

"Well, I didn't," the little fellow said, brightening up. "But mamma did. She's cried nearly all the time—'specially since a boy brought her a yellow letter."

Marion drew the child closer to her as she realized what the "yellow letter" meant.

"What is your name, little one?" she asked, gently.

"Robert Elliot Dowling, but every one calls me Robin. But, where's 'Dewey'?"

Marion's eyes were dim and she picked up the queer shaped canine and handed it to Robin.

"Can't I leave him here?" he asked, wistfully.

Marion looked puzzled. "Leave him here?" she queried. "What for, dear?"

Robin seemed surprised. "Why, for a prize," he exclaimed. "You see," he added, confidentially, "I think maybe mamma'd feel better and not cry so much if Dewey'd get a prize; and then, we don't have very much money any more, and mamma says she guesses she'll have to go to work. I thought maybe people'd pay to see Dewey. My papa said he was a—he was—a—a—oh, yes! I know now—a very un—u—s—u—al kind of a dog, and my papa knew lots about dogs and everything, he did," and the little fellow paused for want of breath.

Marion, really distressed, started to say something about "live dogs," when the man who had called Robin a nuisance stepped forward. "Young man," he said, "it would be an honor to have 'Dewey' in this dog show, and we'll be glad to have you leave him here. You see," he added to Marion in an undertone, "I saw the little chap's father's name in the paper just the other day. He was in almost the first engagement over in the Philippines—and, you know what I mean."

Marion nodded sadly, but she smiled as she took Robin's hand. "We'll enter Dewey," she said, gayly, "but first you must take me to your mamma," and she went with the child to the humble home a few blocks away, where from the heart-broken soldier's widow she heard again the story of the departure for the Philippines and the tragedy of the "yellow letter."

The annual dog show of this Western city was quite a social event, and the opening day found the canines surrounded by hosts of admiring friends, but the largest crowd was gathered about the space where Marion Deniston's beautiful cocker spaniel, Tyke, was on exhibition. Poor Tyke's vanity would have been sadly wounded had he realized that not he, but the ungainly stuffed creature standing impudently on a small table, was the center of attraction. All day Marion sat by this table telling to friends and strangers alike the story of "Dewey," always ending with, "Perhaps you will be willing to pay something for seeing 'Dewey.' He's a very unusual dog."

"Poor little chap," her hearers would say, and the quarters and half dollars jingled merrily into the little fancy basket at "Dewey's" side as the pathetic story freely opened purses and pockets. Marion forgot to notice that most of the visitors passed Tyke, the pride of her heart, by unheeded. Absorbed as she was in the wonderful "Dewey," she herself was near forgetting her pet's existence.

Toward evening a little figure flitted in through the door and up to Marion's side.

"Did he get a prize?" Robin whispered, anxiously.

"No, dear, the prizes won't be awarded for two days yet, but every one thinks he is lovely," Marion whispered, enthusiastically.

"Must he stay here all night?" Robin asked, wistfully.

"Why, you'll want him here this evening for people to see, won't you?"

"Well," Robin said, hesitatingly, "you see 'Dewey' sleeps with me, and I'm 'fraid he won't sleep well here."

"See here, Robin," Marion said, cheerily, "you go to bed without 'Dewey' tonight, and I'll leave him at your house on my way home. Then you bring him back here in the morning." Marion did not add that she needed the funny little dog to wheedle dollars out of masculine pockets that she knew would be present in the evening, but said, coaxingly, "I know lots of people would be disappointed to-night if they missed seeing 'Dewey.'"

Robin patted his treasure affectionately, then said, "It would be too bad for them not to see him, 'cause there's not another dog like him here," and, feeling like a great public benefactor, he left "Dewey" perched on his flag-draped table and trotted home.

All that evening and the following days of the dog show Marion stood faithfully at her post, relieved occasionally by her sister Agnes. Agnes' contempt for the dog show itself was unbounded, but after hearing about "Dewey" she forgot that she "wouldn't go near the horrid, yelping things," and became almost as constant an attendant of the despised exhibition as Marion.

The third evening was the time of great excitement. For the first time Marion's allegiance to "Dewey" wavered. Her little sawdust-stuffed protege was quite forgotten when the judges awarded Tyke the coveted blue ribbon and a prize of $25. But at an announcement made from the center of the hall she grabbed "Dewey" in remorse. One of the judges was saying that, owing to the extraordinary good behavior of one of the dogs, a special prize would be awarded to the very remarkable dog "Dewey" for being the best behaved dog in the show, and amid the cheers of the crowd Marion held "Dewey" up while some one tied about his shapeless neck an enormous red, white and blue bow that almost hid the little dog from view. But still louder cheers rang out when it was announced that the special prize was $50 in gold.

Then before Marion's mind came the picture of the desolate home, the sorrowing wife and brave little child, and, laying her $25 beside the $50, she said, "It is glory enough for me to know that Tyke is the finest cocker spaniel in town. He keeps the ribbon and 'Dewey' shall have the money." Her example was followed by others, until the silver pieces in the little basket were covered with gleaming gold.

When Marion carried the hero of the dog show back to its owner that night, she pressed into the hands of the soldier's widow a bag containing nearly $300, the first ray of light to penetrate the dark cloud that settled over the little home with the coming of the "yellow letter."—Chicago Record.

He Believed He'd Remain.

An absent-minded farmer had an unfortunate experience at a Memphis hotel, which has induced him to jot down a few important words for use the next time he goes to the city.

He registered at the desk shortly after supper, and hung about the office until 9 o'clock, when he remarked to the clerk that he believed he would "remain."

"Very well," said the affable clerk.

Another hour went by, and the old farmer came again to the desk, and observed with decision:

"I say, I believe I'll remain."

"Of course, by all means, if you wish," again replied the clerk.

As the clock struck eleven the old man, now so sleepy that he could barely keep his eyes open, angrily called out:

"By gum, I say I believe I'll remain."

"Certainly, so you've said," answered the clerk, "and when you're ready to retire you can find your key at the desk."

"Retire!" yelled the farmer, jumping to his feet. "That's the word I've been trying to think of for two hours. Gi' me that key. I'll sleep till 10 o'clock to-morrow to make up for lost time!"

A Holiday that Will Last a Week.

There is a movement afoot in New England to establish a new holiday—"Old Home Week." Our great country has grown wondrously since the Civil War, and in the rush to people the wilderness families have been broken up and scattered. Sons, daughters, sisters and brothers have left their native towns and gone thousands of miles away to begin life for themselves. Hardly a family in the older States but has given loved ones to the ravenous West, and New England has given more than all. So now it is thought that one week in each year should be set apart for family reunions—a week in autumn, perhaps—when harvest is done and the children of New England can come together under the old roofs, meet their old playmates and live their old lives. All through the Western States people are becoming interested in the new holiday, and last year one of the New England governors issued a proclamation setting aside an "Old Home Week." The home-coming was general enough to warrant the belief that the holiday can be made a permanent one.

Three uncomforts of a man's home: A smoky chimney, a leaky roof and a scolding wife.

What Douglas Gave Fremont.

In the presidential campaign of 1856 the Democrats in the west made an effective point by contrasting Mr. Buchanan's long public career as a senator, secretary of state and minister to England with General Fremont's limited experience, consisting of a service of 21 days in the United States senate.

In the great campaign of 1860 they tried the same tactics, which had proved so successful, to disparage Mr. Lincoln. He had served but a single term in congress, while Senator Douglas had for many years enjoyed a national reputation.

This point was urged in a heated discussion overheard between an ardent supporter of Senator Douglas and a German voter who favored Mr. Lincoln. The former finally thought to overwhelm his opponent by saying:

"Who is this Lincoln, anyhow? Nobody ever heard of him until Senator Douglas brought him into notice by holding joint debates with him. Senator Douglas, on the other hand, is a great statesman. Why, he has had his eye on the presidential chair for the last ten years."

"Vot is dot you say?" was the reply. "You say Meester Dooglas have had his eye on the president chair for the last ten years?"

"Yes; that is just what I said."

"Vell, you shoost tell Meester Dooglas cef he keep hees eye on dot chair shoost a leedle vile longer he vill see old Abe Lincoln sitting down in it."

That closed the debate amid a roar of laughter from the bystanders.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Curious Vienna Law.

They have curious laws in Vienna and enforce them too. Recently Marie Friedl and Felix Kopstein, aged 15 and 13 years respectively, were walking along a street in the Austrian capital when they came across an old woman staggering along under the weight of a heavy package. Moved by pity, they offered to carry it for the old woman, a proposition to which she readily acceded. The kind hearted children had not gone far before they were arrested by a policeman for carrying parcels without a license. The children were taken to a police station, where the officer in charge lectured them upon the enormity of their offense. They were kept under arrest for six hours and then released with a warning.

It seems that there is a corps of "messengers" in Vienna to which a municipal statute grants the exclusive right of "carrying" inside the city. The bay and girl had violated the law by carrying the old woman's burden, and under such an interpretation of the statute a man who carries a package for a woman with whom he is walking may be "run in" by the first policeman who sees him.

The Trust Problem.

To a thoughtful mind, the trust problem is one of serious import. It must be firmly grappled with, for it creeps upon society before you are aware of its existence, in this respect much resembling the various disorders which attack the stomach, such as constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the one reliable remedy for all such ailments. Be sure to give it a trial.

Extraordinary Devotion.—"Why do you think she is so desperately in love with him?" "She wears a color that isn't becoming to her, because he likes it."

FAKE HAIR PREPARATIONS

Do Hair No Good, But Often Cause It to Fall Out.

Many hair preparations are "fake" because they are merely scalp irritants. They often cause a dryness, making the hair brittle, and, finally, lifeless. Dandruff is the cause of all trouble with hair. It is a germ disease. The germ makes cuticle scales as it digs to the root of the hair, where it destroys the hair's vitality, causing the hair to fall out. To cure Dandruff, the germ must be killed. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Newbro's Herpicide is the only preparation that kills the dandruff germ, thereby leaving the hair to grow luxuriantly.

A Guaranteed Cure.

Most difficult to cure—Chronic Constipation. Yet Cascarets Candy Cathartic are guaranteed to cure any case or money refunded. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

FORTUNE'S PHASES.

THE UPS AND DOWNS IN THE LIFE OF A CLERK.

A Tale of Misfortune and Misery With a Happy Ending—The World Seemed All Very Dark for a While.

A clerk's life, ordinarily, is a very humdrum one with but little variety to the daily routine. But Mr. Fred R. Morton, of No. 80 Vesper street, Portland, Me. had an experience recently which has made his life now a very happy one. In telling a reporter of what he went through, he said:

"I had been suffering with stomach trouble for about two years. Every day about ten o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon I became faint and felt so bad that if I did not sit down I would fall. That sensation usually lasted for about an hour, and when noon came I had no appetite for lunch.

"I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People advertised in the daily papers about a year ago and decided to try them. I felt relief from the first box and after I had taken six boxes my disease was cured. I do not take them now but always keep them in the house. I have told my friends what these pills have done for me and should I know of any one's being sick as I was I should surely recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Mr. Morton's satement was published in the Portland Express, after he had sworn to it before Marshall H. Purrington, a notary public.

The most effective remedy in the world in cases of this kind is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They act directly on the blood and nerves. This makes them invaluable not only for stomach trouble but also for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The A. Van der Naillen School of Engineering, of San Francisco, have moved to their own new building, 113 Fulton Street, having been compelled to do so on account of wanting more room. Students can now enter at any time.

The prompt use of a pure stimulant has saved many a human life. Old Gilt Edge Whiskey is pure. Sold by all first-class dealers. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors for U.S.A.

A Chance for Our Young People.

Under the management of the new president, Barton Cruikshank, M. S., the Cogswell Polytechnic College of San Francisco, with its magnificent equipment and large endowment, is offering courses, tuition free, that are not to be obtained elsewhere. We call the attention of our readers to the music courses for piano instruction and for voice culture, to the shop courses, art courses, courses for surveyors, steam engineers, etc., all free, except for a fee of five dollars per term of twenty weeks to pay for materials used.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Size of Propellers.

"The small size of the screw," says a boiler maker, "is not due to the perception of any inventor of its greater effect as compared with a larger one, but purely to accident. When I first engaged in the machinery business, screws for steamers were made as large as possible, it being the theory that the greater the diameter the higher the speed. A vessel was placed on Lake Erie with a screw so large that it was deemed best to cast each blade in two parts and then weld them together. During a storm all these blades of the propeller broke at the welding, reducing the diameter by more than two-thirds.

"To the surprise of the captain the vessel shot forward at a speed such as had never been attained before. Engineers then experimented with smaller propellers and discovered that they were much more effective than large ones. Had it not been for that accident we might have gone on using large blade screws to the present day."

Jupiter and Ten.

A very ignorant and wealthy woman who was fond of talking about her "art gallery" one day met at the house of an acquaintance a lady who had not called on her, although they lived in the same town.

"Come and see me, do," said Mrs. B., the patron of art, as the other lady was taking her leave.

"Thank you very much," was the noncommittal reply.

"We've got a new picture too. That ought to tempt you to come, if I can't."

"I should be very glad indeed to see it."

"Such a lovely picture! Sometimes it seems to me I could look at it all day long."

"What is the subject of your picture, Mrs. B.?" inquired the hostess.

"Jupiter and Ten," was the reply.

It was "Jupiter and Io."

When some people cast their bread upon the waters, they expect it to return spread with butter and jam.—Chicago News.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

HOITT'S SCHOOL,

At Menlo Park, San Mateo County, Cal., with its beautiful surroundings, perfect climate, careful supervision, thorough instruction, complete laboratories and gymnasium, easily maintains its position in the front ranks of schools for boys on the Pacific Coast. Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Principal.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

Mem. for Good Health.

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The Reading Cure.

Reading aloud is recommended by physicians as a benefit to persons affected with any chest complaint. The recommendation is made because in all cases of lung trouble it is important for the sufferer to indulge in exercise by which the chest is in part filled by and emptied of air, for the exercise is strengthening to the throat, lungs and muscles of the chest.

Reading aloud can be practiced by all and besides being a curative act can be a pleasure and profit to both reader and hearers. In this treatment it is recommended that an overdose of medicine be avoided, that the reading be deliberate, without being allowed to drag, that the enunciation be clear, the body be held in an easy, unstrained upright position, so that the chest will have free play, and that the breathing be natural and as deep as possible without undue effort.

Throwing Rice.

How many people know that the custom of throwing rice at a wedding symbolizes not the expression of good luck, but it is a metaphorical flight of arrows shot at the bridegroom. In uncivilized ages most nations were accustomed to the forcible capture of a bride by her lover, and the attempts on the part of her male relatives to prevent her husband from carrying her away is typified by a volley of rice instead of more fatal missiles.

The Interval of Effort.

"My man, you are a professional beggar, aren't you?"

"No, sir. I'm a professional loafer. When I gits hungry, then I gits up and begs."—Chicago Herald.

Some people who talk a great deal about admiring art should show some evidence of it in their clothes.—Atchison Globe.

FOR CATARRH OF HEAD THROAT LUNGS STOMACH KIDNEYS BLADDER FEMALE ORGANS

GEN. JOE WHEELER

Says of Peruna: "I join Senators Sullivan, Roach and McEnery in their good opinion of Peruna as an effective catarrh remedy."

PERUNA THE GREAT TONIC

HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

The Way the Boy Put It.

Different sermons may be preached from the same text, and there may be more or less of truth in each of them.

"Here is an account," said Mr. Morse, pointing to a paragraph in the evening paper, "of the way in which a boy was saved from drowning by a mastiff which belonged to his cousin. The boy ventured too near the edge of a treacherous bank, lost his footing and fell into the lake. The dog dashed in after him and succeeded in pulling him out."

"There," said Mrs. Morse, turning an accusing glance upon her 10-year-old son, "that shows how dangerous it is for a boy to go too near the water!"

"Why, mother," said the boy in sorrowful astonishment, "I thought father read it because it showed how perfectly safe I'd be wherever I went if you'd only let him buy me a big dog!"

Mr. Morse coughed and became discreetly absorbed in the quotations of mining stocks.

Too Much.

"You say you think your boy has too great an appetite?" said the physician to an anxious mother. "Do you realize how much a growing boy can eat?"

"I should think I ought to if anybody does," returned the boy's parent. "I'll just put the case to you, doctor.

"Where we were, up in the mountains, the waitress would come in and say to my boy, 'We have fried fish, steak, liver and bacon, baked and fried potatoes, rye biscuit, muffins and dry toast.'

"And that boy Ned would say, 'I'll take it all, please—and some eggs.'"—Exchange.

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S. F. N. U. NO. 29. 1901

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The Skin AN INDEX TO THE BLOOD

Millions of little glands or tubes connect the blood with the skin, and through these small drain pipes perspiration passes out, carrying with it the impurities that are thrown off by the blood. Should the pores of the skin be entirely closed for even a brief space of time, and the poisonous matter forced back into the circulation, instant death would result. In addition to the sweat glands, the skin is provided with certain others which pour out upon it an oily substance, keeping the skin pliable and soft and protecting it from heat and cold. The blood and skin are so closely related that whatever affects one seriously interferes with the functions of the other. Not only health, but life itself, depends upon perfect harmony between the blood and skin. When, therefore, the blood becomes poisoned from any cause, it quickly manifests itself upon the skin in the form of sores and ulcers, pimples and various eruptive diseases. By the character of the sore we are enabled to determine the nature of the poison or humor in the blood, as every disease originating in the blood has its own peculiar sore or pimple. The skin is not only affected by the poisons generated in the system, but poisons from without enter through the open glands or pores and quickly infect the blood. Mercury rubbed upon the skin will produce Rheumatism, and Poison Oak and Ivy and other wild plants gain easy access to the blood through the skin. As so-called skin diseases originate in the blood, the application of powders, soaps and washes can do no permanent good, but often do immense damage by closing up the outlet to these little tubes and interfering with the natural action of the skin. The treatment must begin with the blood, and the acid or other poisons antidoted or neutralized. S. S. S. does this and purifies the circulation, builds up the blood and flushes the little glands or pores with pure, new blood, and restores healthy action to the skin. The use of cosmetics never yet brought health and beauty to a rough, red, pimply skin or sallow complexion. What is needed is rich, pure blood, such as S. S. S. makes. It not only relieves you of all disfiguring blackheads, blotches and irritating, itching eruptions, but improves your general health. S. S. S. contains no mercury, potash, arsenic or other mineral, but is a purely vegetable remedy and the safest and best in all blood and skin troubles. Write our physicians for advice or information; they have made a study of blood and skin diseases, and you can have the best medical advice without cost. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1901.

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A JAPANESE LULLABY.

The Slumber Lady, so pale and sweet,
Comes over the waters with dancing feet;
The Slumber Lady is young and fair,
And has white lilies twined in her pretty black hair;
This Slumber Lady so frail and fleet,
Has sun-gold shoes on her little feet.

The Slumber Lady with dreamy eyes,
Floats up from the Sunset House in the skies,
And throws little diamonds, so sharp and so bright,
Into little tired eyes, to shut them up tight;
Then away to her home in the white moon she flies,
This Slumber Lady with dreamy eyes.

The Slumber Lady comes soft and low,
A lullaby where the green waters flow,
She teases the birdlings, then sings them to sleep
In their cozy grass nests where the rushes weep,
This Slumber Lady with voice so low,
That laughs with the waters as they flow.

The Slumber Lady is pale and sad,
For her heart grieves much for her little lad;
The little lad, with the wondering eyes,
Who sleeps so still 'neath the mourning skies.
The Slumber lady is white and sad,
For never will come back her little lad.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

At the Cannon's Mouth.

MAJ. ARTHUR FITZGERALD Lacelles sat near to a corner of the dungeon and watched the tarantulas. Close by the Major, with his chin resting on drawn-up knees, sat Color Sergt. John Halliwell.

The dungeon was subterraneous to the extent of ten feet. The massive walls were mucid with damp and unwholesome air. At intervals the moisture swelled into huge drops and splashed upon the green floor. Sometimes a drop fell upon a spider and

"MAJOR, I HAVE SOMETHING TO TELL YOU."

made him shiver; but the tarantulas never moved, only just waited, waited.

Half an hour in this dungeon would have cowed a savage dog. Yet into it man had thrown his brother man. To whom did it belong? To the rajah of Bihtoor, better known as Nana Sahib of execrable memory.

Color Sergt. John Halliwell, like most of his kind, loved his life. He knew he was about to lose it; that made him grave. He also loved a woman. The loss of the one implied the loss of the other; this made him sad.

Presently he looked toward his companion, and seemed about to speak. Then, thinking better of it, became once more lost in meditation. Why, he asked himself, should he make the confession? Probably he would be harshly rebuked for his temerity. But then, at such an hour a man yearns to open his heart to a fellow.

"Major," he began—peril has bred intimacy between the superior and his subordinate—"Major, I have something to tell you."

The Major's knitted brows relaxed.

"If I did not believe, sir, that I have fought my last battle, my secret should have remained unrevealed. It is just possible that one of us may see the light again. If that one should be yourself, sir, will you deliver a message from me?"

"Why, certainly, Halliwell. What is it?"

"A message, sir, to your daughter, Constance, whom heaven preserve from this land gone mad! I love her! You look angry. I cannot help it. She is the angel of my life."

"Confound it, sir! But I am angry, and very angry, too! The devil! You look high, my friend!"

"Let it not disturb you, sir. Life might have given her to me—I believe it would have done so, for, had I not been so miserably caught, I would have won promotion at this time, when honor and glory lie within the grasp of every brave man. And, speaking with all respect, my lineage will bear comparison with yours.

"But now—well, Dundoo Pant's word is sterner than yours, Major. Only I would ask it, sir, should you elude the clutches of this infamous villain, this Nana Sahib, to tell Constance that one man met his end unflinchingly, thinking of her bonny eyes and heaven reflected therein."

Maj. Lacelles grew sullen and irritable, though he confrolled his feelings. The color sergeant continued to sit motionless. Thus for an hour both maintained an almost intolerable silence until a key grated harshly, and the door of the dungeon was flung open. Half a dozen sepoys entered, and the two Englishmen were led forth.

Hundreds of tiny eyes followed their egress. The tarantulas, it seemed, were doomed to disappointment.

Down a flight of stone steps, through a subterranean passage reeking with damp, up again into a dryer atmosphere, through more corridors tortuous and innumerable, all forming part of the great palace of the rajah of Bihtoor, were the prisoners led by their dusky guard.

All this abruptly terminated. Darkness gave place to light, squalor to splendor, misery to magnificence. They were confronted by the rajah himself in one of his state apartments.

The rajah's eyes filled with an evil fire as he glared upon the men who had once esteemed themselves his friends, for they, in company with others, had not infrequently shared his hospitality.

His prisoners regarded him with proud indifference. He smiled, and pointed a bejeweled finger through a window. The men's eyes followed the direction of the gesture.

Cawnpore lay stretched out before—hundreds of bamboo and mud huts interspersed indiscriminately with public buildings of a more substantial structure. The broad river appeared as a streak of silver; the minarets flashed in the golden sunlight.

"Down—look down." It was the rajah who spoke.

They obeyed, and this is what they saw:

A long court of extreme narrowness, bounded on either side by edifices apparently consisting of the quarters allotted to the prince's retainers. At the rear of this court, and almost against the palace wall, a square, thick iron shield had been erected. At the opposite end, some fifty or seventy-five yards distant, a cannon stood mounted upon a stone carriage.

Maj. Lacelles shrugged his shoulders. "Of course, you see the devil's game, Halliwell," he whispered. "It seems we shall have to run a race."

Softly though the words were uttered, the rajah's attentive ear did not miss them.

"A race—that is it," he said, his voice trembling with half-suppressed excitement. "A race for life. See, I am merciful. If you leap the gun before the fuse burns to the touchhole you shall dine with me to-night and go where you will in the sunshine. You first; the other remains—to observe."

At a glance from the rajah's eyes Maj. Lacelles was seized, but the officer, by a powerful effort, wrenched himself free and faced upon his captors with a look rendered more terrible by its anger. While they hesitated, the Major turned to his companion with extended hand.

"Halliwell, you have my word. If I escape I will deliver your message. God bless my darling girl!"

"Thank you, Major. Heaven help you. Good-by. And run hard—hard! One never knows, you know."

The next instant the Major had gone. In a few minutes he appeared in the court and took his station in front of the iron shield, facing the gun. Two sepoys held him by the arms, awaiting the signal.

"He will never do it," groaned the color sergeant, inwardly. "He's too fat. O, devils—incarnate devils!"

Suddenly the man at the gun raised his hand and touched off the fuse. At the same instant the Major was pushed forward. He bounded with great swiftness down the passage, so narrow that he had scarcely room to swing his arms. In a trice he had covered a quarter of the ground—a half—three-quarters. Then Halliwell cried, "Good God!" for a jet of red flame burst from the cannon's mouth.

A man's body cannot check a charge of grape shot. The watchers at the window heard the patter of a ghastly rain upon the stones.

Halliwell turned his face to the prince to show him that a soldier can look

HE CLEARED THE GUN WITH ONE SUPERB BOUND

upon a soldier's death and not flinch. The Nana's dusky skin had paled a little. He took some grapes from a dish and ate them slowly. Then he turned to one of his retinue.

"This one is thin. Think you he will run faster?"

"Your highness will have the better sport."

Halliwell was led from the apartment. A face swam before his eyes, the face of a woman, into whose heart a great sorrow would shortly come, a woman left fatherless. The vision lent him strength, gave him courage to his sinking heart and vigor to his limbs, which privation and imprisonment had weakened.

Then he realized that he was facing the grim muzzle of the cannon. Never runner toed the mark in so dreadful a race. He saw the gunner attending to his piece, watched him brush away the priming and carefully reload.

Suddenly he received a violent push and knew that the fearful sprint had commenced.

Have you ever, in the grip of nightmare, run from one who follows fast? You strive to fly, but your feet cling to the ground, and you only crawl.

So it was with John Halliwell. The stone flags seemed glued to his limbs; in reality he scarcely touched them at all. Every nerve and muscle of the man were engaged in the frightful struggle.

The gunner, who stood by his piece, recoiled with amazement from the face of the Englishman, who, rushing down upon him, cleared the gun with one superb bound, even as the leaden death roared out.

The color sergeant waited not to test the verity of the rajah's word, and the invitation to dinner failed to tempt him just then. He continued his rapid course through the maze of mud huts and cocoa palms, over the baked plains, and finally plunged into the river, which bore him, half swimming, half floating, upon its deep and even current.

Two years afterward Lieut. John Halliwell won a prize even more dear to him.—Utica Globe.

LUCK'S PART IN A REUNION.

Separated by Failure to Find Gold—United by Success in Finding It.

After a parting of forty-five years, a father and son were united in Sausalito, Cal., recently, under peculiar circumstances.

In 1856, J. S. Bellrude, a local justice of the peace, left his home in the State of Wisconsin to visit California in a search of gold. Behind him he left a young wife and an infant child, and he worked his way in the California wilderness with the thought ever before him of making a rich strike and returning to his little family with the wealth that would forever make them comfortable. But luck conspired against him, and while success after success crowned the efforts of the men delving in the hills about him, his own little claim produced a heritage of debts. Ten years passed, and Bellrude learned that his wife was dead. The son was living in comfort with his mother's people, and the discouraged man, feeling that all was well with the boy, allowed him to drop from sight, and his very existence became uncertain with the father. Thirty years ago the father mailed his picture to the son, and since that time the latter has always tried to keep trace of the former's whereabouts.

A year ago the son, who had become 46 years years of age, left his home, and, emulating his father's example of years before, struck out into the frozen regions of Nome to search for gold. Luck, which had never come to the father, showered its favors on the son, and the latter located a number of good claims, which, he says, will make him a wealthy man. A short time ago he returned to Seattle, from which place he located his aged father in Sausalito. He at once went back to that town, and almost the first man he met was Bellrude, Sr. The latter was sitting on the front seat of the hack which he drives when the calls of justice are not pressing, and he was at once accosted by the son. The latter held the picture sent him by his father thirty years ago in his hand, and carefully sized up the old man.

"Are you J. S. Bellrude?" the young man asked.

"Yep," answered the justice.

"Well, do you know me?" asked the stranger.

"No. I don't know you, young man, and you can't tell me anything, either," responded the Judge, who has not spent ten years on the Sasualito water-front for nothing.

"Well, my name is C. M. Bellrude, and I guess you are my father," said the stranger. "Here is the picture you sent me thirty years ago in Wyoming."

The father recognized the likeness and then recognized his son. The pair walked home arm in arm, and the fatted calf was eaten in the Judge's furnished rooms that night. The son intends to put his father on an independent footing.

Alabama's Four-Legged Baby.

Physicians in Alabama are taking much interest in the case of the four-legged child to whom Mary Maddox, a negress, gave birth at Opelika. The baby is a well-developed male child.

One pair of legs are in the ordinary position, and, like the arms, are well formed. The extra pair of legs are near the arms, and while quite well formed, are small. The feet on the extra legs are regularly formed, with toes and toenails, but have the appearance of belonging to a sickly child. The child is robust and healthy, with all the faculties of an ordinary child.

The child has been examined by leading physicians of the State and pronounced healthy in everything except the extra pair of limbs. He has good use of his regular limbs, but seems unable to control the others. The physicians, after a careful examination, said that if the child lives, which seems altogether probable at this time, he will eventually get control of them, as there are about the same muscles and ligaments in them that are found in a cub bear of the same age.

Dr. Williamson, a strong believer in the Darwinian theory, declares that the case is simply a retrogression of mankind—a step backward—and that the child demonstrates that the human race came from the monkey family.

Trying to Get It All.

"Russell Sage says it is better to start in life with 10 cents and Providence than with $1,000,000."

"Well, we will have to give Uncle Russ credit for one thing."

"What?"

"He is trying to make it necessary for everybody else to begin life in the way that he considers best."

The early cucumber joke may be laughable, but when it comes to doubling a man up it isn't in it with the real thing.

Too many people in this miserable world are never happy unless they are bubbling over with unhappiness.

Even sickness is well when it ends well.

FINEST COUNTRY HOUSE IN AMERICA.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay are building the most beautiful country home in America. Nearly 1,000 artisans are at work upon the place amid the sunny slopes of the headwaters of Hempstead Bay, near Roslyn, L. I. The country home of the Mackays will resemble in its general lines the renowned Chateau Lafitte. Its walls will be pearl gray stone, on one side of which will be a distant view of the ocean and on the other a view of the sound. Not far away are the Wheatley Hills, in which nestle the mansions of a score of well-known American millionaires. The cost of this superb palace will be about $5,000,000. The structure will be of granite, 238 feet long from east to west, and 100 feet wide from north to south. The main entrance consists of three large doorways and three smaller ones. The house will be furnished very richly, especially in the apartments which will be occupied by Mrs. Mackay, and the third story will be fitted gorgeously for the exclusive lodging of visitors. The grounds will be in keeping with the dignity of the house itself. An army of servants will be hired to maintain it.

HOW THEY RAISED MONEY FOR THE CHURCH.

Young women members of the Epworth League of the First Methodist Church of Matteawan, N. Y., pledged themselves to earn $1 each and contribute the money toward the liquidation of the church debt. At a sociable the other night they told how they had earned the money. One said she earned 50 cents by washing her father's pet pig, and more by selling kisses at 5 cents each. Two young women had made the rounds of the town with a hand organ. Some sold flowers. One said she stole vegetables from her grandfather's garden. She justified the theft on the ground that the money was for the church.

Back to Cannibal Islands.

Just forty-two years ago the Rev. John C. Paton, who is now visiting his brother in Glasgow, Scotland, first set foot on the New Hebrides Islands. At that time all the inhabitants of the islands were cannibals. They had no written language and lived in great degradation. Every widow was burned on the grave of her husband and cannibalistic feasts were frequent. There were twenty-two islands, inhabited by as many different tribes, and each tribe had its own language. For the last forty-two years Dr. Paton and his colleagues have been permanent residents on the islands. They have made more than 18,000 converts, have reduced to writing all the twenty-two languages, and have taught the natives the ways of civilization. Dr. Paton had his satchel stolen while in London, and declares he is anxious to get back to his islands, where his life and property will be safer than they are in the English metropolis. During his stay in the New Hebrides and before the natives were brought under the influence of Christianity Dr. Paton was placed in peril of his life more times than he can remember. At least fifty times his life hung in the balance, but each time he came out without serious injury of any kind. He loves the islands and the people and will start soon to return to them after bidding a last farewell to his native land and his kinsmen.

DR. PATON.

Paid for Babies to Baptize.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt, pastor of the People's Church at Reading, Pa., announced that on a recent Sunday he would present to each child brought to him on that day for baptism a gold dollar to be placed in a savings bank to the child's credit, where it is to remain until he reaches his twenty-first birthday. On the appointed day fifteen children were presented for baptism. After the ceremony was over Dr. Harcourt placed in the hand of each babe a gold dollar, saying as he did so: "I present you with an offering of gold. God bless you." Dr. Harcourt explains that he is simply following the example of the wise men of the East, who brought gold, frankincense, and myrrh to the cradle of the Christ child at Bethlehem. He believes it would promote thrift among the people if the same custom should be generally adopted. The deposit of $1 at 3 per cent compound interest would amount in twenty years to a snug sum, and it is believed that at the same time young people would be encouraged to save their money and add to this nest egg.

REV. DR. HARCOURT

American Soldier's Generosity.

A writer in Ainslee's Magazine tells this story: "Our Government allowed several transports with returning volunteers to stop at Yokohama, and so hundreds of American soldiers visited that city and Tokio. One of them hired a bicycle, and was taking a ride about the streets of Yokohama when he ran down an elderly Japanese man. The soldier rang his bell several times, but the Japanese apparently paid no attention to it, and the American found himself promptly arrested and taken to court, where he was fined 10 yen ($5) He protested that he had done everything possible to avert the accident, and asked why the man made no attempt to get out of the way. The policeman then told him that the man was blind. The soldier looked dazed for a minute, then felt in his pocket and brought out a $10 bill. 'Here,' he said, 'it's the last I've got, but he can have it,' and he turned it over to the blind man. The Japanese were deeply touched, and that same day a delegation of policemen hunted up the soldier and gave him back his fine."

TOMB OF GEN. GREENE

Has Been Recently Discovered at Savannah, Ga.

After many years of speculation as to the burial place of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the illustrious soldier of the revolution, the searchers have been rewarded by finding his bones in an old vault in Colonial cemetery, Savannah, Ga. Gen. Greene was buried in 1786, and until the discovery made by the searching party recently his burial place has been a mystery. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner went to Savannah from New York, representing the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, and engaged the services of a local committee to assist in the search for the body. Ineffectual efforts had been made in years gone by to find the body, but Col. Gardiner was sure that the General had been buried in a tomb known as the Jones vault. He was rewarded in his search by finding a coffin plate upon which he could trace the word "Greene," and some continental buttons. Gen. Greene's skull was of unusual size, and this was well preserved. His hands were encased in silk gloves that were still intact when found. The bones of his son, who was drowned in the Savannah River, were found by his side. The few remaining bones have been placed in separate boxes and deposited in a safety deposit vault for such disposition as may be arranged later. They will probably be buried under the Nathaniel Greene monument in Savannah.

TOMB OF GEN. GREENE.

New Zealand Landscapes.

Almost every New Zealander lives within sight of the mountains or the ocean, or both. Its landscapes show long ranges and solitary giants tipped with Alpine glow; there are waterfalls everywhere, some of them among the finest in the world; luxuriant countryside, golden farms, lakes, geysers, volcanoes, forests with miles of pink, white and red-flowering trees in spring, and there are fiords of the sea threading their way around the feet of mountains crowned with glaciers and perpetual snow. The scenery is a synopsis of the best in Norway, Switzerland, Italy and England.

Automatic Postal Weighing Machines

To overcome the difficulty caused by the loss of time and the reluctance of postoffice clerks to weigh letters, the French authorities are installing small automatic weighing machines in postoffices. You place your letter on that part of the balance which corresponds with your idea of the weight of your letter, and if it is too heavy a label containing that information comes into view.

Couldn't Spare It.

Easterner—Why don't you build your courthouse over there?

Westerner—Why, if we did we'd have to cut that tree down.

"Well, what of it?"

"What of it? Man alive, that's the only tree in this neighborhood fit to lynch a man on!"—Philadelphia Record.

CHICAGO'S FORTUNE-TELLERS.

They Are Said to Gather in Half a Million Dollars Per Year.

At low estimate Chicago spends nearly half a million dollars every year upon clairvoyants, fortune tellers, palmists, "voodoo doctors," and a long procession of fakers and confidence folk who prey upon the gullibility of the general public. This, simply for fees. To add to this the long train of additional expense to which the victims are put, such as traveling expenses, paraphernalia, investments that fail to pay, and kindred ventures, probably $2,500,000 would not cover the community cost.

According to the city directory, there are nearly 100 professional clairvoyants in Chicago. At least fifty more than are listed as such practice the "art." There are 100 fortune-tellers, perhaps seventy-five palmists, and an unknown number of kindred folk who live by their wits on these general lines.

A popular and successful clairvoyant, who can locate gold mines for his followers, has a gold mine of his own. He may take in $250 to $300 a week. Others much less fortunate may be reasonably content to make both ends meet. In general, figuring fifty-two weeks to the year, Chicago's tribute to these seers may be figured out about as follows:

150 clairvoyants at $20 a week	$156,000
100 fortune tellers at $10 a week	52,000
90 palmists at $15 a week	75,000
Miscellaneous fakirs	150,000
Total	$433,000

This is almost as much as the general public gives to charity, and is only a fraction of the money that in other ways is wasted upon these people who affect to be able to read the future. That they do not and cannot read the future may be proved by the caller over the threshold before he has stepped inside.

When the reporter rang the bell of a West Side house behind whose door—according to an advertisement—was a clairvoyant "ordained to do what she does and whose marvelous achievements are demonstrated in your presence while you look, listen, and wonder," the door opened about four inches, and the face of a stout, commonplace-looking woman peered out as if she was suspicious of a collector or constable, or perhaps somebody who wanted to kill cockroaches.

"Good-morning," said the caller. "I didn't know if you were ready, but I've come over to ask you about it."

"About what?" and the door closed another inch.

"You know," insisted the caller, "about clairvoyancy, trances, and that sort of thing."

"I don't know anything about it," said the voice; "who are you, anyhow?"

"What! You don't even know who I am? I thought you were a clairvoyant——"

But the door had closed with a sudden jar and the caller was outside of it, staring at the porcelain name-plate on the door.

Yet, according to this woman's advertisement, "the greatest mysteries of life will be revealed," business troubles will be unraveled, love affairs will be straightened out and made smooth, your enemies will be named and placated, and life generally will be made merry as a marriage bell. Incidentally, too, she "locates lost and stolen articles, mines," etc.—whatever "etc." may mean in the context. At the same time, by actual proof, she does not know a book agent from a customer until the caller has explained; and then the book agent might lie to her successfully.

A VOODOO WOMAN.

Legend of a Spring.

Swimming about in a large marble-lined tank in a small church just outside Constantinople are to be seen a number of fishes, brown on one side and white on the other. These, it is said, are the descendants of the ones that gave the name "Balukli" (place of fishes) to the church. The legend is as follows: At the time of the invasion of Constantinople by the Turks, a monk was cooking fish near a spring of water, where the little church now stands, when a messenger rode up in haste, announcing "The city is taken!" Discrediting the story, the monk declared that he would sooner believe that the half-cooked fish before him would jump back into the water. As he spoke, the fish, so the story goes, did actually leap from the pan into the spring. Ever since that time the waters have been regarded as curative, and once every year pilgrimages are made to it by sufferers from various ailments.

YANKEE LAD IS A FIGHTER.

Boots, a Waif from America, in the Field with the Boers.

Thomas F. Millard, the war correspondent, tells the New York Sun the following story of Boots, a 12-year-old Yankee, whom he met fighting with the Boers, and who may be still dodging bullets and lyddite shells. Said Mr. Millard:

"His real name is William Young, but in the laagers he is known by the sobriquet of Boots. I think he came by his title honestly enough, for he drags about a huge pair of legging boots many sizes too large, and ornamented with enormous brass spurs.

"Boots is a midget of 12—or at least he gives that as his age, though he doesn't look it by three years.

"Boots was born in the United States. When very young he remembers being taken to England, whence he came to South Africa. His parents are long since dead, and since their death William, having no other relations that he knew of, has rustled for himself.

"When this war began William espoused the cause of the Boers and joined the Irish brigade under Colonel Blake. The men who formed this adventurous corps took a fancy to the waif and made him one of them. So it was that Boots saw all the bloody battles of the Natal campaign—Dundee, Newcastle, Nicholson's Nek, the Platrand, and the many fights along the Tugela. Armed with two water bottles, the midget would enter a fight, and more than once has a wounded brigadier, on finding a cooling drink placed to his parched lips, looked up to discover Boots. If the fire were too hot to permit his wounded comrades being removed to a place of safety the boy would remain to attend them until the battle was over or night fell.

"When Captain Hassell organized the American scouts as a separate company Boots decided to join his countrymen. Boots has a horse to ride, but his ambition is to possess a pony of his own, and a Mauser carbine, so he can fight like the other scouts. For the purchase of a pony he has saved up £2 and 5 shillings, which will buy no horse in South Africa in war time. So Boots has to go without a pony until better times. But he has hopes of capturing one from the British.

"Meanwhile, since he cannot fight like a full-grown man, he makes himself useful around the laager. As to the future, Boots scorns to contemplate it.

"'What'll I do when the war is over?' he said. 'I dunno. I'll do whatever I can. Maybe, if the Boers lose, I'll go to America.'"

Most men devote a large part of their earnings to their wives and children, and work patiently from youth until old age. How much there is to admire in the average man! Yet how the men are abused! Any woman is free to shoot a man.

Do people avoid you because you are disagreeable? And did you ever try to overcome the habit?

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

$3 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30.....1901

NOW FOR NITRATE.

An expert will soon go to Death Valley for the State Mining Bureau to examine the deposit of nitrates there. If there is as much of the essential element of blasting powders in that section as has been reported by prospectors, and it can be transported and refined cheaply enough, California may be able to afford serious competition to Chili not only in the markets of this State but also in the world at large. Now the Chilean markets have the whole world for their market. Great fortunes have been made by the lucky holders of stock in companies that have exploited the Chilean nitrate beds. San Francisco has been a large importer from Chile, there being some of the largest manufacturers of blasting powders about the bay, not far from this city. State Mineralogist Aubury believes that the investigations in Death Valley may lead to important commercial results. Professor Bayley will start for the valley next month for the Mining Bureau, equipped fully for the work in hand.—S. F. Call.

Professor Bayley named in the foregoing was the agent and promoter of the property belonging to A. W. Unthank and associates—who located beds of nitrate in 1892—and is the gentleman who spent all of last May and June in making practical and scientific investigations of the proposition. The fields are on that part of the Amargoza channel lying east of the Funeral range, and on the line between San Bernardino and Inyo. Seventeen 160-acre claims lie in this county; how much more there is in San Bernardino we do not know. At all events the entire property has recently been sold for the sum of $100,000.

It appears that the efforts of the State Mining Bureau and Prof. Bayley simply extends examination of the Amargoza river bed northward to its final sink in Death Valley, where there are oceans of rock salt if not saltpetre.

Wm. T. Coleman expended millions in attempting to market the absolutely inexhaustible borate resources of that region. Now we are in hopes to see what another generation can do with the nitrates.

Speaking of the passing of the Belgian hare craze, the Los Angeles Times says that community is threatened with another outbreak in the line of Belgian froggeries to raise frogs for the market. These frogs attain the weight of four or five pounds each, and the hind legs resemble spring lamb, one of them being ample for a meal. A peculiarity of these creatures is said to be the fact that the hind legs can be removed every three or four months, when they grow rapidly out again, thus yielding a profitable crop of the finest kind of food. As they consume nothing but flies and air, they are quite inexpensive to raise. It is also reported that one of the local breweries is thinking of breeding these animals for their hops. The chief drawback would probably be their singing in chorus in the small hours of the night. This might easily be obviated by having the frogs muzzled during the concert hours.

The Agricultural Department is investigating the way alfalfa will send its roots down in search of moisture and Chas. W. Irish, Chief of the "Irrigation Enquiry" of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, cites a case where a mining tunnel was run under a bluff where there was an alfalfa field. In the tunnel the workmen encountered alfalfa roots at a depth of 129 feet below the surface. An alfalfa root will penetrate the soil at the rate of a little over a foot per month.

Like wine, the Los Angeles Herald Magazine is improving with age. It seems almost incredible that so much excellent reading matter could be gotten together each week, lavishly illustrated, and given free with a Sunday paper. There ars very few papers in the whole country that attempt to give anything like it, and the wonder is that the Herald can make it profitable. It is one of the best supplements to a Sunday newspaper that we have ever seen.

It is said that J. Pierpont Morgan will spent from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars fitting up the Crocker house in San Francisco for occupancy by him while he is there as a delegate attending the triennial council of the Protestant Episcopal church, for the purpose of extending the influence of the church founded by Him who had not where to lay His head.—San Jose Mercury.

A company in Texas owning a million acres of forest land prohibits the felling of any trees on its domain of less than one foot in diameter, and all the smaller trees are carefully protected. If some such policy had been adopted in this State in the earlier stages of lumbering, our forest lands would not be as extensively denuded as they are at present.

The first prize winner in the Oklahoma land lottery at Lawton, held under the auspices of the United States Land Department, is said to have half a dozen contest lawsuits on hand and about 200 squatters to fight off the section allotted to him before his title is quieted. It looks as if he might have been better off had he not drawn a prize.

The Selby Company has recovered all the gold bullion "swiped" and thrown away by Winters. The burglar was awarded fifteen years board and lodging at Folsom—the full amount. Some seem to think that he will some day be pardoned or paroled out and paid for his "time," but corporations are forgetful.

EDISON ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY

According to the Bakersfield Californian, F. C. Finkle, chief civil and hydraulic engineer of the Edison Electric company and the companies combined with it, has proceeded to the scene of operations.

Already fifty men are at work building trails and wagon roads along the mountain side where the plant is to be installed, and fifty additional men will be added to the present working force. It is now estimated that within six months' time fully five hundred men will find employment on the stupendous project now under way. Power drills and air compressors for driving the tunnels have been ordered and as soon as the wagon road is in condition the work of drilling will begin. To carry the water, a line eight miles in length will be constructed, and in its course there will be twenty tunnels and many viaducts. The intake will be located at Democrat Springs, three miles above Lucas Creek, and the outlet will be just above the intake of the Power Development company's flume. By carrying the water the distance of eight miles a fall of 840 feet will be secured and it is conservatively estimated that this will develop 15,000 horsepower at the lowest flow of the river, last year being reckoned as the lowest point the river has reached in its history.

To give an idea as to the magnitude of the proposed plant, it may be stated that when completed it will be the largest by far in this State, the next in size being the Bay City, on the Yuba river, whose capacity is but 8,000 horse-power. The plant installed at Niagara furnishes 30,000 H.-P., but that in contemplation in the Kern canyon will be more picturesque than any in the United States owing to the difficult engineering problem to be overcome and the immense fall secured. It will certainly be a point of interest on this coast and will be no small advertisement for Bakersfield, from which point tourists must start who wish to visit the plant.

It is estimated that it will take fully three years to complete the work now begun and that the cost will be more than $2,000,000. As Bakersfield will be the base of supplies for the undertaking, it will be seen that the work means not a little to the business interests of this city.

The exact consolidation that has been effected between the different power companies of the south has not yet been accurately made public.

The statement that the Power-Development company is a party to the consolidation is erroneous. That company will continue to operate under its same name and management and will care for the local power market for all points in Kern county. The Edison Electric company of Los Angeles has absorbed the Redlands Electric Light and Power company, the Southern California Power company in Santa canyon and the California Power company of Kern river. All these companies have received stock in the Edison company and they will now simply act as agents for the powerful central concern. The consolidated companies will supply power to Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redlands, Riverside, Santa Ana, Pomona, Colton, Highlands, Orange, Fullerton and Puenta, and with the completion of the Kern river plant and the installation of a new plant in Mill creek, which will be effected next year, at a cost of $250,000, the Edison company expects to reach out into every locality in Southern California where there is a business sufficient to justify the extension of the lines. The power from Kern river will be utilized as far south as San Bernardino, it being the intention of the promoters to supply the proposed Electric Valley Tranfer company at the latter place with power.

The consolidated companies have the backing of some of the heaviest capitalists in the southern part of the State. John B. Miller is President and the big stockholders are W. S. Tevis, C. N. Beal, John B. Miller, Henry Fisher, H. H. Sinclair, Geo. B. Ellis, John H. Cravens, W. R. Staats, F. H. Barber, Dr. Addison and F. H. Rindge.

The case of the Ratcliff mines in the Panamint range is another instance of how a good mining property can be wrecked through incompetent management. Judge Wellborn, of the United States Circuit Court, Los Angelos, rendered a decree last week ordering the sale of the property under foreclosure proceedings, the notice of which will appear in the next issue of the INDEPENDENT. In reference to the matter the Los Angeles Mining Review says: "The sale will probably result in the mines being worked with a good force in the very near future. The vein is quite large, ore is of good grade and the mine equipped with a tramway, mill and assay office; in fact everything is ready to commence operations at once, and it is believed that economical management will place the property on a paying basis."

The molybdenite mine, recently discovered by Robert A. Cameron, is the genuine article. It is in Mono county, and located on the easterly tributary of the Walker river near the summit, and he and Frank Saxton of Carson and late assayer at the Dunderburg mine, have made two locations, and the extensions have also been located by others. They are working the mine and intend putting up a plant to reduce the ore.—Bridgeport Chronicle-Union.

Jim Yerington, our faithful Commissioner representing Nevada at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, is doing yoeman service in advancing the interests of this State. He has done his great work by giving honest statements to capitalists looking for solid investments. The people of this section are proud of Commissioner Yerington; this is the one time that the right man is in the right place.—Tonopah Bonanza.

California's assessment roll, exclusive of railroads, is $1,195,962,494.

Our Sun a Small One.

The sun is about 92,000,000 miles off. The only way of measuring the distance of a fixed star is by parallax, and scarcely more than half a dozen can be estimated that way. Suppose the sun is here, in space, on Jan. 1. On July 1 he will be 184,000,000 miles over there. This is the base of measurement. The observer who wants to estimate the distance of, say, the star A Centauri notes its position with regard to the next star. In six months he notes again, and if they are separated by a different distance a so called parallax is established, and some calculation can be made of the distance of the nearest one. In the most favorable cases this parallax is extremely slight.

What is the sun made of? The lines of the spectrum give an idea of his chemical properties, but beyond that all is hypothesis. His substance, as a whole, is of much lighter material than the earth, but yet there may be a hard and heavy fiery pudding inside, for there is a light and thick outer coating, named the photosphere. Outside this, refining away to an unknown distance, is the chromosphere, of hot air, so to speak. The spots are rifts through the photosphere, coming and going, and some are so large that our whole earth could be shot right through, with a thousand miles to spare all around.

When a total eclipse covers the sun, flames to the height of thousands of miles are seen out of the photosphere. The sun is a hundred times larger than the earth, an easy thing to say, and yet our sun is believed to be a rather small one. For instance, Sirius is at least nine times as big.—Imperial.

Ball's Campaign Story.

It is not probable that a better story teller than ex-Lieutenant Governor David A. Ball of Missouri ever stood before an American audience. In 1896 he was trying to persuade the gold Democrats that, notwithstanding the fact that they differed from the regulars on the financial issue, they agreed with them on so many points that they ought to vote for Bryan anyway. He wound up that part of his speech as follows:

"How would a Mossback Missouri Democrat look voting with the Republicans? I will tell you. Up in Pike county an old chap undertook to commit suicide by hanging himself with a blind bridle. Just as he was about dead his son cut him down. The old man rubbed his eyes and said, 'John, if you had let me alone a minute longer I would have been in heaven.' 'Yes,' replied the boy; 'you would have cut a deuce of a figure in heaven looking through a blind bridle, wouldn't you?' And that," concluded Mr. Ball, "is the way a Missouri Democrat would look voting for a Republican under any circumstances whatsoever!"—Champ Clark in Saturday Evening Post.

Is a Good Breakfast Necessary? Yes.

A good breakfast is the physical basis of a day's work. The American breakfast, regarded with so much horror on the European continent, has contributed largely to make the nation what it is today. It enabled our forefathers to do an amount of work which it appals foreigners to contemplate.

As a rule there is something wrong with the man or with his habits if he cannot eat a good breakfast. A man who works at high tension all through the morning hours without this substantial foundation is working entirely upon his nerves. That means disordered nutrition and sooner or later bankruptcy and collapse.

If a man gets up in the morning with a bad taste and no inclination for food, it is because his system is full of waste and his circulation of obstructions. Let him make a radical change in his habits and train his digestive organs to accommodate a nourishing morning meal.—Medical Brief.

A Curious Error.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale told how a curious error crept into the translation of the Lord's Prayer into the Delaware Indian tongue. The English translator had as an assistant an Indian who knew English. "What is 'hallow' in Delaware?" asked the translator. The Indian thought he said "halloo" and gave him the equivalent. Therefore the Delaware version of the Lord's Prayer reads to this day, "Our Father, who art in heaven, hallooed be thy name."

A Cruel Blunder.

Two brothers had the habit of calling on the same South Side girl. One of the brothers, George, was to take part in some private theatricals, and the girl had promised to fix up a shirt and a pair of shoes for his costume. The articles were to be delivered to her on a certain evening.

Frank, the second brother, took it into his head to call on the girl that same evening. Frank knew nothing of the arrangements George had made with her to help him with his costume. He rang the bell, asked the maid to tell the girl that Mr. Allen had called and sat down in the parlor.

The maid went up stairs and presently returned, trying hard not to smile.

"Miss Jones says she is busy just now and that you are to send up your shirt and shoes," was the message she handed Frank.

"What?" he yelled.

"I'm to take up your shirt and shoes."

"Thanks, but I may need them myself to go home with. I hope Miss Jones will be better in the morning. Never mind; I will close the door myself."—Chicago Chronicle.

Where He Failed.

The young man drew himself up to his full height.

"I have," he cried, "an unsullied character, an ardent heart, a versatile mind and strenuous biceps."

The young girl yawned and seemed interested.

He was quick to push his advantage.

"I am the possessor of a town and country house, a yacht, a stable of thoroughbreds and a box at the opera."

She hesitated, and a slight flush betrayed that she was listening.

"I have got," he continued, with a certain fierceness, "30 servants, 40 pairs of trousers, 50 ancestors, three automobiles, six prize bull pups and an army commission."

Ah, she had found her tongue at last!

"And how many golf medals?" she lisped.

The young man shuddered.

He felt that he had lost. He had played nervily and high, but she was above his limit.—Judge.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable

Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,

Of San Francisco, Cal., and

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,

Of London, England

OFFICE OF INYO MERCANTILE CO.,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
July 1, 1901.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

Owing to the fact that our capital is limited we are not in a position to extend to our friends the accommodations they may require and at the same time properly protect our cash trade with prices; we are compelled to do only a strictly cash business.

On and after this date all accounts will be closed, and in future we will insist on all bills being settled every thirty days, and under no circumstances shall we deviate from this rule.

We take this opportunity to thank our friends for the patronage accorded us, and to assure them that our aim will be at all times to give them good goods at the lowest prices.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Aug. 29, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Harriet T. Skinner, of Citrus, Inyo Co., California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 875 for the E½ of SE¼ sec. 9, Tp. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1901.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finlay McIver, Max M. Skinner, J. V. Skinner, Charles A. Skinner, all of Citrus Inyo Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

— -x- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise or tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

SUBSCRIBE
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FOR THE
INDEPENDENT
INDEPENDENT.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & O. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired and to any all parts of Owens Valley.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending August 29, 1901:

Highest barometer	29.882	23
Lowest "	29.638	27
Highest temperature	94.9	25
Lowest "	58.0	28
Mean "	74.1	
Average dew point	28.2	
Average humidity	18.8	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	26 SW	24
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	0.00	
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—		
Season of 1894-5 incomplete,	4.48	
" 1895-6 incomplete,	3.40	
" 1896-7 no record		
" 1897-8 0.40 *		
" 1898-9 complete,	1.34	
" 1899-1900 3.70		
" 1900-1901 5.76		

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Wm. F. Matlack is in town from Big Pine.

D. Holland returned from the new northern mining camps yesterday.

W. H. Uhlmeyer proved up on his desert land claim near Big Pine last Saturday.

R. S. Carrasco, in the absence of J. C. Roeper, is major domo at the local meat market.

After a short vacation F. E. Densmore, Receiver U. S. Land Office, is again at his desk.

Dr. C. E. Turner and Attorney Ben Yandell left for Bishop last Tuesday, via C. & C. R. R.

J. C. Crocker on Saturday last brought his family from the Monache country to their home at Big Pine.

The Misses McBride, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, returned to their home at Reno by Tuesday's train.

C. L. Newhall, of Fresno, General Superintendent or Inspector of this division of U. S. Forest Reserves, is registered at the Norman House.

Messrs. Reynolds & Bastian, with a press of ten tons daily capacity, have gone into the business of baling hay. Address them at Citrus.

Misses. Nellie, Clara and Irene Reynolds, accompanied by Miss Mary Mulholland, have returned from a three weeks' camping trip on Kern river.

The bar room building of the Independence Hotel has been repaired. It was the first structure erected after the big fire in '85 and needed new underpinning.

Geo. Montgomery and Julian Eibeshutz set out last week for the mountains, prospecting for bear track. Upon finding one they will make tracks for home.

Chas. Peterson and Matthew McDonald were in Independence on Wednesday from Fish Springs. Mr. Peterson, who is an old Comstocker, is mining on "Poverty Hill," with very fair success.

In a late number of that paper C. W. Craig announces his resignation as business manager of the Redlands Citrograph. Reckon that C. W. is tired of managing and slinging type at the same time.

On the Mairs ranch the haying crew have completed stacking about 400 tons, grass and alfalfa. If this ratio of increase prevails all over the valley there ought to be enough baled and shipped to the needy freighting teams, north and south.

Monday next will be Labor Day and a legal holiday. This country is so far away from all such affairs that it becomes irksome to read about the long-drawn-out capital-labor troubles elsewhere. But get your flags ready, anyhow.

A casualty of the late storms in the so-called "desert" region was the death of Mrs. Layton, an aged lady, wife of Robt. C. Layton, at Ballarat. In a violent wind storm the walls of their 'dobe house were shaken to the foundation. In an effort to escape Mr. Layton pulled his wife out the door just at the moment the roof fell over and crushed her to death. Mr. Layton was not seriously hurt.

The remains of Jeremiah Fitzgerald, the unfortunate victim of the Darwin Wash cloudburst, were discovered on the 15th instant at a point about five miles from his home and well out into Panamint Valley. He was buried were found, necessarily. Jerry came to Inyo from Tuolumne, and has been about Darwin for many years. He was a native of Ireland, aged 60 years.

It is calculated that, in course of time, when the sardine boxes that have been taken up on the creeks become oxydized and disintregated, good prospects of float or stream tin may then be discovered. The bottles which held bait are not so easily reduced to original elements, but on account of their inexpensive mining may in the future be converted to commercial value. Railroad ties, for instance.

At their ball, on Tuesday evening last, the local lodge of Rebekahs gave a social that held good until long past the midnight hour. On the 20th prox. the ladies will entertain the general public on the occasion of the anniversary of the organization of the Order. The date has been merged into "Orphans' Day," the proceeds of entertainments throughout the State going to the I. O. O. F. Orphan Asylum at Gilroy, the full charge of which has been assumed by the California Grand Lodge of Rebekah.

Heavy Land and Water Deal.

Articles of incorporation of the William Penn Colonial Association, of California, were filed in the office of the County Clerk. The purposes of the Association are stated as follows:

"To sell, improve, cultivate, farm, lease, let and otherwise dispose of real estate; to buy, sell and raise live stock; to locate, plat and improve townsites; to dig, bore or drill wells and make tunnels; to file upon, sell, purchase and appropriate water and water rights; to construct, purchase and maintain dams, ditches, pipelines, flumes, aqueducts, tunnels and reservoirs; to construct, acquire, lease, purchase, own and operate power and electrical plants; to purchase, construct and operate machinery and mechanical devices for the purpose of generating, transmitting and receiving electricity, power, light and heat; to erect, equip and operate a beet sugar factory; to purchase, own and sell personal property and to carry on a general merchandising business; to subscribe or donate funds, real estate or property to aid in the building of school houses, churches, or other public improvements for the promotion of the colonization of the property of said corporation or the improvement of Owens Valley; to borrow and loan money; and to do each and every kind of business above mentioned." etc.

The capital stock is $200 000. Los Angeles the principal place of business. The Directors named are T. E. Newlin, Los Angeles; Wm. E. Cox, Pasadina; W. V. Coffin, Whittier; W. H. Holabird, Los Angeles; Alvah Starbuck, Whittier.

Following the above the County Recorder filed for record sixty-five conveyances, being United States patents to individuals and their deeds to the Inyo Land Company, which is the Nevada corporation generally known as the Eastside or Inyo Canal Company. Then, through Trenmor Coffin, its President and attorney in-fact, that company transfers the entire property to the William Penn Colonial Association of California.

It consists of forty-four miles of main irrigating canals now operating and the surveyed line to the lake, together with 11,547 acres of land. The consideration was $150 000, revenue stamps to the amount of $73 being attached to the deed.

Upon request from Mr. Coffin, who has been at Los Angeles on the business, Mr. F. McIver yesterday formally turned the canal over to Wm. E. Cox, Esq., attorney and general manager of the new association. Mr. Cox stated to this scribe that he had continued the Reward Mining Co.'s lease, including power for the additional ten stamps to their mill; also, that during the fall the canal would be thoroughly cleaned out.

Section 2, T. 15 S., R. 36 E.—which is about three miles north of the Lone Pine Station—has been reserved for and will soon be surveyed out for a townsite.

The Company expects to do considerable advertising on this Coast and in the East, but lands will be sold to actual settlers only, who may come along singly or collectively.

Informing an Exchange

From the Mojave Tomahawk: "There is a concentrator and some other mining stuff in the Mojave yards for C. H. Cram, the Fairmont merchant. It is to be used on a pile of tailings at an old Inyo county mine somewhere near Lone Pine."

The "mining stuff" referred to is destined for the mill at Old Coso, which has recently passed into the hands of Mr. Cram, who purchased it from Mr. De Renzie. Locally, the property is perhaps better designated by referring to its builders—John C. Eddy and Jack Wilson. The present manager in charge is Mr. J. G. Kitchline. The mine, which was purchased from Ramon Canas, is situated on the northern end of the Coso mountains, some fourteen miles from Keeler and in plain view of Owens Lake. It is about ten miles from the mill and a new road is now being made from the mine to connect with that leading to the mill at the old town of Coso and its idle gold mines. A short distance up the canyon from that point is the site of the first reduction works ever erected in all of what is now Inyo County—the Josephine mill, which was burned by the Indians in 1862. To effect the best southern connection, this resumption of work will probably result in the reconstruction of the original road from Coso to Coso Hot Springs, which, with roads now in use, will connect Darwin with Little Lake, on the stage route to Mojave.

"In Shepherd canyon, an old timer Fitzgerald by name, was caught by the flood and swept into the unknown world. In this canyon is where our friend, Millspaugh, has just gone, carrying a number of men, his wife and one other lady, and a lot of mining machinery. Nothing has been heard of or from them, but we are hoping that none were injured."

Fitzgerald was not within thirty miles of Shepherd canyon, at which point the storm did no material damage. Brief reference to the new mining operations at that point is made in another item.

The Cerro Gordo cloudburst, which established new street grades in the town of Keeler, effected some damage not heretofore mentioned. About two hours before the freshet, there had been unloaded six car loads of lumber, most of which was was washed lakewards and recovered in a badly damaged condition. The material, comprising about 40,000 feet, has by this time been started by teams to its destination at the head of Shepherd canyon, about 47 miles from the railroad ending at Keeler. This new mining operation is being conducted by Mr. A. N. Millspaugh, of Los Angeles, who has recently purchased a number of claims the transfers which have not yet been filed for record. From this locality was obtained the iron used in the Modock furnaces for fluxing the rich "dry" silver ores of that famous camp, and it has since been asserted that this flux alone accounted for most of the gold that was in the "base" bullion sent to Selby.

The Fair Track and Park Program.

FIRST DAY—SEPT. 24.

Trotting, 2:30 class, 2 in 3; 1st $75, 2d $25.

Trotting, single mile, untried; 1st $50, 2d $25.

Running, vaquero race, 1 mile; free for all vaquero horses, race horses barred; horses to be ridden by owners, with full vaquero outfit; prize $40 Nelson saddle.

Baseball game.

SECOND DAY.

Trotting, 3-minute class, 2 in 3; 1st $75; 2d $25.

Running, Indian horses, 1 mile; 1st $15; 2d $5.

Running, ½-mile dash; 1st $50; 2d $10.

Baseball game.

THIRD DAY.

Running, mile dash, free for all; 1st $75; 2d $25.

Trotting, single mile, single buggy horses; must draw top buggy and never been started in any race; 1st $25, 2d $15, 3d $10; entrance fee, $2.50; no distance.

Walking match, draft teams to farm wagons, to haul driver and load of 3000 lbs.; 1 mile; 1st $15, 2d $10; 3d $5; no entrance fee; three or more teams to enter.

Baseball game; prize for the series, $150.

FOURTH DAY.

Trotting, free for all, 1 mile, 3 in 5; 1st $75, 2d $15.

Bicycle relay race, 5 miles, 5 riders to team; 1st team $25, 2d $10; no entrance.

Running, 1-mile dash, $50.

Ladies' tournament; 1st $15, 2d $10, 3d $5.

Entrance fee 10 per cent of purse, unless otherwise stated, in all races. Three or more to enter, to or more to start.

An Old Mine Revived.

Messrs. Geo. F. Willis and J. C. Roeper have leased for a term of two years and four months, and secured a bond thereon, the old Green Monster mine, which is situated at the base of the Inyo mountains directly east of town.

The property is owned by the Independence Mining & Milling Co., the directors and stockholders being D. C. Riddell, Henry Krebs, I. N. Thorne, Jas. Kane and J. Raum. This company was organized about twenty years ago, the original history of the mine running back into the very earliest days. The mine being patented was allowed to lie idle and in the shuffle became well nigh forgotten.

The principal work, however, was done in the early '70s by Supt. Wingard and later by Henry Krebs. Some six or seven hundred feet of tunnel was opened on a 20-foot ledge and they run away from that, finally recovering ore bodies by a crosscut. The principal value is copper, the low price of which at that time, together with prohibitive transportation charges, then rendered the property unprofitable. It is the most accessible mine in the county, as a half mile of track would make it possible to run the ore directly into the cars.

The leasers expect to have a trial shipment on the road next week, and should the returns prove satisfactory will arrange to make regular shipments in quantity.

Al. Staudinger, the marble worker, gave this office a call on Wednesday. It is his opinion that the Marble Company will resume active operations at the quarry early this fall. One of the chief difficulties encountered in handling the superb product lies in the fact that the railroads will and do haul Vermont marble over 3000 miles to San Francisco at a lower rate than the S. P. will deliver Inyo marble at the same point, on a haul of 500 miles.

Under the summer-day quiet of this burg for the past two weeks has been a strong current of discussion of the concerted and successful effort made toward discouraging whisky-selling to Indians. As a result of orders from an organization signing its notice "Committee of 145," four men have left for other localities, the list including Jesus Coronado, Manuel Leon, Peter King and a Chinaman. Ordinary prudence would suggest that others who have leanings toward this traffic be warned by the banishment of these men.—Register.

DIED.

CONTRES—At Lone Pine, August 27, 1901, Louis Contres, a native of California, aged 17 years.

Notice to Cattlemen.

All cattlemen wishing permits to graze their cattle in the Forest Reserve, or foothills of the Reserve, for Spring and Summer of 1902 should make application at once, to

ANDREW PRICE,
Supervisor Forest Reserve.

Eastern Division Forest Reserve,
Independence, Cal., Aug. 1, 1901.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M

ADVERTISE

IN THE

INDEPENDENT.

Time and Telephone Work Wonders.

"I was startled the other day and in an entirely new way," said a prominent electrical engineer. "The use of the telephone has become so much a part of my life that in talking with my friends and acquaintances every few days I apparently kept up the acquaintance as of old, when I used to see them more regularly. A few days ago I had occasion to visit an old time friend of mine with whom I had talked probably once a week or oftener for the past three or four years, but whom I had not seen during that period.

"When I met him, I was startled. His black beard had turned gray, almost white, and he had changed in other respects, as was natural, during the three or four years of that period, yet through the use of the telephone I had in my mind's eye seen him as of old every time I had talked with him, and you may imagine how surprised, even shocked, I was to see this change in him.

"Did you ever have a similiar experience? I imagine the increasing use of the telephone causes many of them. You hear the usual voice on the telephone and mentally picture the friend as he looked when you saw him last, which may have been a year or several years in the past."—Electrical Review.

The Florida Razorback.

The Florida "razorback" is the hog indigenous to this climate and soil. He is usually large of limb and fleet of foot, being the only known porker that can outrun a darky. He has a tail of wondrous length, which, while he is in active motion, he twists into the tightest corkscrew, but with which while quietly feeding he raps his leathery sides much in the same manner that the docile cow uses her tail.

He is self supporting. He earns his own living and thrives equally well in the highwoods, in the flatwoods, in the hummocks and in the marshes. He subsists upon anything he can find above the earth or underneath its surface. He has a clear, farseeing eye and is very sensitive of hearing. Nature has equipped him with a snout almost as long as the beak of the wild pelican of Borneo, with which he can penetrate the earth many inches in quest of worms, snakes and insects.

He is the most intelligent of all the hogs and is likewise the most courageous. He has been known to engage in mortal combat with a coon for the possession of a watermelon and to rend asunder a barbed wire fence.—Forest and Stream.

Hints For Smokers.

Here is a good tip for a smoker: The best pipe grows foul sometimes, and the various patent cleaning devices are of little use in making it fresh. But if you pack the bowl tight with grass or hay and lay the pipe aside for a few days you will have it as sweet as when it was new. Talking about smoking, here is a good idea for lighting matches: Don't light them on your trousers, for you'll burn slits in them, nor on your shoe soles, for you'll rub the heads off. The plan is to rub them on a piece of paper—a folded newspaper, an envelope, a ticket. The silica in the paper acts like sandpaper.

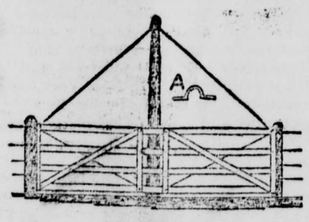
Many people can't smoke a dozen cigarettes without getting a sore throat. Inveterate cigarette smokers are frequently troubled with a perpetual cold in the head. It is not the smoke that is to blame, but the dust. Now, if you use a cigarette tube—amber, cherry or cardboard—a tiny bit of cotton wool in the bottom of it will catch every particle of dust. Try this, and you'll have no more sore throats. But you may not enjoy the smoke.—Exchange.

When Hurry Was the Fashion.

The following extract from the London Times of May 14, 1801, gives an interesting picture of the good old days: "It is now the high fashion to run, or at least to trot, through the streets at a rate of six miles an hour. A running walk is absolutely necessary for any young man who has the least pretension to ton. You must lounge in a hurry and saunter with expedition. It is an old proverb, the more haste the worst speed, but Bond street daily shows us the more hurry the less to do. When we see our idle youths riding race horses, walking for wagers or boxing for fame, we must agree with Horace that 'strenua nos exercet inertia.'"

A Texas Gate.

A correspondent of Iowa Homestead sketches a Texas gate which he says is a good gate and when hung right



A HANDY GATE.

works easily. It is a good gate for a pasture when you want to put through a good many head of stock at once, or is a good gate where a division fence comes and you want a gate into each field. It can be made any width to suit. When the gate opens, the wire (an old clothesline) will wind around the top of center pole, and when relieved the weight of the gate closes it. It is 24 feet, but can be made any width. At A may be seen one of the hinges which holds the gate to the center hole.

One Thing and Another.

From water measurements made at Wheatlands, Wy., it appears that the greatest amount of irrigation occurs in June for all crops except potatoes and alfalfa, which receive the most water in July, and that whether a farmer needs the most water in June or July depends on the kind of crop of which he has the largest area.

Sugar beets are said to reach their highest degree of perfection commercially under irrigation.

Cold curing of cheese (60 degrees and below) is found decidedly the best by one of the stations.

Partridge Wyandottes are a new variety of the popular Wyandotte, a cross of Golden Wyandotte and Partridge Cochin.

A mixture of wood ashes and kerosene is one of the protections against striped cucumber beetles.

Couldn't Find the Corkscrew.

They live pretty well out, in a handsome home, but not near enough to a fire station to be "handy in case of accident." As the house is their own and their all the husband had been somewhat in terror of a blaze for some time. So he laid in a stock of hand grenades, those little glass bottles which are supposed to put out any fire that may start.

One day the blaze came. The cook started it in the kitchen. Then she fled howling to her room and began to pack her trunk. The wife prides herself on her ability to keep her head, so first she stepped to the telephone and turned in the alarm, and then she went for the hand grenades.

When the fire department did arrive, the men found her standing over the sideboard rummaging through the drawers. Copious streams of water soon drowned the blaze and ruined the lower floor, and the department left. Still she rummaged. Her husband came, called by the phone girl. He saw her there.

"Why, my dear girl," he said, "why didn't you use the hand grenades and stop the fire as soon as it started? Then the whole lower part of the house wouldn't have been soaked."

"John," she responded icily, "if you would just keep the corkscrew where it belongs, I could use the horrid old grenades. But it is gone, and how was I to open them?"—Kansas City Journal.

The Grand Medicine Man.

The ceremony of the Grand Medicine is an elaborate ritual, covering several days, the endless number of gods and spirits being called upon to minister to the sick man and to lengthen his life. The several degrees of the Grand Medicine teach the use of incantations, of medicines and poisons, and the requirements necessary to constitute a brave.

When a young man seeks admission to the Grand Medicine lodge, he first fasts until he sees in his dream some animal, the mink, beaver, otter and fisher being most common, which he hunts and kills. The skin is then ornamented with beads or porcupine quills, and the spirit of the animal becomes the friend and companion of the man.

The medicine men have only a limited knowledge of herbs, but they are expert in dressing wounds, and the art of extracting barbed arrows from the flesh can be learned from them.

In olden times—yes, to within the memory of living Ojibways—the medicine man at the funeral ceremony thus addressed the departed: "Dear friend, you will not feel lonely while pursuing your journey toward the setting sun. I have killed for you a Sioux, [hated enemy of the Ojibways], and I have scalped him. He will accompany you and provide for you, hunting your food as you need it. The scalp I have taken—use it for your moccasins."—Open Court.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 23d day of May, 1901, in favor of Friederike Rhine and against George Vornberg, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

The "Corona" Mining Claim, situated in Mountain Spring Canyon, about one half mile northwest of Wild Rose Canyon and about one-fourth mile north of the Canyon Wagon Road, in what is sometimes called Argus Mining District, in Inyo County, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that on the THIRTY-FIRST day of AUGUST, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said George Vornberg in and to the above described property, at public auction, for cash lawful money of the United States in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

A. M. GIVEN,
Sheriff.

Dated the 6th day of August, 1901.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

J. J. WALL, Plaintiff vs. SURPRISE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, a Corporation, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County of Inyo.

MACK & FORBES and W. A. HARRIS Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, within ten days after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; or within thirty days if served elsewhere

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take Judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 25th day of April, 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed:] Superior Court, County of Inyo. J. J. Wall, Plaintiff vs. Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

MACK & FORBES and W. J. HARRIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Independence, Cal.

FOR

MEDICINAL

AND

HOUSEHOLD

USES

TRY OUR

Castle

Bourbon

HIGH GRADE

CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS. - UNDER-SHERIFF

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]

OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.

Independence, : : : California.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFONIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 p m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	122	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:25 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	177	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	184	12:50 p m	12:55 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	234	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	243	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:30 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 27 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an impressing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canyons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:20 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT

CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,

SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

To Mothers of Large Families

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

We make a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer, and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, we extend an invitation to accept free advice. Oh, women! do not let

MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE.

your lives be sacrificed when a word of advice at the first approach of weakness, may fill your future years with healthy joy. Address a letter to Mrs. Pinkham's Laboratory, Lynn Mass., and you will not be disappointed.

"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was not able to do my housework. I suffered terribly at time of menstruation. Several doctors told me they could do nothing for me. Thanks to the Pinkham advice and medicine I am now well, and can do the work for eight in the family.

"I would recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all mothers with large families."—MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE, Ludington, Mich.

Wholesale Bathers.

As regards facilities for bathing, which every Filipino demands, there is the open bay, with its miles of clean salt water, ready at any time of the day or year for a free bath. The genuine Filipino is half amphibious, loving the water and swimming like a fish. An example of this may be seen in the large tobacco factories of Binondo, with their 10,000 employees. When the day's labor is done, the thinly dressed workmen, men, women and children, speed laughingly to the bay, plunge into the waiting waves and come out clean, cool and refreshed.—Ledger Monthly.

Was It a Compliment?

It was at the end of her first week in the new school, she having been transferred from down town, that the teacher asked little Wilhelmina how she liked the new school. The little one's face brightened up as she answered:

"Oh, I like it first rate, and I like you too."

"That's very nice; but why do you like me?" queried the teacher.

"Oh, you see," said the little pupil, "I always did like a bossy teacher."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

A Terrible Talker.

A well known Milwaukee lawyer with a weakness for long stories was a visitor at Madison "once upon a time," as the story books put it.

He saw upon the register of the Park hotel the name of Colonel Gabriel Bouck of Oshkosh and decided that he was in duty bound to call upon that Nestor of the Wisconsin bar, especially as they had both occupied the position of grand master of the grand lodge of Wisconsin Masons.

He called on Mr. Bouck in his room in the hotel and found the Oshkoshian in his shirt sleeves, yawning. He began on Masonry. First he gave his views of the brotherhood, from the building of Solomon's temple "without sound of tool or iron" down to date, and then he started in on the chapter. Finally, startled by an extra yawn, he broke off his story with:

"Well, Gabe, as I have been appointed trustee for the Asylum For the Deaf and Dumb I think I had better go to bed. I have to take an early train for Janesville."

"For land's sake! Is it possible that you are going to learn to talk with your hands too?" came the blunt reply from the old lawyer.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Which of Your Eyes Cries?

It seems a positively absurd question to ask, "Which of your eyes cries?"

In an everyday, common or garden cry it is well known that salt tears make their appearance and rush away down the face seemingly as fast from one as from the other, whichever the "other" may be, but if careful note is made, more especially with emotional people, it will be found that one of the eyes has a special emotional tendency and often opens the tear valve before its companion has decided upon the unhappy event.

Probably the best method of discovering the emotional eye is to attend a pathetic stage play and when the weeping period comes along look out for tear No. 1.

The writer attended such a piece recently and was somewhat astonished to find that all his grief came from the right eye.

Whether the solution to the problem is to be found in the fact that he was leaning on his right arm must and can only be decided by an expert.

A Balloon Ascensionist Killed.

A balloon ascensionist was recently killed while making one of his daring trips. Life is too valuable to trifle with in foolhardy adventures. It is better to employ ourselves in peaceful pursuits where we may be secure. Then if we take care of our health, we can live to a good old age. The best means of promoting health is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine cures dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, flatulency and insomnia. Be sure to try it.

Clara—Evidently Mr. Sweetser is head over heels in love with you, Edith. Edith—Nonsense! Clara—Oh, but it's a fact. He actually said he delighted to hear you sing.

A Pure, Vegetable Compound.

No mercurial or other mineral poisons in Cascarets Candy Cathartics, only vegetable substances, late medical discoveries. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

How Banana Trees Grow.

It is a peculiar fact that but one bunch of bananas grows on a tree. After the fruit has been cut the tree is then cut down to the ground, and from the stump another tree sprouts which bears another bunch the following year. The greatest trouble of farmers is to keep the farms clear of sprouts. They shoot up from the roots of the tree for a radius of ten feet and grow like weeds.

As the fruit is cut from the trees it is placed on the backs of little pack donkeys and transported in this way to the coast. One donkey can carry from three to six bunches, according to the size of the bunches and the distance from the coast. In the season at Baracoa there are more than 3,000 donkeys that stretch along in a line for miles, plodding toward the coast with their loads of bananas.

Don't Dine Alone.

How many people dine alone? The restaurants all number solitary diners among their regular clientage. How many thousands of people, men or women, will eat a lone dinner or supper tonight in the cities and towns and hamlets of Christendom? The evil of eating alone is the subject of an earnest although cheerful warning from the London Lancet. The hygienic value of gregarious dining is insisted upon. The necessity of taking food in social fashion is an inherent racial sort of thing, and those who go against it for years usually have to pay for it with some of the ills of indigestion. Breakfasting alone is not bad for a busy generation, but dining alone is not a habit to be long continued, in civilization or out of it, without disastrous results.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GOOD Short Stories

Phillips Brooks once gave a new version of the "Jonah" story to a wondering skeptic, who said he doubted whether a whale's throat was large enough to swallow Jonah. "There was no difficulty," said the Bishop, "Jonah was one of the Minor Prophets."

In the days when Barnum's Museum was in the height of its popularity in New York, it was the custom of many people to bring their wives, children, and lunch-baskets, and make a day of it. This was not in accordance with Barnum's view of a profitable way to conduct a museum. One Saturday, when the army of picnickers were overcrowding the show and keeping others out, a brilliant idea occurred to Barnum. On a huge canvas he painted the word "Egress" in immense letters of green. This he placed over a doorway, and immediately attracted the attention of the crowd, which was just about to settle down for lunch. "Egress, egress!" cried the visitors; "faith! that's an animal we haven't see." "They found that animal," said Barnum, telling the story, "out in the street."

Many years ago, when Henry Labouchere was appointed to a diplomatic post somewhere in Europe, the British foreign office found that he was not at his post when he should have been. On making inquiries, they found that the new attache was at Berlin, many miles from his official destination; and his explanation was that, as he was not allowed traveling expenses and was not rich, he was walking to his office, and would reach the shores of the Bosphorus in due course. That was "Labby's" way of protesting against the non-payment of traveling expenses. His protest against pomposity was just as original. It was a pompous individual who called to see the British minister at Washington, D. C., when "Labby" was there. The minister was out, and the caller insisted on waiting. "Then pray take a chair," said the attache. After half an hour the pompous man grew impatient, and asked when the minister was expected back. "I don't know," said "Labby;" "he left for Europe this morning."

Some amusing instances of translators' misunderstandings are mentioned by the London Daily News. An Italian paper not long ago turned Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar" into a "Distracted Mendicant." A foot-note to the same version explained "son of a Lambeth publican" as a reference to Mr. Kruger! Another Italian editor, who translated a passage from an English paper about a man who had killed his wife with a poker, added an ingenuous foot-note to say: "We do not know with certainty whether this thing, 'pokero,' be a domestic or surgical instrument." In the French version of one of Scott's novels, a Welsh rabbit has to be dealt with. The translator, never having met with that article of food, naturally turned it into "un lapin de Galles," and in a foot-note explained that the peculiarly delicious flavor of the rabbits of Wales created a large demand for them in Scotland, whither they were exported in bulk that would compare with the trade of Ostend. The desperate expedient of the French translator of Cooper's "Spy," who had to explain how a horse could be hitched "to a locust," is also worth recalling. He had never heard of a locust-tree, and rendered the word by "sauterelle," or grasshopper. Feeling that this needed some explanation, he appended a foot-note explaining that grasshoppers grew to a gigantic size in the United States, and that it was the custom to place a stuffed specimen at the door of every considerable mansion for the convenience of visitors, who hitched their horses to it.

A STORMY WEDDING TRIP.

Adventures of a Newly Wedded Pair in a Little Boat.

The celebrated voyage around the world by Captain Josiah Slocum in his forty-foot sloop Dauntless has been matched by the wedding trip of Roy Ovaett, a lad of 19. Single-handed, Ovaett sailed an eighteen-foot sloop from Seattle to Seward City, which is near Juneau, Alaska. Then he put about and beat his way home again. Captain Slocum sailed with a boat. Roy Ovaett had scanty supplies, $10 in money, not a stick of spare canvas or a foot of extra spars, and a young wife to care for. That, in brief, is the story. Told in detail the narrative would make a book, says the San Francisco Call.

Ovaett is a modest young chap, with clear blue eyes and a frank smile. His wife is a beautiful young woman. She was Meg Goodell before her marriage, and the long months at sea have only added to the charm of her face.

The young couple were married early in last July, and a few days later the husband went to Frank Faber, who owns the Brighton boathouse, and rented a sloop named the Ultra. He told Faber he was going for a wedding trip, and the sloop was provisioned for a two weeks' cruise.

The Ultra left port on the 28th of last July. Three weeks later Faber received a letter from Allard Bay, in which Ovaett announced that he was going to take his wife to Alaska, and that he was not coming back.

From the day of the departure the Ultra was not spoken by any craft. She disappeared as completely as if she had sunk to the bottom of the Pacific. And that is what in time people came to believe was her fate.

Mrs. Ovaett, prior to her marriage, had lived with her grandmother, Mrs. Goodell, in a little cottage close by the water front. Mrs. Goodell gave up her grandchild as dead, and young Ovaett's family mourned for him as one lost to them forever.

Not long ago the Ultra sailed jauntily up the bay and dropped anchor off the Brighton boathouse. Many things happened during the long voyage to Alaska. There were storms and head winds. Provisions ran short—perilously short at times. Once they lived for two days on a handful of clams. On another occasion the Ultra staggered along in the teeth of a gale until her trysail parted, and for thirty-nine hours this boy stood at the tiller, holding her head close to the wind. Had the Ultra fallen off she would have upset.

Sitting in his cosy home, Ovaett told the story of his wonderful cruise along the shore of the north Pacific to Seward, Alaska. After working his way out into the ocean from Puget Sound, he took what is known as the inner passage to Alaska. That he was not wrecked a dozen times was due to vigilance and the numerous sheltered nooks along the irregular passage.

His two weeks' provisions were made to cover a much longer period by the practice of economy and the addition of fish and deer meat. Ovaett had no trouble obtaining plenty of fish, and when the meat larder ran low he resorted to the old-fashioned plan of "jacking" for deer. There are many places along the coast even now where deer may be killed with comparative ease. Ovaett had a gun with him and, owing to the necessity of making each shot tell, got good results.

The sloop touched at Allard Bay, from which point Mrs. Ovaett was sent home by steamer, while Ovaett sailed home without assistance.

FEW DIE OF OLD AGE.

What Becomes of the Dead in Nature.

Any one who has lived much in the open air must often wonder what becomes of all the animals and birds which die in the woods and fields. During the course of a whole year, the number of dead birds and animals seen is extremely small, and yet we know millions must perish annually. What becomes of them? Every wild animal's life is simply an everyday fight against violent death at the hands of some enemy. By day hawks sail overhead, and nothing seems to escape their wonderful eyes. By night owls fly with soft, muffled wings, and velvet-footed animals prowl everywhere. So it is merely a question of how long any animal or bird can delay the inevitable tragic end which must come to them. To realize how many small animals prowl through the woods by night, simply follow the bank of some small stream, where there are soft, muddy places; there you will find the tell-tale tracks in great numbers. These tracks tell how well the whole surrounding country has been hunted for quarry of all sorts.

Still, with all this evidence of mental powers used to foil their enemies of the woods, people will persist in speaking of animal instinct and human reason. Place man, with all his reasoning power, in the place of some animal or bird, and would his powers of mind save him from sudden death? Man is beginning to realize more and more fully that what he has of intellect is only a higher use and cultivation of what all nature possesses.

When an animal or bird becomes sick or old or infirm, it soon falls a prey to some of its enemies. It rarely dies a natural death when in the woods; for day and night its enemies are constantly about. What a wild animal's feelings must be, man cannot to-day realize, for he has gotten too far from his original savage state.—Louisville Evening Post.

Can Choose Our Enemies.

An open enemy is better than a gossiping friend. The story is told of a man in public life in Washington who once found himself surrounded by a host of self-appointed counselors, continually advising him, "as friends," of many astounding things, which a valued and lifelong intimate, also in public life, was alleged to be doing against him, says the Boston Globe. Bitterness beset the heart of the man when he heard that his friend had turned against him and he grieved.

Strangely enough, the friend was also grieving, for he had received tales which filled his heart with doubt of the loyalty of his lifelong friend. "The dog that will fetch will carry," says the old proverb; and the "friends" who had told tales to one of these men told the same sort to the other. They were politicians, place-seekers, hangers-on, who for their own ends employed gossip, and malicious gossip at that, to keep apart these two men.

But the plan did not work. The two men met, charged each other with coolness and finally learned that they had been the victims of tale-bearers. Then one of them said, "We can choose our enemies, but not our friends," and in saying it he enunciated a truth.

Clear the Tenements of Vice.

Speaking to the theme "A Better New York," W. H. Baldwin, Jr., chairman of the committee of fifteen, said that the keynote of civic purity is the purity of family life. "In New York," he continued, "there are 80,000 tenement houses and 2,300,000 people who live under laws governing tenement houses. Proper laws governing tenements are most important. So long as these evils exist and you and I don't move to help them we cannot expect a holy city. Let us demand that there shall be no form of vice in these houses. That is not politics. We are not interested so much in the older persons in the houses as we are in the children. It is our imperative duty to see that laws shall be enacted that will stamp out the tenement house evils."—New York Herald.

He Needed a Bath.

A young man who has a fine bird dog, was overheard bragging to his best girl the other day about the wonderfully keen scent of the animal. "Why," he said, "I wanted to go to the northwestern part of the county on business, and fearing that the dog would follow me I chained him up. I had been gone two hours and was fifteen miles from home when he broke loose and tracked me and found me merely by scent. What do you think of that?" "Well, I think you ought to take a bath," replied the young lady. And then he went home and licked the dog.

Initials.

Angelina—That was a lovely engagement ring you gave me last night, dear; but what do these initials, "E. C.," mean on the inside?

Edwin—Why—er—that is—don't you know? That's the new way of stamping eighteen carats!—London Tit-Bits.

After a boy passes ten, he grows so fast his father sighs every time he looks at him.

Impaired Digestion

May not be all that is meant by *dyspepsia* now, but it will be if neglected.

The uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, sourness of the stomach, and disagreeable belching may not be very bad now, but they will be if the stomach is suffered to grow weaker.

Dyspepsia is such a miserable disease that the tendency to it should be given early attention. This is completely overcome by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which strengthens the whole digestive system

The Deacon—Do you know what happens to boys who tell lies? Small Youth—Yes, sir; they gets off, sometimes, if they tells good ones.

I Will Give You $1000 If I Fail to Cure Any Cancer or Tumor I Treat

Before it poisons the glands or affects the bone. No knife, no pain, no pay until cured. An island shrub or plant makes the cures—the most wonderful discovery on earth today; 2000 Cancers cured on people you can see. A hard lump on the lip, face or anywhere is Cancer. Any lump in a woman's breast is Cancer. It seldom pains until past cure, and if large, it always poisons the glands in armpit and sides, then it is often too late and still no pain. Poor cured free if Cancer is small. Be sure to get my 126 page book, sent free, with symptoms, address and testimonials of thousands we have cured in California. Write them. Office, Dr. and Mrs. Dr. Chamley, 25 Third street, near Market St., San Francisco.

Lady (engaging a new cook)—"Are you sure you don't keep company with a policeman?" "Yes, I do, ma'am; but he's a very small eater."

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10c. 50c Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

COGSWELL POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE

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Courses of study to fit young men for positions as

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Open to any graduate of the Grammar Schools or equivalent course.

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With STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING for young men and women over 16 years of age.

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NORMAL COURSES

To prepare Students as

TEACHERS OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND MANUAL TRAINING.

NO TUITION, except a fee of $5 per half year to cover cost of materials and breakages.

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Office now open for applications. Send for Catalogue.

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Our remedy is GUARANTEED; $1.00. P. O. Box 973

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S. F. N. U. NO. 30. 1901

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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A Forgotten Genius.

The history of wireless telegraphy would not be complete without some mention of Joseph Henry, America's greatest scientist, for it was he who first, in 1842, discovered the oscillatory character of certain electric discharges and who showed that these oscillations produced disturbances which could by suitable receivers be detected at distances of many rods and through intervening buildings, writes Professor Joseph Ames in The Review of Reviews. He even arranged an apparatus on this principle to respond to the lightning discharges of distant storms. The great genius of Henry was never more apparent than in his investigation of electrical discharges and their oscillatory nature. It is a lasting testimony to the ignorance among Americans of their own great men that the name of Joseph Henry was not included in the first 50 selected for the Hall of Fame of the nation.

Useful Cement.

A useful cement for mending earthen or stone jars, stopping leaks in the seams of tin pans or iron kettles or tightening loose joints of iron or wood is made by mixing litharge and glycerin to a thick cream. This will resist acids, heat and cold if the article is not used until the cement has hardened.

The Bill All Right.

"My dear sir, it strikes me that this is a pretty round bill."

"Yes, I have sent it around often enough to make it appear so, and now I hope to get it squared."—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Needed a Chain.

A story is being told about a German who has a hotel far down town. An artist—one of those barroom artists who make pictures on mirrors with soap—called on the German the other day and asked for some work. "Well," the German said, "you might paint a brown bear on my sign. How much would you charge to do it?" "Two dollars," the artist answered. Thereupon the contract was made, and the bear was painted.

At the end of the job the artist said, "Don't you want me to paint a chain on the bear?" "Would you charge extra for that?" said the German. "Yes. That would cost $1 extra." "Then I can't afford to have it done." The artist departed. That night it rained, and, lo, in the morning the bear had vanished from the sign! The rain had washed it away.

The German sent for the painter at once. "My bear," he said reproachfully, "is gone." The other answered, "Well, I wanted to put a chain on it, didn't I?" The German then handed out $3, $2 for the painting of another bear, the third for a chain to make the picture permanent.

The chained bear now remains upon the sign impervious to the weather.—Philadelphia Record.

A Truly True Dog Story.

Here is an Australian dog story from the back blocks: A sheep dog had been brought from a station into a small township and fretted after the sheep. One day not a child was to be seen about the place, and as evening came the township became alarmed. Search was made, and the juveniles were found huddled up in the corner of a paddock, where the dog had rounded them up. He had no sheep to look after, so he took the children. The narrator of this lie guarantees it as a fact.

It Works Both Ways.

"You are an ungrateful child! If it hadn't been for you, I could have gone to the mothers' congress."

"If it hadn't been for me, you couldn't have gone, because you wouldn't have been a mother."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Indigestible Man.

Kitty—But he is such an indigestible man.

Jane—Indigestible?

Kitty—Yes; he always disagrees with me.—Detroit Free Press.

It was a quarter of a century before the signing of the American Declaration of Independence that the first theater was opened in New York.

Fortune knocks once at every man's door, but misfortune drops in frequently without knocking.—Chicago News.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills

act gently and promptly on the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. They cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness, stomach disorders, sallow complexion and are the only pills that will also purify and enrich the blood. Sold in 10ct. and 25ct. boxes by all druggists. Every box guaranteed.

Sarcasm.—The Boston little boy was very, very angry. "Emerson," he cried, seizing his companion by the hair, "I've a mind to civilize you within an inch of your life."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S QUEUE.

It Hid a Luxuriant Suit of Straight and Very Dark Hair.

The Father of his Country concealed a luxuriant suit of hair beneath his queue wig. Many now wish the old fashion were in vogue, to conceal thinned hair or baldness. Yet no one need have thin hair nor be bald, if he cure the dandruff that causes both. Dandruff cannot be cured by scouring the scalp, because it is a germ disease, and the germ has to be killed. Newbro's Herpicide kills the dandruff germ—no other hair preparation will. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." There's no cure for dandruff but to kill the germ.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills.

A Chance for Our Young People.

Under the management of the new president, Barton Cruikshank, M. S., the Cogswell Polytechnic College of San Francisco, with its magnificent equipment and large endowment, is offering courses, tuition free, that are not to be obtained elsewhere. We call the attention of our readers to the music courses for piano instruction and for voice culture, to the shop courses, art courses, courses for surveyors, steam engineers, etc., all free, except for a fee of five dollars per term of twenty weeks to pay for materials used.

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

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When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Advice to Students.

To Whom It May Concern: The best College to attend for the purpose of becoming practical Stenographers is, in our judgment, the Gallagher-Marsh, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Ernest A. Gurvin, L. A. Washburne, W. J. Nicholson, Official Reporters Supreme Court, State of Cal. Send for catalogue.

SCHOOL CLOSED

The Teacher Injured in a Runaway Accident and Reported To Have Gone Insane.

In October, 1896, one Monday morning the Rushford school did not open and it was reported that the teacher had gone insane. The physician in attendance pronounced the trouble nervous prostration and said that school work was mentally and physiacly impossible. The teacher, who is now Mrs. L. A. Gullickson, of Rushford, Minn., in a recent interview published in the Star of that place, gives the true story of the event.

"To begin at the beginning," she said, "when I was about seven years of age, a sudden fright brought on a dreadful condition of nervousness. When, in 1896, I was injurd in a runaway accident, this, combined with my former trouble, made me so ill that I was unable to open school the following Monday."

"Was it true that you were reported to be insane?" asked the interviewer.

"Yes, and the members of my family thought I was becoming so. Words do not express the agony I endured with my head and eyes. The least noise would cut through my nerves like a knife. I was hot and cold by flashes, had piercing pains in my temples and in the back of my head and a red mist was constantly before my eyes.

"I was dizzy and faint with fearful nausea, which nothing relieved. I could take no solid food for ten days, but lived on milk and lime-water. When the doctor had treated me for nearly six weeks without helping me, Mrs. J. Webster, a nearby friend, recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took them faithfully for not quite three months and was perfectly cured. I have never heard of a single case where they did not prove beneficial and know of several persons who have taken them successfully for rheumatism."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not like other medicines. They act directly on the blood and nerves. This makes them invaluable in such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price 50 cents per box; six boxes $2.50.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

HOITT'S SCHOOL,

At Menlo Park, San Mateo County, Cal., with its beautiful surroundings, perfect climate, careful supervision, thorough instruction, complete laboratories and gymnasium, easily maintains its position in the front ranks of schools for boys on the Pacific Coast. Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Principal.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whiskey. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough Cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

All first-class dealers sell Gilt Edge Whiskey because of its purity and excellence, and those that have tried it will use no other. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

His presents Desired—Mr. de Trop (at the door)—Is Miss Mabel at home? Maid—No, sir; but she says if that's a box of candy she saw in your hand ye might have it.

What S. S. S. Does for Children

Children are constantly exposed to all sorts of diseases. The air they breathe is filled with germs, sewer gas and dust from the filthy streets are inhaled into the lungs and taken into the blood. At the crowded school rooms and other public places they come in contact almost daily with others recovering from or in the first stages of contagious diseases. You can't quarantine against the balance of the world, and the best you can do is to keep their blood in good condition, and thus prevent or at least mitigate the disease. You have perhaps learned from observation or experience that healthy, robust children (and this means, of course, children whose blood is pure) are not nearly so liable to contract diseases peculiar to them, and when they do it is generally in a mild form. On the other hand, weak, emaciated and sickly ones seem to catch every disease that comes along. This is because their blood is lacking in all the elements necessary to sustain and build up the body. Poisons of every description accumulate in the system, because the polluted and sluggish blood is unable to perform its proper functions.

Such children need a blood purifier and tonic to give strength and vitality to their blood, and S. S. S., being a purely vegetable remedy, makes it the safest and best for the delicate constitutions of children. S. S. S. is not only a perfect blood medicine, but is pre-eminently the tonic for children; it increases their appetites and strengthens the digestion and assimilation of food. If your children have any hereditary or acquired taint in their blood, give them S. S. S. and write to our physicians for any information or advice wanted; this will cost you nothing, and will start the little weaklings on the road to recovery. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

State Library

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Founded in 1870.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1901.

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A BALLAD OF LOVING.

"Oh, Love will find the way, dear lass;"
Quoth Colin to his queen,
As swiftly o'er the border side
They fled to Gretna Green.
Fast, fast behind her father rides,
But naught the lovers stay.
The goal is reached, the knot is tied,
For Love has found the way.

"Oh, Love will find a way, dear lass"—
That was in days of old;
Pray tell me, dainty, modern maid,
Have lovers' hearts waxed cold?
If such a summons came to-night,
Would you the call obey
And trust a voice that laughing, cried
"Oh, Love will find the way."

"Oh, Love will find the way, dear lass—"
Why doubt the saying's truth?
For what can check the passion tide
'Twixt love-sick maid and youth;
Yes, Jill will nod assent to Jack
Whene'er he choose to say:
"Come fly with me, the world is wide
And Love will find the way."

"Oh, Love will find the way, dear lass,"
And youth must have its due,
Though oft the story has been told
The tale is ever new;
Just as it was in by-gone years
So shalt it be to-day,
When artful Cupid tempts a maid
Sweet Love will find the way.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE WEDDING CORONAL

A VERY small room, in a very small house, with a very small fire burning in the grate—this is our scene. There was no ornament, unless the pure white curtains, and the yellow dimple of the April sunshine on a somewhat faded carpet might be characterized as such, and the fresh loveliness of two girls who sat in the apartment struck you like an incongruity, it seemed as if they must be there by mistake!

"Half a pound of beefsteak, Ruth, and a few potatoes, and a loaf of bread; that will do, I think," said the elder, thoughtfully, to a tall, gaunt old woman with a little market basket on her arm, who stood in the middle of the room, as if awaiting orders.

"Ain't that are a pretty clus' dinner for three, Miss Josephine?" said Ruth, giving her rusty black bonnet an extra twitch.

"I know it, Ruth," laughed the girl; "but we must regulate our expenditure according to our resources, you are aware. See!"

She held up a lank little purse as she spoke. Ruth smiled too—but she was looking, not at the purse, but at Josephine Carey, standing where the sunshine threaded her brown curls with gold and melted into hazel wells of light under her long dark lashes.

But she was not as regally beautiful as her sister. As Cecile Carey sat in the antique easy chair by the smoldering remnant of fire, it would scarcely have been difficult to fancy her a crowned queen.

She looked fretfully up from her embroidery as Josephine spoke.

"Ruth, do bring a few oranges for dessert—I cannot live on this beggarly diet!" she said.

"We cannot afford it, Cecile," interposed Josephine, gently.

Cecile pouted.

"You don't care whether I starve or not."

Josephine's lip quivered.

"Dearest Cecile! is it not better to bear up cheerfully and strive not to repine?"

"As if one could help repining in this dismal hole! And then since papa's bankruptcy and death our friends have all deserted us—of course, they would not come to such a place as this."

"Of course, then, they are not worth our regrets. But, Cecile, you should not say all. Mr. Archcliff has been here several times."

"Yes," said Cecile, a little consciously, as if she would have added, "And I defy him to stay away while I choose to keep him with a smile or a glance. "But, then, Josephine, he is our lawyer."

"The law business has long since come to an end," said Josephine, archly. "Never mind, Cecy, we won't investigate his motives too closely; and now, where is my sewing?"

Cecile looked rather scornfully at the plain calico dress which the busy fingers of her sister were working on.

"Things will be different when I am Mrs. Archcliff," she mused to herself. "I wonder if he will come here to-day; he has been absent since Wednesday. I wonder——"

And she resumed her embroidery, while her thoughts wandered away through the pearly colonnades and mist-bright homes of a Chateau d'Espagne, whose minarets and spires gleamed through the far-off sunshine of the future.

The sunshine was creeping up the wall like an ebbing tide of gold, and the coarse indices of the wooden mantel clock were pointing to somewhere about 5, that afternoon, when Ruth put her stiff muslin cap into the room where Cecile was dozing over a book, and Josephine still at work over the calico breadths.

"If you please, young ladies——"

"Well?" drawled Cecile, sleepily.

"Mr. Archcliff is here."

And, without further ceremony, she ushered the lawyer into the apartment.

A tall, stately man, somewhere between 30 and 40, with dark, heavy hair, straight features, and eyes full of quiet, thoughtful strength, he entered with the same chivalrous respect he had been wont to show the sisters when they dwelt in a superb mansion, and were clothed with purple and fine linen.

"I have come here on business," he said, breaking the momentary pause that ensued after the usual greetings; "business that imminently concerns both of you young ladies. While examining some wills and leases relating to an entirely different case, I accidentally stumbled on a clue which, when followed up, brought me to the knowledge that you are heirs to considerable property, which has for some years been enjoyed by those who possessed neither right nor title to it."

"The wretches!" interrupted Cecile, passionately.

"Nay," he said, gently, "the present possessor is quite ignorant that he has done any wrong, whatever suspicions his father may have had on the subject."

"And how soon—when——" stammered Cecile.

"Do you mean how soon do you come into possession?" he asked as she paused abruptly. "Within a very few weeks, I trust—as soon as the troublesome forms of law can be gone through with. Acting as your legal advisor, I have already given notice to the young man."

"Then it is a young man. Poor fellow!" sighed Josephine. "What sort of a person is it, Mr. Archcliff?"

"I know nothing, Miss Josephine, except that he is about 16, and a cripple."

"A cripple?"

"Yes; a martyr, I am told, to spinal disease."

"And is this the only property he possesses?"

"All, I believe."

"But tell me about it, Mr. Archcliff!" interrupted Cecile, with kindling eyes and deepening color. "This property—in what does it consist?"

"In Audley Hall and its estate to begin with, and, further, in stocks, land, mortgages and various railroad shares, amounting altogether, I think, to something like fifty thousand dollars."

"Twenty-five thousand each—that is very little," pouted Cecile, rather disappointed. Mr. Archcliff smiled.

"For you to gain, perhaps; but a great deal for him to lose."

He glanced at his watch and rose.

"I will see you again to-morrow morning, young ladies. In the meantime, I suppose I have your authority to proceed as expeditiously as possible?"

"Certainly," said Cecile, eagerly. "Pray let there be no delay that can be avoided. I am all impatience to come into my new property."

She smiled as she spoke—a smile that made her seem like some fair-haired angel. The lawyer looked at her with a long, penetrating glance, as he bowed good-by. Cecile wondered, with a beating heart, what that grave, wistful look meant.

"Put up that horrid calico thing, Josey!" she exclaimed, when they were alone together. "Don't, pray, work any more to-day. I'll send Ruth out after some oranges and wine jelly and iced cake and cream meringues, and we'll have a nice little banquet. Oh! if you knew how I have longed for these little dainties after our anchorite fare! Why are you looking so grave, Josephine. Why don't you rejoice with me?"

Josephine looked up into her sister's radiant face.

"Because, Cecile, I see nothing to justify us in any great amount of rejoicing."

"Nothing? Josephine Carey, what do you mean?"

Josephine rose and stood quietly before her sister.

"Cecy, look at me!"

"So I do look—what of it?"

"I am strong and healthy, am I not?"

"Yes—of course."

"With hands that are not useless and a heart that will not fail?"

"Yes."

"And do you suppose, Cecy, that I, with all these priceless blessings at my command, will stoop to take a poor cripple boy's inheritance from him?"

"But it is not his; it is ours!"

"No matter whose it is—I will not take it! Oh, Cecile; do you suppose my heart is of stone or adamant?"

"But Mr. Archcliff——"

"As a lawyer—as our lawyer, Mr. Archcliff has acted entirely right. He has discovered this inheritance and taken proper steps to place it in our hands—it is for us to decide whether we will accept it or not!"

"As if we should hesitate for a moment!"

"I shall not, Cecile; this poor cripple has greater need of the money than we."

"Josephine, are you in earnest?"

"I am."

Cecile grew scarlet with anger.

"Very well—you will do as you please. I shall not relinquish my share of this scanty property for a baseless whim. Is it not sufficient that this boy, or man, or whatever he is, has enjoyed our rights and comforts all his life?"

Josephine did not answer; she saw how useless it was to argue with her sister, but not the less was her own mind made up.

And when Mr. Archcliff called the next morning, Cecile detailed to him what she called her sister's absurd Quixotism.

"Say what I will, she cannot be turned from this ridiculous piece of folly," concluded Cecile, "and she wishes you to deed back her half of the estate and money to this young man."

"And you, Miss Cecile!"

"I? Oh, I am troubled with no such ultra scruples of conscience. I shall, of course, desire to come into possession as soon as possible. Audley Hall will be a very pleasant change after these miserably cramped quarters!"

"Does your sister accompany you?"

"Oh, no—she will remain here and open a little day school. The idea of Josephine Carey teaching school for a living!"

When Josephine returned from a brief walk, she found her sister in high spirits.

"Did you tell him, Cecy?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"Nothing at all—it is evident he is very highly displeased, however."

Josephine's heart sank within her.

"I must do my duty," she thought, pressing her hand to her throbbing temples, "no matter whom it may offend. My duty—my duty!"

It was almost a sob, in its agonized intensity.

"You will come and see me soon, at Audley Hall," said Cecile Carey, bending her sweet eyes on Mr. Archcliffe's grave brow, as he bade her adieu at the railroad depot. He bowed quietly and stepped back, just as the train began to move. Cecile drew a long breath.

"Strange that he has not proposed," she thought. "But there will be no lack of opportunities at Audley."

Selden Archcliff did not return directly to his office, although there was a considerable arrear of business awaiting him in those dingy precincts. He went, instead, to the little room where Josephine Carey was crying quietly on her sister's empty chair.

"I know I am very foolish," she faltered, "but my little school commences to-morrow, and I have such a brief time left for tears!"

It was the first time he had seen her since the evening he had brought tidings of the discovered inheritance. Since then she had shyly avoided his presence, dreading to read disapproval in his face. Now, however, there was no evading the ordeal—it must come!

"Miss Carey," he said earnestly regarding her, "I have come to speak to you with reference to this very unusual decision of yours respecting the Audley property. Few girls in your circumstances would have acted as you have done."

Her bright cheek caught a more vivid rose.

"You think I have acted wrongly?"

"Let me tell you what I think. It was a deed whose noble magnanimity is beyond all praise. You have abandoned comparative ease, and devoted yourself to a life of toil, because you thought it right. I am learning now for the first time the true emblems that dwell in a woman's nature. I loved you before—need I say how much dearer you are become to me now? My little heroine will you trust the priceless heart to me? will you be my wife?"

"But, Mr. Archcliff——"

"Well?"

"I fancied that you loved Cecile!"

He smiled, "I have loved you, dearest, since I knew you first, scarcely a year ago. But you have not answered my question yet!"

The soft brown eyes, dewy with a sense of great happiness that was in store for her, were raised to his with innocent frankness.

"I love you, Mr. Archcliff," she said with a shy dignity that was like herself. "But never dreamed you could love an insignificant little creature like me!"

He drew her toward him with a caressing fondness that was like new life to her starved heart! He loved her—that was enough!

The little school was never opened—and when Cecile read the long letter that reached her the very next mail, she bit her beautiful lips until the scarlet blood started.

"Fool that I have been!" she muttered. "And to think how skillfully that unconscious little Josey has played her cards! Audley Hall, indeed! Why the Archcliff estates are ten times as large! Fool! fool! to blunder with such a fatal mistake.

And the same June that brought a wreath of white roses to Josephine Carey's sunny curls brought also the dawn of a new bliss to her girl heart. Selden Archcliff thought his wife had never looked so lovely as she did on her wedding day!—New York News.

Evenly Divided.

A lesson in arithmetic is no joke,—a painful reality, rather,—yet a Boston schoolboy is alleged to have been inspired to humor by the very worst of the problems in long division.

After he had failed on the sums the teacher set, he asked permission to give one of his own. The privilege was granted.

"My aunt has eight children," he said, "and she doesn't like to favor one above another. She was at the market the other day, and she bought eight apples for them, one apiece; but when she got home she found she'd lost one apple. All the same, she divided the apples so as to give each child the same number. How did she do it?"

The class hadn't got along to fractions, and the boy insisted that his aunt knew nothing about algebra. So the puzzled teacher finally asked: "Well, how did she divide the seven apples so as to give each of the eight children an equal number?"

"She made apple sauce."

Disappointed.

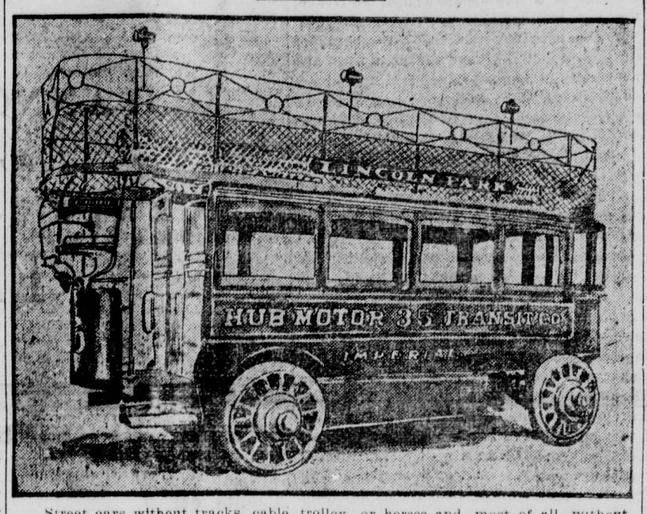
"With the promising idea of naming my boys," said a white-haired man "so that there could be no nicknames—which I have always detested—in the family, we called the first Edmund, the second Edward, the third Edgar, the fourth Edwin, the fifth Edson, and the sixth Egbert."

"That surely served your purpose, didn't it?" asked one of the listeners.

"Not at all," rejoined the patriarch, rather shamefacedly. "Beginning with the eldest, they were known as Eddie, Chuck, Bim, Snorkey, Muggins, and Pete, and every mother's son of them answered proudly to his nickname."

Don't place too much confidence in the smooth individual. It is the rough cogs in the wheels that make the clock reliable.

AUTOMOBILES FOR STREET CAR SERVICE.



Street cars without tracks, cable, trolley, or horses and, most of all, without franchises, soon will be running regularly on the streets of Chicago. The first one of the omnibus automobiles has started on its regular route between Jackson boulevard and Lincoln Park. It is the first automobile in Chicago to carry forty or more people. The passenger on the "Imperial" may take his choice between two decks. No matter where he goes, the promoters of the omnibus line declare, he will be provided with a seat. The omnibus is thirty feet long. It is equipped with four driving wheels with motor hubs, the tires being of solid rubber.

From a beginning with one vehicle and one route the company promises to extend its service to carry passengers on a number of routes into the heart of the city. From the moment every seat in an omnibus is taken the vehicle will become an "express car," say the promoters, and will make no stop on the route until the first passenger reaches his destination. The cabs are to be lighted and heated by electricity and electric push buttons are provided at every seat. The strength of the driving wheels is expected to enable each omnibus to carry a trailer. Each wheel is a driving unit, the two front wheels being steering wheels as well. The storage battery system will be used and the vehicles will be charged at the end of each run, which will not average more than four or five miles. The Hub Motor Transit Company is incorporated for $1,000,000.

STORY-TELLING PROPENSITY.

Gave a Dinner to His Friends and Got Even.

"There is a world of truth in the statement that we can never outlive our doings on this earth," remarked the story-teller to a New Orleans Times-Democrat man, "and this applies with double force to the man who makes a practice of telling stories. I travel a great deal, and necessarily see and hear a great many funny things. I always remember the funny side of what happens, and have the reputation of being able to return from a funeral with a joke. But there is much discomfiture, after all, in the life of a story-teller. I frequently have men tell me my own stories. 'By the way, George,' said a friend of mine yesterday, 'I have a rich thing to tell you about something that happened to me out in Denver recently;' and he told me the story, and I laughed heartily over it. The thing had happened to me in Kansas City. I was conversing with another friend an hour later, and he broke into the conversation with the heartiest laugh I ever heard. 'That reminds me, George,' he said, 'of a thing that happened to me in St. Louis;' and he proceeded to tell me the story of the thing that had happened to my other friend in Denver and to myself in Kansas City. I never gave the snap away, because I was getting something on the side all the while, but I was promising myself all the time to make a good, strong play for even. I was stopping at a hotel where all the men had registered, and I asked three men who had told me about a funny thing that had happened to them to take supper with me. I got them grouped around the table, and things went along smoothly enough for awhile, but no stories had been told. Finally I started the business. 'I want to tell you gentlemen about a funny thing that happened to me,' I said, laughingly, but without looking at them, because I was really tickled over a very dry joke. As I proceeded I noticed that my friends became unusually quiet, and when I had laughed my way up to the climax of the story I glanced at them, and they had the dryest case of grins I ever saw. I had told them the Denver story, the same story they had told me; but after it was all over they appreciated the joke and promised to give due credit hereafter."

COLLEGE GIRLS AS WIVES.

"The Educated Woman Is the Best Equipped of Her Sex."

It is now admitted, especially in America, that a woman is as much entitled to education as a man; that thorough school training may be of great benefit in the discharge of her every duty as wife, mother and matron, and that it is unfair, as well as unjust, to a young woman to send her forth manacled by ignorance to take part in the strenuous life confronting every man and woman of to-day. The educated woman is the best equipped of her sex for wifehood, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. By education is meant not, of course, mere book learning, but that culture which is physical, mental, ethical and industrial.

That girl is right who states: "From my judgment, a college-bred, practical girl is more fitted for a housekeeper or wife than girls that have been less fortunate, and you men that expect so much want to stop and look at things from an intelligent standpoint. We are all born with more or less knowledge of housekeeping; we are born with that motive in view, just as much as we are born girls; we are impressed from babyhood almost that we are some time expected to have the same responsibilities that our mothers have. Now, I say that the technicalities of law, medicine, music, art in all its phases, help to perfect our understood allotment."

The kind of man worthy a wife is able to select from those who spent their time in college one who acquired the knowledge needed for use in all the walks of life. The true college-bred woman can give, when called upon, practical illustrations of useful knowledge. In some instances—too many indeed—the knowledge of the college girl has, after her marriage, no call for active exercises. She marries either an inferior man or one who places her in a position without due freedom of action. The woman in such case is to be pitied rather than blamed for lack of success in housekeeping. It is not her lack of knowledge, but her surrounding that is at fault.

EDITORS WHO DON'T WORK.

Jacob Riis' Experience in Seeking a Place as a Reporter.

Things enough happened to take down my self esteem a good many pegs, says Jacob A. Riis in the Outlook. My father had edited our local newspaper and such little help as I had been of to him had given me a taste for the business. Being of that mind, I went to the Courier office one morning, and asked for the editor. He was not in. Apparently nobody was. I wandered through room after room, all empty, till at last I came to one in which sat a man with a paste pot and a pair of long shears. This must be the editor. He had the implements of his trade. I told him my errand while he clipped away.

"What is it you want?" he asked, when I had ceased speaking and waited for an answer.

"Work," I said.

"Work!" said he, waving me haughtily away with the shears. "We don't work here. This is a newspaper office."

I went, abased. I tried the Express next. This time I had the editor pointed out to me. He was just coming through the business office. At the door I stopped him and preferred my request. He looked me over, a lad fresh from the shipyard, with horny hands and a rough coat, and asked:

"What are you?"

"A carpenter," I said.

The man turned upon his heel with a loud, rasping laugh, and shut the door in my face. For a moment I stood there stunned. His ascending steps on the stairs brought back my senses. I ran to the door and flung it open. "You laugh!" I shouted, shaking my fist at him, standing half way up the stairs. "You laugh now, but wait——" And then I got the grip of my temper and slammed the door in my turn. All the same, in that hour it was settled that I was to be a reporter. I knew it as I went out into the street.

A Remarkable Family.

John Chandler, who resides in Allen County, is the father of twenty-nine children, twenty-one of whom are living and have families. These twenty-one children have an average of five children to each family, thus making Mr. Chandler the grandfather of 105 persons. But this is not the full extent of his offspring, for he has thirty-five greatgrandchildren, so it will be seen that Mr. Chandler stands pater familias of 162—an achievement rarely equaled. It is certainly not paralleled when the fact is considered that the members of this large family are all living.

Mr. Chandler is a remarkable man in several other respects. Although 75 years of age and residing in the hills of Allen County, he reads current literature and keeps himself informed on the leading topics of the day. His eyesight is perfect, and he reads the finest print without the aid of glasses. He is an expert rifle shot, and spends a great deal of his time squirrel hunting. He cast his first ballot for a Presidential candidate in 1848 for Taylor, the Whig nominee, but for the past fifty years has voted the Democratic ticket. His wife, who is three years older than he, is hale and hearty.—Bowling Green Times.

Considerate of Its Soldiers.

The Haitian government is very considerate of the comfort of soldiers. Every picket is supplied with a chair.

When a boy is not invited to a party he hangs around the outside to see how things are going.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

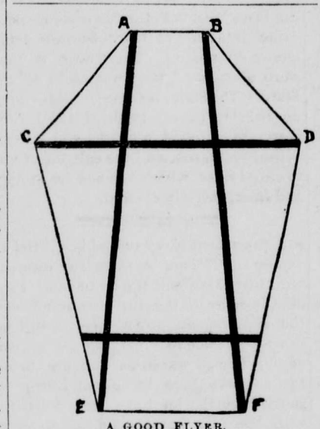
Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.

How to Make a Good Kite.

Kite-flying is one of the best outdoor amusements that a boy could have; indeed, we know a good many men that enjoy it as much as they did when they were young. The writer of this paragraph is one of them. There is a fascination about it that is not easily described. City boys have little chance to indulge in the sport, except when they go to the country or the seashore, during vacation, but those that live in the suburbs, or in places where they may conveniently reach the open fields, ought all to have their kites.

Fancy designs of all kinds are sold in the shops, but if a boy wishes to have all the fun that there is in the sport he ought to make his own kite. Besides, it will give him better service.

The accompanying cut shows how a good flyer may be made. Out of some straight-grained, light wood—cedar preferred—make four sticks, about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Let two of them be 22 inches in length; one 17½ inches, and the other 13¾ inches. Place them as shown in the picture, and tack them firmly where they cross. Cut little notches at the



A GOOD FLYER.

ends of the sticks, and put a string around the whole frame, making it taut and tying it so that it will not slip.

Now cut out a piece of very thin manila paper—tissue paper would do, but thin manila is more serviceable—one inch larger, all around, than the frame, and paste the edge over the string. Make a small hole in the end of the sticks at A, B, C, D, E and F, and put in a string loosely from A to F, from B to E, and from C to D. Make a string loop from E to F, to which the tail of the kite is to be attached. The strings must come through to the paper side of the kite, not the stick side.

The cord by which you are to fly the kite should be attached where the strings cross each other; do this with a loose knot enclosing all the strings. For the tail, use a strip of muslin about one inch in width, and fifteen feet in length and attach ten bobs made of paper rolled up. If the kite should dive, add more tail until it sails steadily.

Use fine, but strong, cord for the flying, and don't attempt it in a high wind. Kites always fly better in a moderate wind.

The Rival Hoppers.

Beneath a tree with spreading boughs,
On margin of a pool,
A bloated frog croaked merrily,
Fanned by the breezes cool.

His vis-a-vis a grasshopper
Upon the other shore,
Whose famous leaps are chronicled
In books of childish lore.

Now both were hoppers of renown;
The one that was so thin
Sent a swift challenge to the frog
To jump—and see who'd win.

A twinkle shone in froggie's eye,
He answered with a wink;
Then both shot upward in the air,
And then—what do you think?

Why, froggie settled down again
Beneath a toadstool gray,
Ready for other bits as sweet
That chanced along his way.

For crafty was the heart that beat
Beneath that mottled coat;
He timed his leap so grasshopper
Jumped right down froggie's throat.
—Youths' Companion.

Picture Titles.

Can you guess the title of the book I am thinking of?

In imagination I see a picture of it; I see a long, sandy stretch of shore, the waves dashing up against the rocks and hear the song of a robin. The merry laugh of a fisherman's son is borne to me from the distance. Out in the water a boat is anchored and the crew are casting their nets over the side. So my picture fades.

Can you tell me the name of my story?

Why, you say, "Robinson Crusoe," of course!

Now I will picture another title for you. These are two books. One is a sequel to the other.

I see a schoolroom. The sun is shining on the floor and on the desks, showing many a cut and scratch. Seated at the desks are many little boys and girls learning how to spell C-A-T, cat, and D-O-G, dog. Some day, thinks their teacher, these little boys and girls will be men and women, but they will still carry the C-A-T and D-O-G with them and will say categorical and dogmatic.

Now, what are the titles of my books?

Right: "Little Men" and "Little Women."

Onion Dance.

Have you ever heard of an "onion dance?" That is the name of a curious festival held every year in the City of Berne, Switzerland. It takes place after the great market day, when thousands of pounds of onions are bought and sold.

On the Sunday preceding the market day the onions remain in the street, covered with cloths of every description, and early Monday morning the sale begins. For two days every one you meet has at least one string of onions.

A few days later comes the dances. Every saloon and hall is decorated, and the young peasants, girls and lads, come to town and make merry. Every hall is crowded with a jostling throng of ruddy-faced peasants, and dancing is kept up till the small hours of the morning.

Boy Hunter.

There is a 6-year-old boy in California who can outhunt many a man. The plucky youngster is Austin Otis. His home is in the wooded hills about 15 miles back of Cozadero, where his father owns some 5,000 acres of land. The boy has lived among the hills all his life. He went hunting recently with no companion but a half-breed foxhound. Within two hours he had killed a young buck weighing 65 pounds. He can bring down a deer with as clean and pretty a shot as can any veteran hunter in the country. He has a keen eye and a stout heart.

"Dolly's Name."

Speaking of dolls, by the way, the "Dorothys" of to-day may be surprised to know that their beautiful name was once so common among children in nearly every household that it came to mean merely "baby," and that this was the way its nickname "Dolly" happened to be applied to the wooden puppets that all children played with in those old days.

Tommy's Complaint.

Sunday School Teacher—What do we learn from the story of Samson?

Tommy (mournfully smoothing his ragged locks)—That it doesn't pay ter have women folks cut a feller's hair.

A SEVERE TEST.

Barbaric Sweethearts Must Be Heroic to Be Worth Having.

Among the Arabs of Upper Egypt the youth who proposes to a girl must submit to a whipping at the hands of all her male relatives; and, says a dry narrator, "if he wishes to be considered worth having, he must receive the chastisement, which is sometimes exceedingly severe, with an expression of enjoyment."

Not infrequently it is the maiden herself who imposes the test. The Sakalava girls of Madagascar make their lovers stand at a short distance from a clever spear thrower and catch between the arm and side every spear thrown at them. If the youth "displays fear or fails to catch the spear, he is ignominiously rejected, but if there be no flinching and the spears are caught he is at once proclaimed an accepted lover."

Worse than this is the trial enforced upon their suitors by the Dongolowee girls. When in doubt as to the respective merits of two rivals, the young lady fastens a sharply pointed knife to each elbow; then, seating herself between her lovers, she drives the blades slowly into their thighs, and the hero who takes the greatest length of steel without a murmur wins the bride.

Maj. Mitchell, in his "Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia," says of the natives on the River Darling, that all their ideas of fighting are associated with the possession of gins or wives, and that after a battle the wives "do not always follow their fugitive husbands from the field, but frequently go over, as a matter of course, to the victors." "None but the brave deserve the fair" is a maxim well understood of most barbaric races.—Chambers' Journal.

An Ingenious Apparatus.

A motor has been designed in France which may be attached to the front of any vehicle and driven like a horse. It is provided with reins for steering and stopping the machine. A pull on either rein turns the apparatus in the corresponding direction, while a steady pull on both reins slows down the motor and applies the brake. There is also a secondary pair of reins for bringing the vehicle to a standstill. But the most extraordinary motor in the world is that being erected by a French doctor, in which he intends, with two students, to make a trip round the world. It will contain two sleeping apartments, a large work-room, and four large tanks for storing oil. It will unquestionably be the largest motor ever built.

Overbalanced.

Miss Swagger—Exponents of physical culture tell us that we should not incline the upper part of our bodies forward in walking.

Miss Swelldom—I know, but it's simply impossible to stand erect while they wear these hang-over-in-front hats.—Ohio State Journal.

Original.

Fond Mother—Our John is certainly original.

Fond Father—Why?

Fond Mother—He's writing a graduating speech about Abraham Lincoln.—Ohio State Journal.

The balance of trade is not always a political platform scale.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

$3 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.....1901

THE PROSPECTING HABIT.

The fascination which prospecting has for its devotees often excites the wonder of people who have had no personal experience with allurements of searching for hidden wealth in the mountains. Once the prospecting habit gets a good hold of a man it usually sticks to him until he gets too feeble to follow a mule up a mountain trail, or, in the meantime, he has not had the good fortune to strike a bonanza. Even then he is liable to sell out his claim before he realizes its richness and start after another one.

Starvation often stares him in the face. He sometimes escapes death from exposure and frost bites only by a miracle. But neither hardships nor privations can induce him to give up his chosen calling.

The secret of this mysterious enchantment is revealed in a brief dispatch from Boise, Idaho. Three brothers had just returned from the Thunder Mountain district, bringing with them from $17 000 to $20,000 in gold. This comfortable clean-up was taken from the ground in about eight days. The men have for years been placer miners. They may have picked up but little, yet a strike of this sort was always before their eyes, and now it has come after years of fruitless toil and is repaid in the returns of a few days. It is just such chances as this that keeps the prospector ever hopeful, be his discouragements and disappointments ever so numerous. The same allurements which attach to gambling fascinates the hunter of mines. He knows that there are big odds against him, but the stake is also a big one. He hazards a day's work in the hope of winning a fortune. The days pile up into years and years often become a life time without the capital prize being struck. But there is always the thought that it may be only one day or one week distant, and he keeps on putting up his labor for another turn of the wheel. He has added and still is adding untold wealth to his country and so increases the chances for prosperity of you and every other person in the land. When he makes a winning the whole country shares it with him, and no one is the loser.—Salt Lake Herald.

The officers of the government of the United States have just given away a hundred million dollars belonging to the people. They did this by holding a lottery out in Oklahoma and dividing among thirteen thousand people about two million acres of as fine land as ever laid out of doors. We think this kind of generosity is without credit. That land could have been sold and the proceeds applied to the reclamation of the millions of acres of arid land which requires but little improving to make it as productive and valuable as the land thrown away in Oklahoma. We want a Pacific cable to Honolulu and to the Philippine Islands. That hundred millions would have gone a long ways toward paying for that. We want our internal water ways improved and that one hundred millions would have gone a long ways towards paying for those improvements. There are a dozen directions in which this money could have been profitably expended, but the powers that handle the affairs of the government prefer to throw away the hundreds of millions which could be obtained from the sale of land and tax the people for the improvements. If private concerns handled their business affairs with the same stupidity shown in handling government matters they would soon be in bankruptcy.—Argus.

The Sacramento Record-Union calls attention to the fact that the big shows are getting too much free advertising, and warns the press to stop it. The "Pan-American" is the last to pass the hat in this respect, and the St. Louis show will be the next. The latter is as meritorious as any of its predecessors, but the press has had its eye opened and will probably go slow in according it the privilege of its predecessor. These shows receive enough to pay for their advertising, and should do so. The St. Louis one has received $16,690,000 and doesn't need to beg publicity from any paper in the Union.

It is impossible to conceive a greater blow, not only to American labor, but to its dignity, than the swarming of the country with an inferior race, whose wants are so few and easily satisfied that in the natural course of events they would soon supplant the white laborer in many of the industrial branches, or compel the white workmen in those branches to accept the pittance which would not provide him with a tithe of the physical accompaniments to civilization which is a God-given right to him to enjoy.—Reno Journal.

The end of litigation has not yet been reached in the Fair case, but it is near enough to show the folly of clinging to millions when in sight of the grave. The actual value of the estate is figured at $17,872,645. There are heavy fees yet to be paid, but according to a report "it is estimated that $5,000,000 will remain for each of the late Senator Fair's children." These figures show that the costs of the long litigation foots up $2,872,645.

Styria, a duchy having a population of about 1,500,000 and lying south of Gratz, the mountainous portion of the great German confederation, is noted for its arsenic eaters. Arsenic eaters abound in every city, village and neighborhood, and in thousands of cases every adult in a family uses it almost the same as sugar, consuming about five and a half grains in the 24 hours.

MINING LAW POINTS.

In its department headed "Concentrates" a late number of the Mining and Scientific Press (S. F.) says:

The Supreme Court of California has reversed in the Tuolumne county case of J. M. Burns vs. the owners of the Mt. Lily mine the finding of the trial court. The facts were that Burns, who was employed by the defendants grading a mill-site on public land which was not claimed as a mine, discovered a pocket containing $25,000 gold, which the owners of the Mt. Lily mine took possession of. Burns brought suit to recover the value of the gold. The trial court decided that the gold belonged to Burns' employers. The Supreme Court has reversed this decision and decided that the gold that an employee finds on public lands belongs to him as discoverer and not to the employer.

The General Land Office of the United States has always held that it was necessary to show a discovery of valuable mineral on a mining claim before it could be patented. In the oil land contests, so called, between scrippers and locators the decisions of the Commissioner and the Secretary were that the locators had a grant right of occupancy of the land that prevented lieu scrip from attaching. The decisions did not make the locations patentable without a discovery. The Land Department recognized physical conditions in its decision and refused to take away from a locator acting in good faith his right to discover the petroleum by the expenditure of his labor. But there was nothing in the decision which would permit a mere locator without discovery of petroleum to patent the ground.

The new California Code makes it the duty of Supervisors on application of parties interested to cancel the assessments and delinquent taxes on all possessory rights which under instruction of the State Board of Equalization have been heretofore assessed and taxed. The provision is made retroactive. It affords a method of clearing up the titles to many mining claim locations. Under the laws in force before the new provision came into effect if taxes became delinquent on mining claims, even if they were abandoned, they were sold to the State. The State, however, could acquire no title to public lands of the United States by virtue of a purchase at sale for delinquent taxes, and the only effect was to cloud titles, which can now be simply and inexpensively cleared.

A prominent Navy official is quoted as saying: "If there is to be any international trouble about the Isthmus of Panama because of the little scrap between the governments down there, it will be caused by some fool commander of one of the foreign warships that are being rushed down there by several European governments, who have been filled up with the idea that the United States is preparing to grab and hold the Isthmus. So far as the natives are concerned, the affair is merely the customary thing down there. A regiment of United States troops could whip any force that either of the alleged combatants have in the field or are likely to have. The only sensible thing to do is to let them alone. If Columbia fails to keep the Isthmus of Panama neutral and open to traffic, the United States is bound by treaty to do so, and will. What those foreign naval officers will do no man can say, but I regard their presence down there as a menace to the peace of the world. If they violate the Monroe doctrine in the slightest manner, there will be trouble and a heap of it right there. This country isn't hunting for war, but it is prepared to uphold the Monroe doctrine regardless of consequences."

At the rate of 2:02¼ to the mile, Crescens travels 43.20 feet in a second Maud S., trotting in 2:08¾, traveled 41.10 feet a second, and would be six and one-half seconds behind him when she finished, or a distance of 267.85 feet, and Dexter, at a rate of 2:17¼, went 38:50 feet per second, and being 15 seconds behind Crescens at the finish, the distance in feet would be 387.50. The rate of the slower horse in feet must be multiplied by the number of seconds by which he is beaten to get the result in such calculations as this.—Breeder and Sportsman.

New Jersey will derive an income this year of more than $2,000,000 from State taxes on corporations organized and doing business under its laws. No fewer than 4,525 companies were incorporated in the State in 1900, according to a statement issued by the Secretary of State. The trust evil has no terrors for New Jersey.

It is conservativly estimated that there are seventy-five millions of acres of land that can be rendered productive by a thorough system of water storage and irrigation, as is made possible by the winter snow and waterfall and the topography of the country where artificial means for moisture is required.

The agitation for a change in the date of inaugurating Presidents so as to fix it for the end of April instead of March 4 is going briskly on in the East, and it begins to look as though there might be something done about it at the coming session of Congress.

Los Angeles is the American city which shows the most rapid gain in population. It was settled by the Spaniards in 1782. gained 350 per cent in population between 1880 and 1890, and 100 per cent between 1890 and 1901.

An oil contract of 5,000,000 barrels is reported with the Hawaiian sugar refineries. That is a big thing and will help out oil interests very largely. It is to be delivered at the rate of 67,000 barrels a month.

The government has just let a contract for three billion postal cards.

The Riverside Press relates the following, at the expense of a former well-known Invoite:

Attorney Gill tells a good story on himself connected with the recent trial of McIlvane for illegal liquor selling. He employed a stenographer from out of town to take the evidence. The stenographer asked the use of Gill & Gibson's typewriter to transcribe the evidence, and when Mr. Gill asked him to copy six pages of brief in another case he charged $6 for doing the work. He then put in a bill for $20 against McIlvane, and Attorney Gill put his O. K. on it. The next day the bright stenographer found that McIlvane was out of town and said that he must have his money immediately. The accommodating attorney got the amount out of the bank and neglected to get back the bill which he had O. K-d, and Mr. Stenographer went to Los Angeles and sold it. Yesterday a letter came from some Los Angeles attorneys informing Mr. Gill that they had a bill for $20 with his O. K. on it, and asked him to forward the amount. The general opinion is that the soda water is on Attorney Gill.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General has favored us with a copy of the new rules and regulations about the postal charges for transmission of mail matter of the second class. In our opinion the effect will prove of decided advantage to the legitimate newspapers of the country, as—we hope—it will kill off the class of things that are distributed for nothing in order to get pay for vilainous advertising. It ought, also, to make some premium distributing and lottery concerns feel like very small change. An enormous saving of mail carrying expenses is anticipated, tending to the reduction of letter postage.

A merchant cannot make money without the aid of his clerks. A manufacturer cannot make any money without the aid of his workmen. A general cannot win a battle without the aid of his soldiers. The interests are all interwoven and the merchant, the manufacturer and the general should recognize men for success and treat them accordingly.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that there are nearly one million pensioners upon the rolls. During the year ending June 30th they gained in number 4,206. It is now thirty-eight years since the civil war closed. At this rate will some skilled mathematician please figure out how many pensioners there will be ten years hence?

Lately a resident of Verdi was arrested and fined $20 for catching and keeping a trout less than six inches long. Ex-President Cleveland was arrested for exactly the same offense, only his little fish was a bass. But he got the other fellow to assume guilt and pay the $2 fine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Master's Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN AND FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Northern Division.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, a corporation, Complainant,

vs.

RATCLIFF CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LTD., a corporation, EDWIN C. NICHOLS, JOHN DOE, RICHARD ROE and JAMES DOE, Respondents.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of foreclosure and sale rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Ninth Circuit, Southern District of California, Northern Division, on the 29th day of August, 1901, in the above entitled cause, wherein complainant, Wells, Fargo & Company obtained judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., a corporation, for the sum of Eighteen Thousand Four Hundred Nineteen and 3-100 Dollars ($18419.03), and the cross-complainant, Edwin C. Nichols obtained judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., a corporation, for the sum of Eighty Thousand One Hundred Thirty-Eight and 72-100 Dollars ($80,138.72), and the cross-complainant Vulcan Iron Works, impleaded under the name of John Doe, obtained judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., a corporation, for the sum of One Thousand Four Hundred Ninety-five and 63-100 Dollars ($1495.63),

I am commanded, as Special Master in Chancery, to sell in one parcel the following described property, to-wit;

The following named mining claims, mill sites, water rights and locations, situate in the County of Inyo, in the Southern District of California, and known and designated as the "Joker," "Texas," "Grover Cleveland," "John G. Carlisle," "Sunrise," "Kentucky," "Never Give Up," "Treasure Vault," "Big Brown," "Joker Extension," "W. G. Extension" and "Little Tim" mining claims, and the "Cleveland" mill site and certain water rights known as the "Sale's water right," "Wingfield and Harrison water right," "Dover water right," "James Wingfield water right," "McNulty water right," which said mining claims, mill sites and water rights are more particularly described in the notices of location thereof filed in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Inyo, including all buildings and improvements thereon; and more particularly, One (1) 2-stamp mill and building connected therewith and appurtenant thereto, and all machinery and appliances contained therein; One (1) air compressor plant and the building appurtenant thereto and all receivers, pipe lines power, tools, machines and machinery to operate the same or appurtenant thereto; One (1) Cyanide plant and all tanks, pipe lines, pumps, zinc boxes machines and machinery, and appliances to operate the same and all the appurtenances to said plant; One (1) Aerial Tramway and all cables, buckets structures, machines and machinery and all appurtenances to and of said tramway; all tools and implements of all kinds used or for use in and about said property; all pipe lines appliances and appurtenances from said water rights; and ware house No 1 and all stores and supplies therein; ware house No. 2 and all stores and supplies therein; Superintendent's residence and office and all furniture, fixtures and supplies therein contained; Assay office and laboratory building and all furniture and fixtures, tools, appliances, appurtenances and supplies therein; mill boarding house and all furniture, fixtures, appurtenances and supplies contained therein; mine boarding house and all furniture, fixtures, appurtenances and supplies contained therein; Mill foreman's dwelling house and buck house and all furniture, appurtenances and contents thereof. All right in powder, fuse and caps contained in the powder magazine. All live stock, vehicles, harness, stables and equipments; all wood, cables and tools; all blacksmith shop buildings, tools and appurtenances connected therewith and appurtenant thereto, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on

Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1901,

at the hour of 12:00 o'clock noon of said day, at the front door of the Court House of the County of Inyo, State of California, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, I will, in obedience to said decree of foreclosure and order of sale sell in one parcel the above described property to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, for the satisfaction of said indebtedness.

Dated, this 22d day of August, 1901.

HENRY B. STEWART,
Special Master in Chancery.
se6t4

Inyo Mercantile Co.,—Inc.

WATCH FOR OUR ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW FALL GOODS

BERTRAND RHINE, President and Manager

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable

Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO., Of San Francisco, Cal., and

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld., Of London, England

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House. New Furniture. Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise or tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

By the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE INDEPENDENT
SUBSCRIBE FOR THE INDEPENDENT.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Independence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living prices

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE, At the Postoffice.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. BOLTER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP AND LAWS MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & O. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fine stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to any point in Owens Valley.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending September 5, 1901:

Highest barometer	29.868	3d
Lowest "	29.612	5
Highest temperature	83.3	1
Lowest "	52.5	3
Mean "	69.6	
Average dew point	27.9	
Average humidity	22.5	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	26 W	1
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	0.00	
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—		
Season of 1894-5 incomplete,	4.48	
" 1895-6 incomplete,	3.40	
" 1896-7 no record		
" 1897-8 0.50 *		
" 1898-9 complete,	1.34	
" 1899-1900	4.39	
" 1900-1901	5.76	

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

SUPERIOR COURT

Hon Walter A Lamar, Judge.

SEPT 5, 1901.

Walter M. Willett, Pltf., vs. T. B. Balch et als., Dfts.

Trial postponed until Saturday, September 7, 1901.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

E. H. Sterling to Eliza Watterson—Lots 5 and 8 in Block Q, Academy Addition to Bishop; $10.

W. H Menke to Presbyterian Church—Old M. E. Church lot in Bishop; $10.

MARRIED.

MILLER—WALLACE. At Hawthorne, Nev., August 27, 1901, J. C. Miller and Miss Mattie Wallace all of Big Pine.

Social dance at Mairs' Hall to-morrow evening.

Labor Day was very generally unobserved in Independence.

J. J. Stewart, E. H. Edwards and others were up from Lone Pine Saturday.

Last Tuesday Harry Cole started out with a four horse load of good things Tonapah.

The Camp Independence School will open next Monday, with Miss Clara Reynolds as teacher.

The Independence school began last Monday with an enrollment of 40 pupils. J. Walter Hanby in charge.

A four-horse load of selected copper ore from Ubehebe District has been landed at Keeler this week, for shipment.

P. H. Mack, Esq., reached here on Saturday last, and stayed at home almost an entire week. His present trip to Los Angeles, however, will be brief.

In order to settle conflicting reports a farmer correspondent suggests that the Tonopah Bonanza publish a list of prices or market rates for vegetables, grain and things in that camp.

Strohmeyer's freight team passed northward this morning. On his down trip had he been one day later or a day earlier, his train would have been caught in the cloudburst either at Coyote Holes or Red Rock.

Messrs. A. W. Ushark of Mojave, W. R. Fales and C. H. Elliott of Los Angeles, Thos. A. West of Compton, litigants and witnesses, are in town. The case comes up in the Superior Court tomorrow, when the lawyers are expected, and grows out of some disputation concerning the Amargoza nitrate beds.

Fred Burkhardt was up from Lone Pine last Monday, receiving orders for all kinds of work in his line. While there is such a thorough watchmaker and jeweler right here at home it is foolish business for any one to send such work away. Patronize home mechanics and you will be better satisfied with yourself and the results.

According to all accounts the good people of Big Pine did honor to themselves by honoring the distinguished visitors attending the Conference. The Carson & Colorado railroad management furnished its finest car for the reverend gentlemen, while at Hawthorne Mrs. R. J. Laws personally supplied the down-coming train with ample luncheon, and upon its outgoing the same thoughtful provision was made by the ladies of Big Pine. The lecture on Monday evening by Bishop McCabe, upon "The Bright Side of Libby Prison"—told from experience—netted the local parsonage fund about $150. Bishop received some votes as the place for holding conference next year, but Reno carries off the honor.

The following Big Pine items arrived just a little too late for publication last week:

Rock formerly taken for granite has proven very valuable ore at Gold Mountain, southeast of Silver Peak.

Geo. Albright has suspended work on the mill at Montezuma for a few days, awaiting the arrival of a shaft and belting from San Francisco. Local miners claim that the Montezuma mine under the management of Superintendent Nolan is more of a miners' home than any other place on this side of the Sierras.

Louis Williams and R. Ocier left Wednesday to look at some ledges discovered some time ago. Hope that the boys will "strike it."

Wacoba road and the Deep Spring toll road are in condition for travel. The borax teams, engineered by Jake Shoemaker, left Tuesday for the works, loaded with feed stuff and supplies.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Fall Ends the Life of a Pioneer

DIED.

DENSMORE—Near Camp Independence, Inyo County California August 31st, 1901 SANFORD A. DENSMORE, a native of Maine, aged 62 years, 9 months and 14 days.

Sudden deaths by accidental means occur all over the world every day, but a realization of the sadness of such casualties is only brought home when a friend and an esteemed fellow citizen of our midst happens to be the victim.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday morning last word was brought from Camp Independence that Mr. Densmore had sustained a fall and was very badly hurt. Upon the return of Dr. Woodin, an hour or so later, it was learned from him that the unfortunate had met with almost instant death. On that morning the ranch haying crew began stacking. The deceased was on the stack, which had reached a hight of some eight feet, and when the derrick load came over from the wagon he drove his fork into the hay and began pulling it over toward himself while he was standing on the very edge. The fork pulled away and losing balance he fell backward to the ground. His neck was dislocated and when reached by one of the men a moment afterwards a faint tremor of the chin was the last indication of departed life.

He was buried on Sunday, the following day, at the Odd Fellows Cemetery in Independence, from his peaceful home of many long years to an abode in eternity. Although the sad news traveled rapidly, and the notice too short for many of his old time friends to come here and pay their last tribute of respect, there was a gathering from twenty miles or more around to lay him under the sod of the valley which he had done so much for. Rev. John J. Pardee, a former minister here, came from the Conference at Pig Pine and conducted the funeral ceremonies, aided by an able choir. The pall-bearers were Fred Schabbell, Henry Fehrman, John Shepherd, David Stubblefield, P. W. Forbes, J. S. Gorman, O. I. Mairs.

Sanford A. Densmore was born at Waldoboro, Maine, Nov. 17, 1838. He came to California in 1852, when but 14 years of age, by way of Panama, landing at San Francisco. He was in the oft-noted rush to the Frazer River gold excitement, returning to Chico, where he worked in the Bidwell orchard. As a volunteer he served through the Pitt River and Pyramid Lake Indian wars. He followed the Washoe silver excitement and went to Virginia City in 1863 where he worked in the mines. January 4, 1864 he enlisted as Sargeant in Company "C," First. Batt. Inf Nev. Vols., to serve three years or during the war, and was discharged with honor at Fort Churchill, Dec 23, 1865, at the close of the trouble. While in the United States' service he came to Camp Independence January 1, 1865. After the military discharge mentioned he returned to Owens Valley—then organized into Inyo County—and Nov. 3, 1867, was married to the sorrowing wife who now survives him. F. E. Densmore, Esq., is the only issue of that union.

In the past the writer hereof has had occasion to refer to Sargeant Densmore about the history of the Nevada soldiers in this valley, and found that his exact memory of dates and circumstances were all correct. Last week he informed us that he had just bought a place down in Riverside, and expected to leave here next month to spend the winter amid the fruits and flowers of Southern California. But he was of the earliest and up to the fast one of the most successful orchardists on this side of the Sierras. Loyal to his chosen business, his family and his country, straightforward and friendly with all, he enjoyed the universal respect of our people, comrades and citizens.

Conference Appointments.

At the conference of the M. E. Church, held at Big Pine last week, assignments for the Nevada Mission for the ensuing year were made as follows:

Austin—S. W. Albone.
Battle Mountain—P. H. Willis.
Big Pine—G. H. Smith, from Utah.
Bishop—J. M. Wilson.
Bodie—Rev. Burnett.
Carson—E. E. Dodge.
Cedarville—John Telfer.
Davis Creek—To be supplied.
Fall River—J. Johns.
Genoa—W. P. Rankin.
Greenville—T. H. Nicholas.
Hawthorne—To be supplied.
Independence—R. Fysh.
Janesville—M. W. Frary.
Lovelocks—J. H. Rosen.
Loyalton—A. K. Stewart.
Yerington—F. R. Winsor.
Paradise—N. E. Gibbs.
Quincy—D. S. Wigstead.
Reno—Rev. Phelps.
Ruby Hill—J. Arthur.
Susanville—T. Taylor.
Truckee—H. O. Edson.
Tonopah—To be supplied.
Virginia—J. J. Pardee.
Wellington—G. M. Bigelow.
Winnemucca—G. C. King.
J. M. Spangler—Missonary to South America.

For a long time the fury of the public against a baseball umpire who decided against a favorite has been a subject of jesting, but at a recent game in Indiana an umpire was actually killed by a mob that objected to his decisions.

A New York bank cashier has just retired after investing $15,000 of the bank's money in unremunerative tickets on horse races. Either banks or horse races will have to be abolished if that sort of thing keeps up.

"It appears harder for the detectives to get that $25,000 reward from the Selby company than it was to get the $300,000 out of the mud." Exactly.

The Fair Track and Park Program.

FIRST DAY—SEPT. 24.

Trotting, 2:30 class, 2 in 3; 1st $75, 2d $25.

Trotting, single mile, untried; 1st $50, 2d $25.

Running, vaquero race, 1 mile; free for all vaquero horses, race horses barred; horses to be ridden by owners, with full vaquero outfit; prize $40 Nelson saddle.

Baseball game.

SECOND DAY.

Trotting, 3-minute class, 2 in 3; 1st $75; 2d $25.

Running, Indian horses, 1 mile; 1st $15; 2d $5.

Running, ½-mile dash; 1st $50; 2d $10.

Baseball game.

THIRD DAY.

Running, mile dash, free for all; 1st $75; 2d $25.

Trotting, single mile, single buggy horses; must draw top buggy and never been started in any race; 1st $25, 2d $15, 3d $10; entrance fee, $2.50; no distance.

Walking match, draft teams to farm wagons, to haul driver and load of 3000 lbs.; 1 mile; 1st $15, 2d $10; 3d $5; no entrance fee; three or more teams to enter.

Baseball game; prize for the series, $150.

Trotting, free for all, 1 mile, 3 in 5; 1st $75, 2d $15.

Bicycle relay race, 5 miles, 5 riders to team; 1st team $25, 2d $10; no entrance.

Running, 1-mile dash, $50.

Ladies' tournament; 1st $15, 2d $10, 3d $5.

Entrance fee 10 per cent of purse, unless otherwise stated, in all races. Three or more to enter, to or more to start.

The new smelter will be erected within the next week or two by the Vulcan Smelting and Refining Company. It is an open secret that this plant is being put up not to make money out of, but merely to advertise the new smelter, for which great things are claimed. The only charge that will be made will be merely to cover the cost of working. The Vulcan people expect to have Judge Hayton's thirty-ton smelter blown in by the 9th.—Reno Journal.

F. H. Heald is at the coal mines. He reports about three feet of coal of good quality and the prospect for more very good. This is very different from the 7 foot vein advertised so extensively and is good enough to make a very valuable property. It never pays to exaggerate when the truth will be found out sooner or later. A three-foot vein of coal on the desert is a fortune for its owners.—Randsburg Miner.

Since the Supreme Court of Missouri has declared unconstitutional the law imposing a tax upon mortgages the rate of interest on real estate loans has fallen from 8 per cent to 5 per cent. It will be seen that while the law stood the borrower had to pay the tax in the form of interest and something over besides.

According to recently compiled statistics the average length of life in this country in 1880 was but little over 35 years, but in 1900 it was more than 55 years, so perhaps by the end of the century the average man will live long enough to make it worth while being born.

The New York World quotes Admiral Watson as having said: "If any naval officer asserts that Admiral Schley is a coward and the fact comes to my knowledge I will see that the delinquent is given a chance to vindicate his opinion before a court-martial. I will prefer charges myself."

It is said that the failure of his cylindrical balloon has decided Santos-Dumont to make the next one "ellipsoidal," and if there is any possibility for a balloon to travel on its name or its shape, the new one ought to go a long way.—Call.

The fact that the big steel trust paid nine millions in dividends on watered stock lately does not tend to increase public sympathy for its cause in the contest with the strikers, whatever its merits or demerits.

A Nebraska paper remarks that the biggest trust nas been discovered at last. It is the country newspaper trust. They trust everybody, get cussed for trusting and trusted for cussing—and finally get busted by trusting.

Three wars, six revolutions and several common "uprisings" are now going on in Central and South America. Arnica and accident insurance policies ought to be in demand down that way.

The Southern Pacific has made reduced rates from all points to Sacramento for those wishing to visit the State Fair. The round trip will expire on the 16th.

The British government has paid over $5,000,000 in cash for the horses it has bought in Missouri and Kansas since the beginning of the South African war.

The 2000 persons in Oklahoma named Smith are to hold a convention. Should this movement spread all other organizations might as well stand aside.

One fare and a third to Sacramento and return during the State Fair from all points in California on the lines of the Southern Pacific.

Salt Lake and New York will soon be connected by telephone and the rate will be $6 for one minute's conversation.

The grand Knights Templar Conclave at Louisville has adjourned, to meet at San Francisco in 1904.

KAFFIR CORN.

Its Value Where Corn Is an Uncertain Crop—Effect on Butter.

If Kaffir corn, which has been such a good yielder and drought resister, should be excluded from the ration of the dairy cow, many farmers in central and western Kansas would be obliged to quit the dairy business. The Kansas experiment station has fed the grain and fodder of Kaffir corn for months at a time and has never experienced a particle of trouble from its producing a poor quality of butter. During the months of February and March, 1898, the station herd was fed almost exclusively on Kaffir cornmeal for the grain ration. The butter was tested by competent judges and pronounced excellent in quality. Since this time both the grain and the fodder of Kaffir corn have been used as the whole or part of the ration, the milk being sent to the Manhattan creamery, where it has been saved to use in the making of starters. The milk has also been used each year at the dairy school both with and without milk from other sources. It has been specially sought for by our cheese boys in their effort to make a first class quality of cheese, and in no instance have we heard a single complaint from the use of the college milk on account of the cows being fed on Kaffir corn.

When the season is a poor one for the curing of the crop and the grain has been left on the fodder, considerable crop which otherwise would go to waste, from the the feeding is done just before or at milking time, particles of this dust, with all the germs that they carry with them, will undoubtedly find their way to the milk pail and may cause a poor quality of butter.

This points to the necessity of feeding after rather than before milking. In this way Kaffir corn, properly balanced, is one of our best feeds for a dairy cow and should be grown extensively where corn is uncertain.

When Mayor Meets Mayor.

Civic characters of local fame imbued with a sense of their own importance are not wholly unknown in this country, a fact which may account for the familiar ring of the following story found in "Highways and Byways In East Anglia:"

Mayor Wakefield one day set out for the next town with a load of hay. On the way a truss fell from the load, and he applied to a passerby for assistance in replacing it. The man addressed, instead of rendering willing aid, drew himself up to rather more than his normal height and said:

"Are you aware that you are addressing the mayor of Lynn?"

"Man," replied Wakefield, "that don't make no odds. I'm the mayor of Cattle Rising. Now will you lend a hand?"

"With pleasure," replied the mayor of Lynn.

Antique Clocks.

A common trick of clock makers and repairers of years ago, when the craze for antique "grandfather" clocks first showed itself, was to alter the names and dates of the original makers on such of these clocks as came to them. This trick has made it difficult to prove the exact age of an old clock now, even by experts, and still more difficult to learn the name of the real maker. Reputable repairers do not follow the practice in these days, having realized that it results in the end in injury to the business.—Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

Ceaseless Growth of the Ears.

The systematic examination of more than 40,000 pairs of human ears in England and France has resulted in some interesting conclusions. For one thing, it is ascertained that the ear continues to grow in the later decades of life. In fact, it appears never to stop growing until death. A woman who has small, shell-like ears at 20 years of age will be very apt to possess medium sized ears at 40 years and large ears at 60.—Saturday Evening Post.

A Puzzler.

Lady Passenger—Do you know, captain, I have never been able to understand how you find your way across the ocean?

Captain—Why, by the compass. The needle always points to the north.

Lady Passenger—Yes, I know, but supposing you want to go south?—Glasgow Times.

The Same Old Cry.

"I wonder what Eve said when she found she had to leave the garden of Eden," said Mr. Grumpin's wife.

"It was just about what all women say when they are starting on a journey. She complained that she didn't have a thing to wear."—Washington Star.

Wanted Her to Have the Best.

Nell—Rather conceited, isn't he?

Belle—I should say. He said the best was none too good for me, and then he proposed.—Philadelphia Record.

A Good Knight.

"Don't you think that if I had lived in the days of old I would have made a good knight?" asked the young man who had been talking ancient history from 8 to 11 p. m.

"I don't care so much what you would have made then," wearily observed the young lady, "but you might see what kind of a good night you can make right now."—Baltimore American.

Evolution of Corn.

Corn, with its 24 to 32 rows under cultivation, was once but a coarse grass, hiding each seed it produced under a husk, as wheat and oats now do. Brought out to the light and sun, with a chance to get at enough plant food, it has worked its way up to eight rows of seeds, covering these with one husk. The farmer and nature together have added the extra 16 and 24 rows.

Willing to Help.

"The echo is much more effective," said the guide in the Alps, "if a shot is fired. Has anybody a revolver?"

"I don't happen to have my gun with me," remarked the Chicago man of the party, "but here's a knife."—Exchange.

Most of the dandies of the Georgian period took as great a pleasure in seeing themselves caricatured as our generation does in seeing their photographs in the shop windows.

The refining of sugar was invented in Antwerp in the sixteenth century.

THE ONION THRIPS.

"White Blast" Is Its Work—Whale Oil Soap the Remedy.

The onion thrips (Thrips tabaci) has been found to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. The effect of this insect upon the onion is known as the "white blast," from the fact that the tops are prematurely whitened and become wrinkled and shriveled. The rasping of the leaves is done by such slender mouth parts and the insect is so small that the injury has more the appearance of a fungus or bacterial disease than of insect work.

Recent investigations have shown that the insect passes the winter months in matted grass, among old weeds and other rubbish as well as among cull onions and refuse that have been left over in the fields in the fall.

Onion growers are familiar with the fact that the depredations of this insect appear earliest and are the most emphasized along the margins of fields or plots or in spots over the fields. The reason for this is that the insect winters over in these places. It makes its way from the grassy margins or from the grassy banks of ditches to the rows of onions adjoining. It winters over in the piles of culled onions and refuse in the fields and begins its work there, spreading from thence outward.

Wherever the grass and weeds along ditches can be rooted up and destroyed it prevents the harboring of this pest. Wherever the old, dry grasses and weeds along the margins of onion plants can be destroyed by fire they will destroy myriads of the pest and to prevent their breeding the next season. With frequent drenching rains there is not much likelihood of a severe outbreak, but in case of drought the insect is likely to work more or less serious injury in extensive onion fields.

A spray of one pound of whale oil soap dissolved in eight gallons of water will destroy the pest, and the use of this mixture is recommended on the first appearance of the insects in the fields. At time of first appearance it will probably only be necessary to treat very small areas along the margins of fields or the small, isolated spots previously mentioned in order to permanently check their increase.

Pennsylvania Weasels.

Possibly few who read of "kings' robes of royal ermine" appreciate that the rightful and first possessors of the beauteous coat is sometimes a denizen of the Keystone State. It may be that some subtle force suggested to turncoat monarchs to choose the pelt of this animal for their own. In fact, during the greater portion of the year the ermine is a plain egg sucking weasel. As winter comes on he assumes a white coat, with a black tipped tail.

Putolus noveboracensis, as the scientist calls the weasel or ermine, ranges from North Carolina away up into Canada. It is rare, however, to take ermine or white coated weasels in Pennsylvania, although two specimens have just been received at the Academy of Natural Sciences from Sullivan county. In fact, south of Pennsylvania the weasel never changes color in winter, and this fact goes far to substantiate the theory of protective coloration. Thus when snow covers the ground the white ermine becomes nearly invisible, while in his weasel's guise during the summer he is not nearly so conspicuous as he would be did he wear his white coat all the year round.

Another interesting fact is that while the animals that live in the north always change color those in the south do not, the reason being that their white color would not protect, but destroy, them, as there is almost no snow in the south.—Philadelphia Record.

Notice to Cattlemen.

All cattlemen wishing permits to graze their cattle in the Forest Reserve, or foothills of the Reserve, for Spring and Summer of 1902 should make application at once, to

ANDREW PRICE,
Supervisor Forest Reserve.

Eastern Division Forest Reserve,
Independence, Cal., Aug. 1, 1901.

LEGAL.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Aug. 29, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Harriet T. Skinner, of Citrus, Inyo Co., California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 875 for the E½ of SE¼ Sec. 9, Tp. 14 S., R 36 E., M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1901.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finlay McIver, Max M. Skinner, J. V. Skinner, Charles A. Skinner, all of Citrus Inyo Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

FOR
MEDICINAL
AND
HOUSEHOLD
USES
TRY OUR

Castle

Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,
LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,
SPECIALTIES.
OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.
RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.
ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Independence, California.
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]
OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.
Independence, : : : California.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFONIA.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.
A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Gleaves	45	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:56 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:36 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:30 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	177	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Long Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 25 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 8 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canyons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT.

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

Automobiles as Transport Wagons.

Experiments in France have provd convincing, and the French believe they are certain to play a role of much importance in modern warfare. It is odd to note the different uses to which nature and science are put. On the battlefield they fight for the destruction of life, while throughout the country, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters fights to preserve it. For fifty years the Bitters has been curing dyspep-ia, indigestion, constipation and bilious-ness. It will also prevent malaria, fever and ague.

Some wimen are like cheap calliker—it don't take long fer their beauty to fade.

Disfigured Skin

Wasted muscles and decaying bones.

What havoc!

Scrofula, let alone, is capable of all that, and more.

It is commonly marked by bunches in the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarrh, and general debility.

It is always radically and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which expels all humors, cures all eruptions, and builds up the whole system, whether young or old.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

KILL THE DANDRUFF GERM

Or Your Hair Will Fall Out Till You Become Bald.

Modern science has discovered that dandruff is caused by a germ that digs up the scalp in scales, as it burrows down to the roots of the hair, where it destroys the hair's vitality, causing falling hair, and, ultimately, baldness. After Prof. Unna, of Hamburg, Germany, discovered the dandruff germ, all efforts to find a remedy failed until the great laboratory discovery was made which resulted in Newbro's Herpicide. It alone of all other hair preparations destroys the cause, you remove the effect.

Don't Accept a Substitute!

When you ask for Cascarets, be sure you get the genuine Cascarets Candy Cathartic! Don't accept fraudulent substitutes, imitations or counterfeits!

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

The Single Thought.

"Ah," sighed the fond mother, "two souls with but a single thought!"

"Yes," echoed paterfamilias, "and less than one dollar. I don't know how they're going to make it, Mary, unless—er—perhaps that single thought they've got is that papa's going to put up for two."—Denver Times.

In the Dumps.

There was once upon a time an Egyptian king, so it is said, who built a pyramid and died of melancholy. His name was Dumops. The memory of his tragic history is perpetuated every time we say we are "in the dumps."

SSS and OLD PEOPLE

Bad Circulation is the cause of most of the ills that come with old age. With advancing years there is a decline of strength and vigor—the machinery of the body moves with less speed and accuracy. Because of the weak and irregular action of the heart the blood moves more slowly, becomes impure and loses much of its life-sustaining properties, and muscles, tissues and nerves literally starve for lack of nourishment. A sluggish and polluted circulation is followed by a long train of bodily ailments. Cold feet, chilly sensations up and down the spine, poor appetite and digestion, soreness of the muscles, rheumatic pains, hard and fissured skin, face sores, chronic running ulcers on the lower limbs and other parts of the body—these and many other diseases peculiar to old people are due to a lack of healthy blood and imperfect circulation. Restoration to health must come through the building up and purification of the blood, thus adding strength and tone to the vital organs and quick, healthy action to the circulation.

S. S. S. being strictly a vegetable blood remedy and the best tonic, makes it the most valuable and efficacious of all medicine for old people. It is free from all mineral ingredients, and mild and pleasant in its action. It cures blood diseases of every character, even those inherited or contracted in early life. As the system gets under the influence of S. S. S. there is a marked improvement in the general health, and as richer and purer blood begins to circulate through the body the appetite improves, and there is a softness and elasticity about the skin that you have not noticed for years; sores begin to heal, pains in muscles and joints gradually cease, and you find that it is possible to be happy and healthy even in old age.

Our medical department is in charge of physicians who make a study of blood and skin diseases. If you would like to have their opinion and advice in your case, write them all about it and you shall receive such information and advice as you want. This will cost you nothing. Others have found our medical department of great benefit to them—their cure being much more rapid as the result of some special directions received from our physicians.

Don't be your own doctor when you can get medical advice free. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed to all who desire it.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

FRENCH ACCORDION SIDE AND FANCY **DRESS PLEATING** 115 KEARNY STREET, Room 14. Buttons Covered. Pinking in Various Designs. J. F. HAGERTY.

Eagle Glen Bourbon.

Famous for Its Purity and Delicate Flavor.

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Krog Manufacturing Co.

Manufacturers of

Horse Powers, Wind Mills, Tanks, and Wine-Making Machinery.

Office and Works, 9-17 Stevenson St., S. F.

300 Positions Secured Yearly.

San Francisco Business College

1236 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

FULL COURSE, $60.00

Write for Catalogue.

BAJA CALIFORNIA

DAMIANA BITTERS

Is a great restorative, invigorator and nervine. A wonderful aphrodisiac and special tonic for both sexes. The Mexican remedy for diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Sells on its merits.

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE, Agents.

323 Market st., San Francisco. Send for circular. For sale by all Druggists or Liquor Dealers.

Prune Dip.

"Greenbank" Pure 100% Caustic Potash and 98% Powd. Caustic Soda.

T. W. JACKSON & CO., Sole Agents, - No. 123 California St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Ayres Business College

Established 14 years.

The Leading Practical School of the Most Modern and Complete Type.

Send for Catalogue.

723 Market Street, S. F., Cal.

If you have a Graphophone get a RUBY POINT DISC for it.

It increases the tone 50 per cent. A scientific wonder. Send for circulars. M. F. LEVY, Pac. Coast Agent, 415 Kearny St., San Francisco. Phonographs, Graphophones, Records, Slot Machines of all kinds for sale.

Are You Suffering from Any Disease Your Home Doctor Cannot Cure?

If so, write to Dr. R. W. Rogers, 637 Kearny St., S. F., enclosing a description of your symptoms, and he will treat you and furnish all medicines for the small sum of $4.00 per month. The Doctor has had 30 years experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases, and can guarantee perfect satisfaction to every patient he may treat.

SUMMER is BEST TIME to CURE **Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption**

Our remedy is GUARANTEED: $1.00. P. O. Box 972

W. H. SMITH & CO., BUFFALO N. Y.

KODAK AGENCY H. B. Hosmer carries a full line of Pohtographic Goods Developing & Printing a Specialty, 538 Market St, S F

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Matrimony In Gilbert Islands.

Women of the Gilbert islands being merely regarded as cattle or any other property, writes Arthur Inkersley in The Overland Monthly, the matrimonial knot is easily tied and just as easily untied. If a man fancies a girl, he seizes her by the hair of the head, wherever she may be, despite her protestations, and drags her away to his home. Her resistance is not often serious, the pretense of refusal being due to the coquettishness inherent in the sex. When the couple reach the house of the groom, a wedding feast is furnished forthwith, to which all the immediate friends of the bride and bridegroom are invited. But an acceptance of the invitation implies the contribution of some viands to the entertainment. Matrimony is attended by no further ceremony than this. When a husband grows weary of his wife, he simply orders her to leave him, and if she does not he turns her out of doors.

Never Left the Road.

An old negro in a neighborhood town arose in prayer meeting and said: "Bredderin and sisterin, I been a mighty mean nigger in my time. I had a heap er ups and downs, specially downs, since I j'ined de church. I stole chickens and watermillins, I cussed, I got drunk, I shot craps, I slashed odder coons wid my razor, and I done er sight er odder things; but, t'ank the good Lawd, bredderin and sisterin, I never yet lost my religion!"—Blue Ridge (Ga.) Post.

[illegible] to the pea family and is called the "moving plant" on account of the manner in which its leaves turn around of their own accord or go by jerks, without being touched or in any way disturbed. Sometimes only one or two leaves on a plant will be affected; at other times they will all perform jumps and gyrations simultaneously. It is observed that the movements are most energetic when the thermometer marks about 80 degrees.

Why France Lags Behind.

Frenchmen do not want to rule; they want to live. The pursuit of life, of laughter, of charming sensations, of intelligent apprehensions, of individual development of character—it may all be more important, more vital to human existence than the preoccupation to rule oneself and others, to make laws and to fight.—Steevens' "Glimpses of Three Nations."

Accommodating.

Jinks—Have you got quarters for a dollar, old man?

Winks—My vest pocket is rather crowded, but pass it over, and I'll try to make room for it.

Science AND Invention

The sun is nearer to the earth in winter than in summer; the northern hemisphere of the earth is turned from the sun, however, so that the sun's rays strike at an angle, not directly as in summer.

The French art critic, M. Arsene Alexandre, has discovered that our machinery shows a distinct beauty of racial type. The national character is clearly marked, he thinks even in our locomotives. This theory is an ingenious one and is worthy of elaboration.

According to the distinguished French anthropologists, Gabriel and Adrien de Mortillet, there was a junction between Europe and America by way of the British Isles, the Faroes, Iceland and Greenland in what is known as the Chellean epoch, which is supposed to have ended a hundred and fifty or sixty thousand years ago.

Some curious botanical experiments made at a zoological laboratory at Naples are reported by Hans Winkler. A flowerless aquatic plant, that grows normally with its roots in the sand and leaves in water, was inverted, specimens being placed with the leaves buried in the sand and the roots floating. The roots changed to stems and leaves, the buried parts becoming roots.

In 1895 a French chemist discovered rays emanating from the element uranium, which possessed the properties similar to the Roentgen rays. Recent experiments by the Berlin High School of Technology proved that a new element is responsible for the Becquerel rays—and the interesting fact has been observed that these rays render almost every transparent substance luminous in the darkness. The rays make it possible to tell genuine diamonds from artificial ones in the dark.

The size of eggs among nesting birds ranges from that of the ostrich to that of the humming-bird, it being primarily dependent on the size of the bird, but also on the condition of the young at birth, the eggs of birds whose young are born feathered being proportionately larger than the eggs of those whose young are hatched naked. The period of incubation is more or less closely related to the size of the egg, being about fourteen days in the humming-bird and forty-two in the ostrich.

A London electrician, W. Duddell, recently gave an exhibition of a novel musical instrument, composed of a series of electric arc lights, which played a popular air. When the current is passing through solid carbons they give off a musical sound, and by placing a shunt across the carbons, connected with a keyboard, Mr. Duddell was able to vary the sounds through the scale of two octaves. The keyboard served to vary the self-induction and capacity in the shunt circuit, and by employing four arcs in series, the intensity of the sounds was made sufficiently great.

The Reverend Father Grison, of Stanley Falls, Africa, writes that Europeans have a very inaccurate idea of tropical temperatures. He passed eight years at the equator on the Pacific coast, he says, and never saw the mercury above 85 degrees, while at Stanley Falls the maximum is 90 degrees, and the nights are deliciously cool. On the other hand, there are frequent tempests of indescribable violence, and Father Grison has counted 66 lightning flashes in one minute, the thunder being continuous, and has seen 10 thunderbolts strike within a radius of a few hundred meters in the space of two hours.

A PECULIAR DEATH SENTENCE.

Curious Phraseology Used by a New Mexican Judge.

Probably the best anecdote of Judge Benedict is that told relative to his sentence of death pronounced upon Jose Maria Martin, who was convicted of murder in the District Court of Taos County, New Mexico, under a state of facts showing great brutality, and with absolutely no mitigating circumstances, says the Taos Cresset. Judge Benedict said:

"Jose Maria Martin, stand up. Jose Maria Martin, you have been indicted, tried and convicted by a jury of your countrymen, of the crime of murder, and the Court is now about to pass upon you the dread sentence of the law. As a usual thing it is a painful duty, Jose Maria Martin, for the judge of a court of justice to pronounce upon a human being the sentence of death. There is something horrible about it, and the mind of the Court naturally revolts from the performance of such a duty. Happily, however, your case is relieved of all such unpleasant features, and the Court takes positive delight in sentencing you to death.

"You are a young man, Jose Maria Martin, apparently of good physical constitution and robust health. Ordinarily you might have looked forward to many years of life, and the Court has no doubt that you have, and have expected to die at a green old age; but you are about to be cut off in consequence of your own act. Jose Maria Martin, it is now the spring time, in a little while the grass will be springing up green in these beautiful valleys, and on these broad mesas and mountain sides flowers will be blooming, birds will be singing their sweet carols and nature will be putting on her most attractive and gorgeous robes, and life will be pleasant and men will want to stay; but none of this for you; the flowers will not bloom for you, Jose Marie Martin; the birds will not carol for you, Jose Maria Martin; when these things come to gladden the senses of men you will be occupying a space about six by two beneath the sod, and the green grass and these beautiful flowers will be growing above your lowly head.

"The sentence of the Court is that you be taken from this place to the county jail; that you be kept there safely and securely confined, in the custody of the sheriff, until the day appointed for your execution (be careful, Mr. Sheriff, that he has no opportunity to escape and that he be at the appointed place at the appointed time; that you be kept so, Jose Marie Martin, until (Mr. Clark, on what day does Friday, about two weeks from this time, come?) (March 22, your honor)—very well, until Friday, the 22d day of March, when you will be taken by the sheriff from your place of confinement to some safe and convenient spot within the County (that is in your discretion, Mr. Sheriff; you are only confined to the limits of the County), and that you there be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and the Court was about to add, 'may God have mercy upon your soul,' but the Court will not assume the responsibility to ask an all-wise Providence to do that which a jury of your peers refused to do—the Lord couldn't have mercy upon your soul. However, if you affect any religious belief, or are connected with any religious organization, it might be well enough to send for your priest or your minister, and get from him—well, such consolation as you can; but the Court advises you not to place any reliance upon anything of that kind.

"Mr. Sheriff, remove the prisoner."

SLOWEST SHIP IN THE WORLD.

Characteristics of a Vessel That Had Had a Wonderful Career.

The slowest sailing vessel in the world, the Italian brig Anita S., which was twice given up as lost on voyages from South America to Baltimore, recently arrived at Nantes, France, from Martinique, in the West Indies, after months, says the Baltimore American. This vessel has also been 103 days from Rosario to Santos, 166 days from Buenos Ayres to Plymouth, 122 days from Cardiff to Montevideo, 205 days from Paysandu to Baltimore, 108 days from Brunswick to Paysandu, 234 days from Paysandu for Baltimore, and 84 days from Baltimore to Maranham.

On a voyage from South America to Baltimore the Anita S. was three months at sea without a man on deck who understood navigation which usually occupies about fifty days. When a month out from Montevideo a knot in one of the planks in the hull under the water line fell out, and a big leak was opened. It required the best efforts of the crew at the pumps to keep the vessel free of water. The cargo had to be shifted to tilt the vessel and bring the leak above water, when the hole was plugged up.

The labors of the mate in the perspiring hold overheated him, and his sudden change to a cooler atmosphere on deck made him ill, and he was laid up in his bunk many months ago with what seemed to have been pneumonia. This deprived the vessel of its executive working officer. Later while Capt. De Rosa was running along the deck he fell and broke a kneecap. He was obliged to go to his berth. This deprived the brigantine of her two officers, both of whom were confined to the cabin. There was not a man among the crew who understood navigation. The vessel was sailed by members of the crew, who consulted the sick officers in the cabin. As a result, the voyage was prolonged and the provisions ran short.

On another occasion the brig was over 100 days getting from Baltimore to Brazil. She was five days sailing down the bay. The Anita S. is the only deep-sea vessel steered by a tiller seen here in years. Her cabin is below deck. She was recoppered before she sailed from Baltimore. It was then observed that the Italian oak frames placed in the vessel when she was built at Cassano, Italy, in 1876, were still sound and strong.

Changes in the Holy Land.

Yankee ingenuity and commercial vigor are doing wonderful things in the Holy Land, says the Washington Post.

Until a few years ago, it was said that if one of the prophets had returned to the scenes of his earthly activities he would have had little difficulty in recognizing them, except for the change in the character of the population. The hills and valleys of old Judea had otherwise taken little note of the flight of the centuries.

But our consuls write to the Department of State that times are changing even in Palestine and Syria. The railway from Joppa to Jerusalem, at first an experiment, has been put upon a paying basis, and other lines which will connect it with points of interest up and down the valley of the Jordan have been projected, or are actually in course of building. In Jerusalem there are now electric lights, telephones, phonographs, sanitary plumbing, modern stores, and, in short, most of the comforts of civilized life.

Trolley lines are talked of to connect Jerusalem with Bethany, Bethlehem, the Lake of Galilee, Samaria, Jericho, Nazareth and other places made familiar through Bible history. With the introduction of these insignia of modern activity, the Palestine of the past will vanish.

Eve's Apple.

A fruit supposed to bear the mark of Eve's tooth is one of the many botanical curiosities of Ceylon. The tree on which it grows is known by the significant name of "the forbidden fruit," or "Eve's apple-tree."

The blossom has a very pleasant scent, but the really remarkable feature of the tree, the one to which it owes its name, is the fruit. It is beautiful, and hangs from the tree in a peculiar manner.

Orange on the outside and deep crimsons within, each fruit has the appearance of having had a piece bitten out of it. This fact, together with its poisonous quality, led the Mohammedans to represent it as the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden, and to warn against its noxious proprieties.

The mark upon the fruit is attributed to Eve. Why the bite of Adam did not also leave its mark is not known, but as only one piece seems to be missing, its loss is ascribed to the woman.

Treats Himself Occasionally.

"He's too miserly to live."

"I admit he's sparing enough generally, but he gives himself a treat on holidays and Sundays."

"He does?"

"Yes. On these occasions he always reads some of the most tasty recipes he can find in the cook book."—Philadelphia Press.

SYSTEMIC CATARRH

Peculiar to Summer Weather Promptly Cured by Pe-ru-na.

MISS MARIE COATS.

Miss Marie Coats, President of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club, writes the following concerning Peruna:

Appleton, Wis.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I find Peruna an excellent spring and summer medicine and am glad to call the atention of my friends to it. When that languid, food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week. I have now used it for three seasons and find it very reliable and efficacious."—Marie Coats.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Russ House, San Francisco, Has Been Completely Modernized.

Within the past year there has been a great demand made by those visiting the city for accommodations that have a semblance to their home surronndings. Realizing this want, Colonel J. S. Young of the Russ House has gone to an expense of over $70,000 to obtain the desired result. The first step taken was to tear down the plastering in every room. Over 1000 loads of old plastering were carted away before the work of modernizing the house was completed. From one end of the hotel to the other has been repapered and repainted, while new furnishings are to be seen on every hand. The building now contains twenty-one suites of rooms which have private bath adjoining and over 300 other rooms for those who wish for less pretentious accommodations. The new plumbing is of the most modern sanitary kind, and has been inspected by the local health authorities, who have given their indorsement to it, as being the most complete in the city. An electric service is now in use throughout the building, while every room is supplied with hot and cold water. The locksmith has visited all the doors and put on new locks of the most improved pattern. These locks have a set bolt which can only be opened from the inside.

The Russ House is famous for the good table it sets. In fact, many of the business men who have offices in the insurance district are to be seen at the noon hour in the dining room. A visit to the kitchen shows that none of the Oriental races are employed, and there is a cleanliness that speaks well for the thoroughness of the management. This part of the hotel is so situated that it is by itself, and there is no chance of the odor of cooking being found outside its doors. In fact, the Russ House is one of the most modern hotels in the city and the latest to be thoroughly renovated. It is an ideal place at which to stop. Everything is congenial, and one feels at home the moment he passes the front doors.—S. F. Post, July 26th.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness and dyspepsia. They also purify the blood. Sold in 10c and 25c boxes by all druggists.

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

When Jack Tar Whistles.

The first time I went to sea I was whistling blithely one day, for the sun was bright and the breeze was fresh and the tub was spanking along under all her canvas, when a sailor warned me to stop, writes Charles M. Skinner in Lippincott's Magazine. I asked why. He said the wind was coming up fast enough as it was and that if I kept on whistling I would be fetching a gale about their ears. Afterward I learned that it is permissible to whistle during a calm, and indeed I have known captains and mates to turn toward the quarter from which they wished the wind to spring and whistle for some minutes. But it is against all custom to whistle when the wind is rising, for that is notice to Davy Jones that you want more, and he may turn on a hurricane.

A Pot Walloper.

The parliamentary register for 1896 showed that there was then only one pot walloper in all England. One seeing the term for the first time might easily imagine that a pot walloper was a species of ichthyosaurus or some other reptile of a past age. It will be discovered upon inquiry, however, that the term "pot walloper" is literally one who boils a pot and was applied to voters in certain boroughs of England where, before the passage of the reform bill of 1832, the qualifications for suffrage was to have boiled (walloped) his own pot in the parish for six months.

A Curious Tree.

There is a curious combination tree in West Stockbridge, Mass. It is primarily a maple which measures, a foot from the ground, 12 feet 3 inches in circumference. Fifteen feet from the ground there are one or two birch limbs growing, and higher up are currant and raspberry bushes which bear fruit each year. It is not stated whether the sugar made from its sap has a raspberry flavor, or the birch bark a currant color and taste, or the berries a spicy tang of birch. It is very old and bids fair to stand for many years longer.

The Important Thing.

"Do you think it makes much difference which planet a person is born under?"

"Not a bit, so long as he keeps on the earth."—Town and Country.

If a man is treated well at home, he would rather eat at home and sleep at home and loaf at home than anywhere else.—Atchison Globe.

It is never too late to learn, but when a man thinks he knows it all that settles it.—Chicago News.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

HOITT'S SCHOOL,

At Menlo Park, San Mateo County, Cal., with its beautiful surroundings, perfect climate, careful supervision, thorough instruction, complete laboratories and gymnasium, easily maintains its position in the front ranks of schools for boys on the Pacific Coast. Ira G. Hoitt, Ph. D., Principal.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whiskey. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRAUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills.

A STARTLING STORY

TOLD BY A KANSAS CITY NEWS AGENT.

In an Interview He Relates How He Accomplished What Many Others Have Failed to Do.

Jack Williams of No. 401 Delaware street, says the Kansas City, Mo., Journal, is well known as an enterprising news agent and a thoroughly reliable man. He had been a sufferer from kidney trouble and endured much pain from it until recently, when he tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and with such success that within a short time he was entirely and permanently cured. To a reporter he said:

"For two years I had pains in the back constantly, causing me serious inconvenience. But I did not attempt to do anything for my complaint until the latter part of last winter, when I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and decided to see what they would do for me. I was relieved within one week after I began taking them; the pains disappeared and so complete was the cure that I have not found it necessary to take further treatment nor have I been troubled at all by the disease since.

Kidney complaint is an insidiuous disease. First come almost unnoticed pains in the back and some slight inconvenience. The pains grow gradually worse and the inconvenience greater till finally, if not given medical treatment, the person suffers awful torture and becomes unfit to follow his ordinary occupation. Blood poisoning sets in, the constitution is wrecked and death often results.

Mr. Williams took the one unfailing remedy and was readily cured within a few weeks. His statement was sworn to before Lionel Moise, a notary public, and the facts above will bear the most searching investigation. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will not only effect a cure in cases similar to the one above, but, acting directly upon the blood and nerves, are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2.50.

The demand for all kinds of engineers and surveyors from the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines is so great that the Van der Naillen School of Engineering of San Francisco has sent recently to those islands three mining engineers, six assayers and two land surveyors. Now is the time for young men to study engineering.

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

If you are troubled with pimples, sallow complexion, impure blood or poor digestion, use Adams' Sarsaharilla Pills. They improve the complexion and positively cure constipation. 10c, 25c, at all drug stores.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

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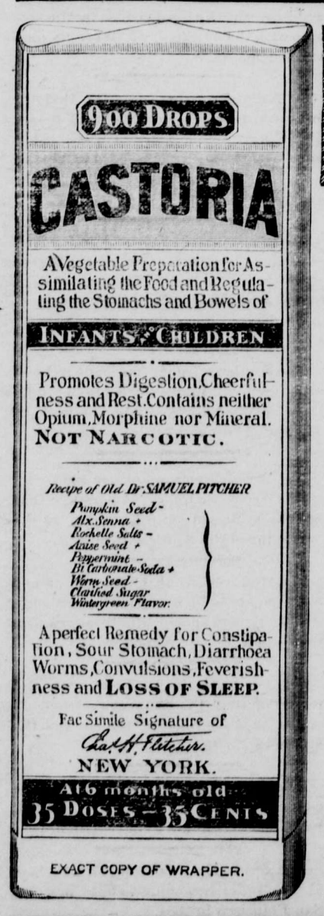

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Founded in 1870.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1901.

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SUNDAY AFTERNOONS.

From the window of the chapel softly
sounds an organ's note,
Through the peaceful Sabbath gloaming
drifting shreds of music float,
And the quiet and the firelight and the
sweetly solemn tunes
Bear me dreaming back to boyhood and
its Sunday afternoons;

When we gathered in the parlor, in the
parlor stiff and grand,
Where the haircloth chairs and sofas
stood arrayed, a gloomy band,
Where each queer oil portrait watched us
with a countenance of wood,
And the shells upon the whatnot in a
dustless splendor stood.

Then the quaint old parlor organ, with
the quaver in its tongue,
Seemed to tremble in its fervor as the
sacred songs were sung,
As we sang the homely anthem, sang the
glad revival hymns
Of the glory of the story and the light
no sorrow dims.

While the dusk grew even deeper and
the evening settled down,
And the lamp-lit windows twinkled in
the drowsy little town,
Old and young we sang the chorus and
the echoes told it o'er
In the dear, familiar voices, hushed or
scattered evermore.

From the windows of the chapel faint
and low the music dies,
And the picture in the firelight fades be-
fore my tear-dimmed eyes,
But my wistful fancy, listening, hears
the night wind hum the tunes
That we sang there in the parlor on those
Sunday afternoons.

TAKING HIS ADVICE

MR. SHELDON was the principal merchant in the important manufacturing town of Tormont. He was proud of his wealth, but he was still more proud of the fact that he had made it all himself, and his pride was greatest because he had made it by never allowing anybody to get ahead of him.

"That's the secret of success in life, Harry," he said, one day, to his favorite clerk. "Sharp's the motto, if you wish to rise. I don't mean you should cheat; that, of course, is both wrong and ungentlemanly." (Mr. Sheldon prided himself, also, on being what he called "a gentleman," and above all little meannesses.) "But always be wide-awake, and never let anybody cheat you. I've noticed, by the bye, that you've seemed rather downhearted lately. If it's because you've your fortune yet to make, don't despair; but follow my advice. An opening will come at some time for something better than a clerkship, and though I shall be sorry to lose you, yet I'll give you up, if it's for your interest."

"Thank you," said Harry, apparently not a bit cheered up by this cool way of being told he had nothing to expect from Mr. Sheldon; "but it's not exactly that. I suppose I shall get along somehow."

"What is it, my dear boy, then? I really take an interest in you, as you know"— and he did, so far as words were concerned. "Perhaps I can give you some advice."

"Well," said Harry, with some hesitation, "I'm in love, and——"

"In love!" exclaimed the rich merchant. "In love, and with only a clerk's salary to marry on. It will never do—never do, Harry. Marriage for one like you is fastening a millstone round your neck, unless, indeed"—and he stopped, as if a bright thought had struck him—"unless, indeed, the girl is rich."

"She is rich, or will be, I suppose," answered Harry, "for her father is a wealthy man. But that's just the difficulty. Her father would never let her marry a poor man; and she won't marry without his consent."

"What a miserable tyrant!" said Mr. Sheldon. "If I was the lover, Harry, I'd run off with her. I'd checkmate the old curmudgeon in that way," and he chuckled at the imaginary triumph he would achieve. "'Pon my soul, I would! I never, as I told you, let anybody take a rise out of me."

"But would that be honorable?"

"Honorable? Isn't everything fair in love and war? I thought you had some pluck, Harry. How I should like to see the stingy old hulk rave and stump about on his gouty toes—for he must be gouty—when he heard of your elopement!"

And he laughed till his portly sides shook at the picture he had conjured up.

"He'd probably never forgive me," said Harry, dejectedly. "And then what could I do, with a wife brought up to every luxury, and only a poor clerk's salary to support her on?"

"Never forgive you? Trash and nonsense! They always do forgive. They can't help it. Besides," with a confidential wink, "I think I know your man. It's that skinflint Meadows. I've heard of your being sweet on his daughter. She's a pretty minx, though she is his child. Oh, you needn't deny it. I saw how you hung about her at our party the other night; and when I joked about it with my daughter the next morning she as good as admitted that it was true, saying it would be a good match for you. Now, I owe old Meadows a grudge. He tried to do me in those railway shares last winter, and I mean to pay him for it, somehow. I tell you what I'll do. I mustn't ask, mind you, who the girl is. Mum must be the word. I mustn't, of course, be known in the affair; but I'll give you a leave of absence for a month and a check for £50 to pay for your wedding trip if you'll make a runaway match. Is it agreed? Well, there's my hand on it. Here's the check, Egad! Won't the old rascal howl when he hears how we've done him!"

Harry seemed to hesitate, however, and it was not till Mr. Sheldon, eager to see his old commercial rival put at a disadvantage, had urged him again and again, and promised to stand by him, that he finally consented, and took the check which his employer persisted in forcing upon him.

The next morning Mr. Sheldon came down to breakfast in high glee, for a note had reached him just as he was shaving, which ran as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have, with much difficulty, persuaded her to elope. It was not, however, till I showed her your check that she would consent to do so. She said that she was sure you would not recommend anything that was wrong; that you would advise her as if you were her own father, and she hopes you will stand by us. We shall be married to-morrow, before Mr. Meadows is up. Very thankfully,

"HARRY CONRAD."

The old gentleman brought the note with him to the table, opened it out before him, adjusted his spectacles and read it over and over again.

"I'd give a £10 note," he said chuckling, "to see the old fellow's face when he hears how Harry has done him."

It was the custom of Mr. Sheldon to read his newspaper at breakfast, while waiting for his only child and daughter, who, a little spoiled by overindulgence, was generally late.

But this morning Matty was later than ever.

The banker had read all the foreign, as well as the home news, and even reperused Harry's note, and still she had not made her appearance.

"The lazy puss!" he said at last. Then he looked up at the clock. "Half an hour late! Now, this is really too bad. John!" he cried, addressing the manservant at the sideboard, "send and see why Miss Sheldon doesn't come down. Tell her," with a severe air, "I'm tired of waiting."

John came back in about five minutes, looking very much flustered.

"If you please, sir," he stammered, "Miss Sheldon's not in her room, and the maid says that the bed looks as if it hadn't been slept in all night."

The rich merchant's jaw fell.

He started up, with a cry of agony, to go and see. But he was prevented by the footman appearing at the door with a telegram.

"A telegram!" cried the merchant, unfolding it with his trembling hands. "What can it mean? Has she been found dead anywhere?"

This was the telegram:

"Dear Father—Harry and I were married at 8 o'clock this morning. I would not consent to an elopement till Harry assured me you had advised it, and had shown me your check as proof. He says you promised to stand by us, and I know you pride yourself on never breaking a promise. We wait for your blessing. MATTY."

"Well, I never!" ejaculated Mr. Sheldon, when he had recovered breath. "The impudent, disobe——"

But here he stopped—stopped, and mopped his bald head, which, in his excitement, had broken out into great drops of perspiration. He remembered that he had himself advised Harry to elope, and that, if the story got wind, he would be the laughing stock of the town, including—hardest cut of all—Mr. Meadows. He remembered, too, that he had but one child, and that she was all in all to him.

So he accepted the inevitable and telegraphed back:

"You may come home, and the sooner the better, so as to keep the £50 for pin money. Tell Harry he's too sharp to remain a clerk, and that I take him today into partnership. Only he must remember that partners never tell tales out of school. God bless you!

"H. SHELDON."

The runaways returned by the next train. The marriage proved, too, an eminently happy one. The story never got out. We only tell it now in confidence.—Woman's Life.

Sparrows Riddle a Polecat.

"You have often heard of the ferocity of birds, no doubt," said William Anderson, hardy old woodsman, who lives on the lower Ohio, "but I doubt if you ever heard of birds attacking and killing an animal that one would imagine could whip three or four fierce curs. While hunting down in the flats near the mouth of the Green River several years ago, I saw a large and fierce skunk beat an ignominious retreat after trying in vain to best several English sparrows, and later, when the skunk had screwed his courage up to the sticking point again, I saw those same insignificant-looking little birds tear the animal to shreds. When my attention was first attracted the sparrows were flying from one side of the thicket to the other, twittering like mad. When I went to learn the cause the skunk, badly frightened, was dodging from one side to the other of a log, trying to escape the savage attacks of the feathered tribe. The birds didn't mind me, but kept dashing their little bills into the skunk's well-punctured hide. When the skunk started across an open space to the cover of near-by driftwood his tormenters pounced upon him and riddled the poor cat's hide."—Louisville Post.

Melbourne's Growth.

Melbourne, which consisted of thirteen huts, and was known as Beargrass, at the time of Queen Victoria's accession, is now classed as the seventh city of the British Empire, coming in after London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and Calcutta.

Unless you have a good deal of will power, you are apt to make mistakes on Sunday that will cause you to feel wretched on Monday.

ANNA GOULD'S SISTER-IN-LAW.

Senorita Natico Terry, Who Has Married De Castellane's Brother.

Senorita Natico Terry, whose marriage to the Count Stanislas de Castellane, brother of Count Boni de Castellane, is announced, is the daughter of Senor and Senora Francisco Emilio Terry, of Cuba, New York and Paris. She is a niece by marriage of the prima donna, Sybil Sanderson, and a granddaughter of the late Tomaso Terry, the fabulously rich Cuban planter, who began life as a peddler of cheap jewelry in Havana and ended as one of the richest land-owners on the island. The new Countess Castellane is 22 years old. She was educated at a convent in Paris, and has lived in great seclusion, after the fashion of aristocratic French girls. She is said to speak with equal fluency French, Italian, German, English, and Spanish, and brings to her titled husband a fortune which while large is by no means equal to that of the young woman whom Count Boni de Castellane married. Count Stanislas is a larger and more manly edition of his brother Count Boni, with whom he has lived for the last few years.

"Marry, my sons, and marry happily, but be sure and marry money. I have no money to leave you."

This injunction was given by that sage old worldling, the Marquis de Castellane, as his sons arrived at the years of discretion. They have followed his advice with the most absolute filial duty. Count Boni got Anna Gould and

NEW COUNTESS CASTELLANE.

the most money. Count Jean captured the rich widow of Furstenberg, Marie Louise of Talleyrand-Perigord. And now comes along Count Stanislas, the last of the trio, whose marriage is announced to the daughter of Emilio Terry, of the rich and famous Cuban-New York family of that name.

While Count Stanislas does not secure as much money, perhaps, to help regild the ignoble escutcheon of the Castellanes as Boni or Jean, he gets a wife whose face is described in the Paris chronicles as delicious to look upon.

Curiously enough, in two instances the money procured to the Castellane family by the advice of this up-to-date Polonius to his sons was made by two peddlers in America. One was Jay Gould, who peddled mousetraps; the other was old Terry, the sugar man, who started in life peddling cheap jewelry.

GIRL GOLFER MAKES SPLENDID SCORES.

Much interest has been aroused at Rome, Ga., in the splendid golf playing of Miss Edith Mallory, of Memphis. Miss Mallory drives better than most men who play golf, and her playing has been a revelation to many. She has defeated or tied seven of the ten young

MISS EDITH MALLORY.

men she has played against in Rome. Miss Mallory was the champion golfer at Hollins' Institute, Virginia, and holds the woman's record on the celebrated Burlington (Ia.) golf course. She has never been defeated by a Southern girl in a championship game and is very enthusiastic about golf.

Vicarous Bliss.

At the return on Saturday of the Leeds engineers, who have been serving in South Africa, the unfamiliar khaki made it difficult to discriminate, and one young lady was a little too hasty. Rushing forward with outstretched arms she threw them around the neck of one of the men and passionately kissed him again and again. Then drawing back her head to gaze at the loved face (as she thought) she recoiled abashed, and exclaiming, "Oh! You're not my brother!" retreated covered with blushes, and was lost in the crowd.—Leeds Mercury.

Free Libraries Not Wanted.

Free libraries are not wanted in some parts of London. The three adjoining parishes of Islington, St. Pancras and Marylebone have refused to establish them even where the books were offered as a gift.

THE WORLD'S COAL

Facts and Calculations Touching Increased Price.

ASTOUNDING FIGURES

Annual Output When Considered in Bulk Gives Rise to Fears.

But 1,000 Years of Reserve Left Surely Allays All Anxiety—The Imagination Staggers Under the Array of Facts Illustrated by Diagrams and Fortified by Calculations—A Train 71,000 Miles Long to Transport Our Annual Product.

THE coal barons announce that the price of coal will advance by a fixed gradation according to a schedule agreed upon by the producers. We are also told that the coal supply will be exhausted in a few years. The first announcement, says Pennsylvania Grit, of Williamsport, is a stubborn fact which will not yield to argument; the other statement will appear less alarming if we examine it in the light of such information as we are able to get.

According to statistical reports the output of coal in the United States last year was in round numbers 250,000,000 tons. As a ton of coal in strata represents about one cubic yard, last year's output was 250,000,000 cubic yards. This amount of coal would make a stack a mile square and approximately 400 feet high. It is an enormous quantity, and we may be excused for some alarm when we are told that the reserve supply will soon be exhausted. But it may be well to look into the matter a little before getting into a panic of fear. However, before relieving our distress of mind, let us enjoy a brief season of additional shivers.

Thirty Years' Product.

Somebody has estimated that during the past thirty years we have mined 5,000,000,000 tons of coal. Do we realize what that means. This quantity of coal, estimating a ton at a cubic yard, and dealing in round numbers, would make one cubic mile; that is, a block one mile high, one mile broad, and one mile thick. But this calculation is made on the basis of coal closely compacted in the strata. When coal is brought to the surface it gains about one-third in bulk. Let us suppose, therefore, that each ton of coal after being extracted from the mine occupies a space of about forty cubic feet. This is not uncommon allowance for storage. It follows, therefore, that one cubic mile of coal in the mine becomes on the surface 1 1-3 cubic miles. A person with a taste for mathematical calculations can figure out that 1 1-3 cubic miles of material would build a wall 160 feet high, 140 feet broad at the base, 100 feet wide at the top, and 2,000 miles long. In other words, the coal that has been mined in the United States within thirty years would build a Chinese wall of the dimensions given, across the United States from the lowest point in Texas to the northern boundary of North Dakota, and extending 200 miles into British territory.

Or, 1 1-3 cubic miles of material would construct an enormous breakwater running out to sea twenty-two miles, one mile wide and 320 feet high.

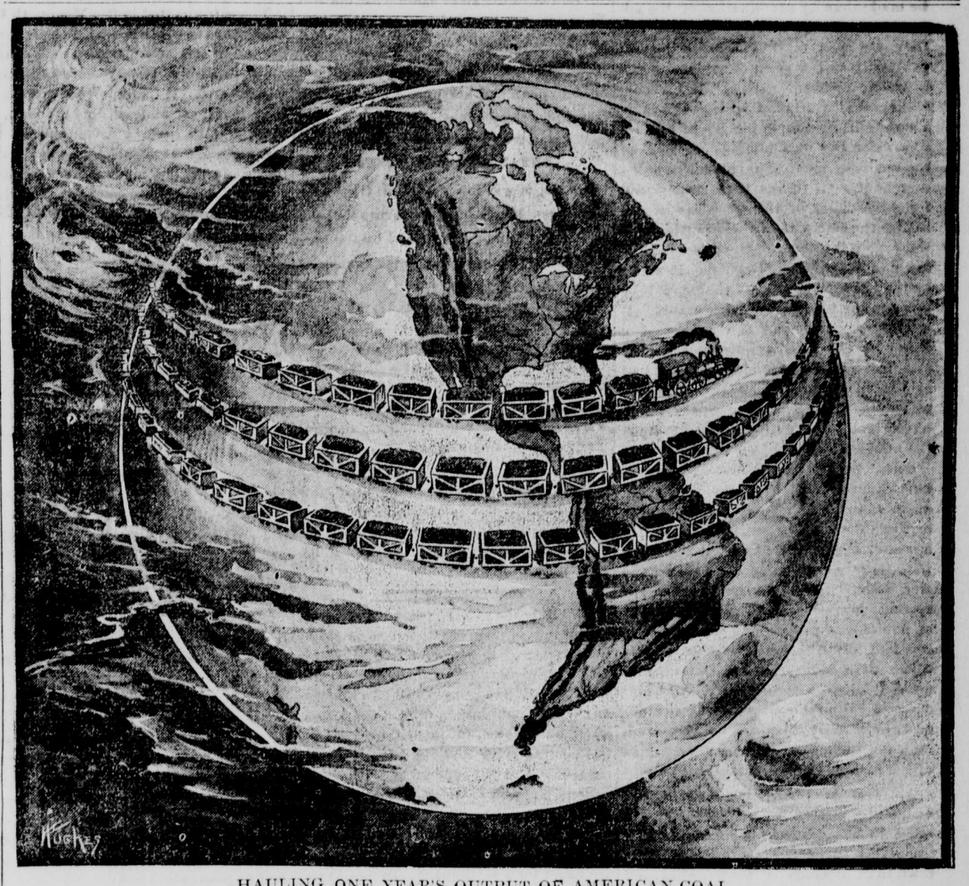
In order to get a clearer conception of

A WALL OF COAL, 2,000 MILES LONG.

what an enormous bulk is represented by the output of coal for one year, let us undertake to move it. For convenience we will assume that a coal car is thirty feet long and carries twenty tons. On this basis it would require 12,500,000 cars to hold 250,000,000 tons of coal, and if the cars were put into a train, making no allowance for coupling spaces, the train would be over 71,000 miles long. Such a train would practically extend three times around the globe. Multiply this yearly output by 20 and we have the jumped estimate for the output for thirty years. In this case the train would consist of 150,000,000 cars and would be 1,420,000 miles long, or long enough to reach round the world fifty-nine times.

Here is another aspect of the question. Assuming that our average annual output is 220,000,000 tons, a week's output would build a pyramid by the side of which the Great Pyramid of Cheops would be dwarfed to comparative insignificance; and every ten minutes there is raised 15,000 tons of coal. Suppose we take a gigantic pair of scales, and in one pan put one of our large new battleships weighing 14,600 tons, and in the other pan the coal mined in a single period of ten minutes. The battleship would be elevated to a position neither natural nor dignified, yet in accordance with the inexorable law of gravitation.

But of the great mass of coal we produced in 1900 only 7,000,000 tons were exported. Nevertheless, comparatively insignificant as this amount seems in



HAULING ONE YEAR'S OUTPUT OF AMERICAN COAL.

comparison with the total output, it would require about 334,000 cars of twenty tons capacity each to haul it to the seaboard for shipment, and it would supply cargoes of 3,500 tons each to 2,000 vessels. England exports annually 42,000,000 tons of coal, and, to transport it, 12,000 vessels, each of carrying capacity of 3,500 tons, are required.

71,000 Trainloads.

Let us imagine a condition in which our entire annual output would be exported. In that case we should have 71,000 trains each a mile long carrying coal from the mines to tidewater, and the seas would be crowded with more than 70,000 loaded ships. If we carry the calculations still further and deal with the output for thirty years, the merchant marine devoted to the coal carrying trade would be swelled to the stupendous number of 1,420,000 ships.

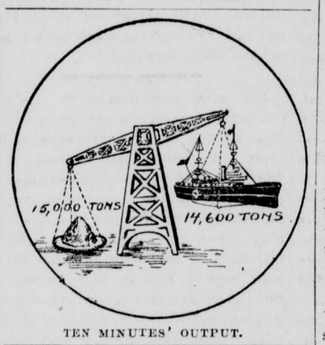
These calculations give us something of an idea of the extent of the coal mining industry, and dispose our minds to accept without question the alarmist reports sent out from time to time coincidently with the announcement of an advance in the market price. However, there is another side to the question. It is estimated that the area of coal lands in the world is 472,000 acres, distributed as follows: China and Japan, 200,000; United States, 194,000; India, 35,000; Russia, 27,000; Great Britain, 9,000; Germany, 3,600; other countries, 3,200. It is also estimated that the coal supply of China, Japan, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and India is 303,000,000,000 tons, an amount sufficient to supply the world for 450 years at the present rate of consumption. The coal still unmined in the United States is estimated at 500,000,000,000 tons in round numbers, an amount regarded as sufficient to extend the period of the world's consumption to 1,000 years, at the present rate.

Now, we have here something to allay our anxiety on the score of speedy exhaustion of the coal supply. Few of us will live 1,000 years, and we can safely rely upon the inventive genius or discoveries of future ages to supply a substitute for coal long before the stock runs short. If coal continues to advance in price at the rate at which it is going this year, the capacity of the public to purchase will have ceased long before the available supply shall have been exhausted.

It may not be amsiss to attempt to represent the reserve supply of coal in this country by means of a diagram, using only round numbers and approximate dimensions.

If the coal mined within thirty years is equivalent to a block of the dimensions of a cubic mile, the reserve may be indicated by a block 100 times as large in cubical contents. That is to say, the coal still in the bowels of the earth would make a cube of 100 miles dimensions. As a matter of fact, if the coal supply is 500,000,000,000 tons, the cube would be very close to 173 miles in height, breadth and thickness, and the thirty years' output would be a cube of about 1.73 miles. But for convenience the even numbers are used, though they are far below the actual figures. The proportions, however, are given with sufficient accuracy.

A London paper has dug up a procla-



TEN MINUTES' OUTPUT.

mation issued 600 years ago by Edward I., which indicates that coal was not appreciated so much by the people of the fourteenth century as it is now. The proclamation is referred to in 1652 as follows:

"Whereas in the year of our Lord God 1306, King Edward the I by proclamation prohibited the burning of sea cole in London and the suburbs to avoid the sulferous smoke and savor of the firing * * * there is so great scarcity of wood throughout the whole kingdom that * * * the inhabitants in general are constrained to make their fires of sea cole or pit cole even in the chambers of honorable personages. Within thirty years last the nice dames of London would not come into any house or room where sea coles were burning nor willingly eat of the meat that was either sod or roasted with sea cole fire."

World Need Not Worry.

Now the world is beginning to worry lest it be not able to get enough coal to burn. It may be of interest to know what proportion of the world's total output of coal is credited to the various coal producing countries. In 1899, the last year in which statistics are available, the production in metric tons was as follows: United States, 228,717,579; United Kingdom, 223,606,668; Germany, 135,824,427; Austro-Hungary, 36,000,000; France, 32,779,965; Belgium, 21,917,740; Russia, 13,000,000; Japan, 6,650,000; Australasia, 6,700,000; India, 5,000,000; Canada, 4,141,000; Spain, 2,742,000; Mexico, 409,125; Sweden, 239,344; Italy, 375,000; all other countries, 3,500,000; total, partly estimated, 727,603,661.

Thirty American States and territories, including Alaska, produce coal of one kind or another. Even Nebraska produced 1,000 tons in 1899. Pennsylvania led with 133,585,274 tons; Illinois was second with 23,434,445; West Virginia third with 18,201,189, and Ohio fourth with 16,695,449 tons. With the exception of Indiana, the other States which produce coal to the amount of 1,000,000 tons annually are: Alabama, Colorado, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. Several of these States produce upward of 4,000,000 and some as high as 6,000,000 tons annually.

For the year 1899 the total bituminous output was 191,561,350 tons, valued at $172,406,670; anthracite, 60,577,398 tons, valued at $103,048,780. Kentucky produced 36,639 tons of cannel coal valued at $91,597. Grand total, 252,115,387 tons; valued, $276,147,056.

The Land of the Lazy Man.

"In a late sojourn in Honduras," said L. B. Givens, "I came to the conclusion that it was a paradise for lazy men. Everything grows luxuriantly, with but little labor on the part of the natives, and many crops do not need replanting more than once in eight or ten years. The country offers fine inducements to enterprising men, but it is hard for a white man used to civilized ways to go down there and dwell among an ignorant lot of natives who are 100 years behind the times. A man would have no congenial society, and might as well be an exile.

"The natives usually live in bamboo houses, though in the towns the dwellings are of adobe. Children go naked for the first two or three years of their life, and the attire of the adults is rather scant. The government is liberal with concessions in order to encourage the development of the country's resources, but there is no general rule governing the granting of privileges; it all depends on how good a bargain may be driven. The climate is very salubrious and laziness is about the only prevailing disease.

American Sewing Machine.

There are made on the average in the United States, it is computed, 500,000 sewing machines a year, and the extent of the sewing machine business is shown by figures which, if not sustained by official corroboration, might be thought to be extravagant. There are sixty-five sewing machine factories in the United States, with a gross capital of $20,000,000, giving employment to 10,000 persons and having annual receipts of more than $15,000,000.

The American sewing machine industry is sufficiently large to supply not only the home market, but the foreign market as well, and nine-tenths of all the machines made in the world are produced in the United States, and practically all of them are protected by American patents, and are the results of Yankee ingenuity, preseverance, and discovery. In the figures of the sewing machine business of this country the important item of repairs to machines are not included. It is a separate branch of the business, maintained apart from the manufacture of machines, and gives employment to a considerable number of persons. American sewing machines to the value of about $4,000,000 a year are shipped to other countries, and there is practically no country where the benefits of civilization are known in which the American sewing machines are not in use.—New York Sun.

Cheap Tea.

Tea drinkers will be surprised to learn that in Mincing lane the Ceylon leaves from which their favorite beverage is brewed has been sold at the fabulously low sum of five cents per pound. This is probably a record price for tea, and it has caused a great deal of indignation among the planters in the island of the "spicy breezes," who declare that the stuff thus sold can be little better than rubbish, and is calculated to bring the products of Ceylon, and India generally, into disrepute. It would be interesting to know how much per pound the public were asked to pay for the article, or how much a cup they gave for the water in which it had been steeped for a certain time. —London Daily Telegraph.

Why do people give advice? Fools won't take it, and wise men don't need it.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

$3 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13 1901

WHAT NEWSPAPERS ACCOMPLISH.

The value to a community of a live newspaper can scarcely be estimated in dollars and cents. The good it does is performed in such a diversity of ways and on such a variety of occasions that the average edition of any well conducted newspaper must of necessity contain an infinite amount of the very best class of advertising, given free of charge; indeed, for which no adequate charge could be made.—Salt Lake Herald.

There is not a resident of a town where a newspaper is published who is not benefitted pecuniarily by its publication, and the better support such paper receives the greater advantage to all of the business interests of the town. No better estimate of the enterprise and business capacity of the people of a town can be made than by examination of the advertising columns of their local paper. If they are well filled it denotes general prosperity and a spirit of enterprise and liberality upon the part of the citizens, while a scanty array of straggling ads. is a sure indication of either poverty of resources or the parsimonious methods of the business men. The narrow-minded merchant who thinks that money paid for advertising is thrown away would realize the idiocy of his belief inside of a week were the paper or the papers of his town to suspend publication. It would be the worst "black eye" that could be given to the town or its inhabitants. It would be worse than the failure of a dozen of the most prominent business establishments of the place, and as bad as the "petering out" of the principal mines in a small mining town, whose business was entirely dependent upon the mineral product of the district.

Some people are inclined to regard newspaper publishers somewhat as mendicants, and that money paid them for legitimate work is given in charity. As a matter of fact newspaper publishers donate more to the public in the way of free advertising of the resources of the section; encouragement and promotion of public and private enterprises and a hundred other things, the cost of the type-setting alone of which is ten times more than is bestowed in charity and donated for public purposes by any begrudger of the publisher's compensation for a few inches of space in the columns of his paper.—Nevada State Journal.

Allow us to remind our cotemporaries of another matter of fact. A newspaper office is a manufacturing concern that invariably brings more money into a town than it sends out for material, and nine times out ten, always being a supporter of home interests, pays the merchants more than it receives from them.

A statement going to show the marvelous increase in the use of postal facilities by the American people is that of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, just issued, in which it appears that the number of postage stamps sent out for use during the current fiscal year includes 1,300,000,000 one cent stamps, 3,500,000,000 two-cent stamps and 309,236,000 of higher denominations. The total, including special-delivery ten-cent stamps, is 5,116,236,000 against 4,377,727,000 for the previous fiscal year, an increase of over one and a half billion stamps. It is not easy to grasp the full significance of these stupendous totals. A few calculations may help. According to these figures stamps will be issued this year to supply every man, woman and child in the United States with at least sixty stamps each. Distributed among the population of the entire globe they would supply each person with postage for not less than three letters. Placed side by side in a continuous line the total issue would girdle the entire earth three times, forming a variegated ribbon around it nearly three inches in width. If spread out in the same manner across the United States the stamps would form a paper sidewalk from New York to San Francisco over three feet wide. Pasted into a stamp collector's book of the conventional size, the issue for the year would fill half a million volumes, which, placed one upon another, would form a solid column over twenty-five miles high. If it is true, as Edward Everett Hale says, that the United States postal system is the greatest of popular educators, these figures will serve to show the extent of Uncle Sam's present service as a school teacher.

The hot blood of the belligerent southern republics is noticeably cooling under the influence of our Government's signified willingness to act as mediator. The eagerness of Colombia to fight Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua all at once, while at the same time wrestling with a formidable rebellion, has greatly abated. Colombia has promptly accepted the tender of mediation made by the United States. Venezuela is still somewhat inclined to be agressive, but there is not much doubt that she will soon follow the lead of the sister republic in submitting to arbitration.

The coyotes out about Pioche know a thing or two. A band of them will set up a racket on the edge of town and one will take a flying trip through the village, trailing all the dogs in the place after him. While he is leading the canines off into the hills the other members of his tribe sneak in and loot the chicken houses.

Clergy half-fare permits are to be extended to cover the entire territory between Chicago and the Pacific Coast.

Andrew Carnagie has offered $20,000 to Riverside for a free public library.

THE ASSASSINATION.

News of the heinous and dastardly attempt to murder President McKinley at Buffalo last week is now so widespread that it is scarcely necessary for this paper to attempt to give an account of the outrage from the voluminous details already known to its readers.

Independent of the profound respect always accorded to the personality of our nation's chief executive, with ever a pride in his freedom to be with and of the people, eighty million free people feel the blow as one aimed at their own breasts and their own liberties.

The question of the present is, How long are the American people going to permit the existence of such hideous vipers as Czolgosz, with his nestlings of like anarchistic names?

Laws by Congress, rushed through this winter, should define these offscourings as traitors or foreign spies, even in time of peace punishable by death for conspiracy and treason.

Then shut the gates against the hordes. They are not entitled to breathe the air of a land like this. An anarchist cannot be innocent, and if he gains a foothold on American soil his proper place is six feet under the surface.

UNFAVORABLE REPORTS.

All the week long hopes of the world have been buoyed by the favorable tone of the bulletins promulgated by the surgeons, but this morning great anxiety is renewed.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13, 6 a. m.

President's condition very serious and give rise to the greatest apprehension.

His bowels have moved well, but his heart does not respond properly to stimulation. He is conscious. The skin is warm and pulse regular at 126; respiration, 30; temperature, 100.

8:55 a. m.

President's condition somewhat improved during the last two hours. There is a better response to stimulation. He is free from pain and is conscious. Pulse 128; temperature, 99.

Two months have passed since the beginning of the great strikes at Pittsburg and San Francisco. With the end of every week during that period the week ahead has been looked forward to anxiously but hopefully. The strain upon both sides in immediate interest has been terrible, and the loss to all concerned has been deplorable. The indications are now favorable for a resumption of all business that has been crippled by strikes and lockouts. There is no doubt that in the steel trade both sides are eager for a settlement. In San Francisco the situation is so deplorable that the present condition of affairs cannot continue much longer. The greatest sufferers, and the class in most imminent danger of overwhelming loss, are the great wheat-growers, who propose to go to the bay en masse and load their own grain on the hundreds of ships waiting cargo. In other lines where friction has developed between workers and employers, the direful experience at Pittsburg and San Francisco is likely to act as a sad and costly warning.

The new constitution of Alabama limits the meetings of its State legislature to a session of fifty days, once in four years. We believe that Alabama is the first to adopt quadrennial sessions. In some of the States there are annual, but in the majority of them they are biennial. Then the constitutional limit of fifty days is less than in other States, with possibly two or three exceptions. But the general feeling is increasing that frequent meetings are productive of harm rather than good, and for other reasons than the expense of holding them. If the experiment in Alabama is successful it will doubtless be followed by other States.

The State Bank Commissioners have issued a statement showing the financial condition of forty-seven interior savings banks at the close of business on August 7th, 1901. In comparison with the last annual statement a gain is shown for the year of $5,580,455.45 in the assets and of $5,133,036.73 in the deposits. This showing of prosperity in the interior is fully in accord with the progressive gain reported for the past year by the city banks, which, including the seventeen commercial banks, five national banks and nine savings institutions, made a clear gain in deposits of $19,351,786 52

It is a common misapprehension among people who know nothing about farming than anybody can be turned into a useful farmer or farmhand at a moment's notice, but any farmer will tell you that "5000 of the unemployed men of the metropolis" dumped, without experience or aptitude, on a farming section would be as useful and desirable as 5000 woodchoppers dumped into steel rolling mills or 5000 plow hands into a cigar factory or 5000 sailors put to setting type in printing offices.—N. Y. Press.

Sixty of 400 school teachers who embarked on a transport from San Francisco some time ago for the Philippines fell under Cupid's darts, and were married upon the arrival of the ship at Honolulu. The delegation was pretty evenly divided as to sexes, and there's no telling what a wholesale crop of educated matrimony will result when the vessel arrives at Manilla. The Government has unwittingly developed a new scheme.

The Chicago Tribune says that morally and physically Chicago is a better place to live in than New York. Fortunately, the great majority of the American people are not obliged to live in either city

In the draughting department of the State Mining Bureau a mineral map of Inyo County has just been completed, and a register of the mineral deposits will be finished during the winter. It is the desire of Mineralogist Aubury to compile a mineral map, with accompanying register, of each mineral producing county in the State, the same to be revised yearly as development progresses. Each of these maps is compiled from the latest official map of the county with any corrections possible to obtain. Each mine or producing mineral deposit is located as exact as possible on the map, with a number, and the register furnishes a description of the same, with information of a general character. Some changes will be made in the character of the registers, which it is hoped will be an improvement on those previously issued. A plain statement of facts will be given, and all mines will be treated alike, as under this system it will be impossible to "boom" or favor one property more than another. The Mineralogist has instructed his assistants to furnish facts and not theories, so that any literature that may be issued by the Bureau will be accurate and beyond question.

Those interested in the Mammoth Coal Company are considerably elated over the reported new discovery of coal on their property twenty miles north of Randsburg. It is reported that on the fifth level, at a depth of 138 feet, the miners have opened a vein of coal that measures nine feet. When the information was sent the miners had not passed through the body to determine the thickness of the body of coal. The deposit is on 160 acres of land at the rim of the basin near Black Mountain and has only been discovered by faithful prospecting during the past five years. Tests have been made of this new coal and it is said by experts to carry less than one per cent of sulphur, the demand made by the naval department may be met, and that it would then be made available for steam purposes. The property is owned entirely by Los Angeles capitalists.—Los Angeles Herald.

The wealth of Mr. John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company is now computed at $1,000,000,000. In making mention of this the Tombstone Prospector characterizes it as "incredible." It does seem incredible when gauged by another fact, which is this: Had Mr. Rockefeller been born on the first day of the Christian era and lived to the present day, or say to January 1, 1901, and had he during all those 1900 years saved one dollar every minute of them he would not have as much money as he is credited with having. In 1900 years there are 693,500 days, 15,644,000 hours equal to 998,640,000 minutes. From this it is seen that at the rate of a dollar a minute for all those 1900 years he would still be short on the $1,000,000,000 he is said to possess.

Cayenne pepper does not come from a pepper plant, nor Burgundy pitch from Burgundy. Jerusalem artichokes do not come from Jerusalem, nor turkies from Turkey. Camel's hair brushes are made from the tail of the squirrel. German silver is not silver, and it was invented in China. Cork legs are not made of cork, neither do they come from Cork Ireland. Prussian blue does not come from Prussia. Irish stew is not an Irish but an English dish. Cleopatra's Needle was set up a thousand years before that lady was born. Shammy leather is not the hide of a chamois, but the flesh side of sheepskins.—Rural Press.

And a book "bound in calf" has never had anything in common with a calf—excepting, sometimes, its author.

The cost of obtaining a patent to a mining claim is subject to considerable variation. Outside of the land, for which $5 an acre is paid for lode claims and $2 50 an acre for placer claims, the costs are: Deposit with the Surveyor General for official work on survey plats and stationery, $40; deputy surveyor from $40 to $200, dependent on the time required to do the surveying in the field; notary fees for survey and application for patent, $10; $30 to $60 for newspaper publication of application; attorney's fees not less than $50; Register and Receiver Land Office fees, $15. The total, without the land, will be from $200 to $400.

The Steel Trust makes ninety per cent of the coke of the United States, seventy-five per cent of the coarse sizes of steel billets, seventy-five per cent of the tee rails, ninety per cent of the railroad rails, eighty-five per cent of the plates, ninety per cent of the wire. It owns 1000 miles of railroad, with 306 locomotives and 38,000 cars. It mines from 35,000,000 to 50,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and pays out in wages $500,000 per day.

A cow in New York State is creating quite a sensation among the yeomanry who attended the county fairs. Although full grown she is only twenty-eight inches tall and thirty-six inches long. She is perfect in form and is milked each day on the grounds. The cow at present gives eight quarts of milk twice a day She weighs 117 pounds.

The fight for the extension of the Chinese exclusion act is on and every Californian should sign a petition asking Congress to pass a more stringent law than the one we now have. Every man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow is interested in keeping Chinese coolies out of this State.

The Census Bureau reports that there are 30,000 flour mills in the United States and 40,000 breweries. Maybe the breweries were the easiest to find and enumerate.

Coal will be $1 a ton higher on the Atlantic coast next winter than it was a year ago. The wages of the miners have been raised ten cents a ton.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.

WATCH

FOR

OUR ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

NEW FALL GOODS

BERTRAND RHINE,

President and Manager

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,

Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable

Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,

Of San Francisco, Cal., and

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,

Of London, England

LEGAL.

Special Master's Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN AND FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT. SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Northern Division.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, a corporation, Complainant,

vs.

RATCLIFF CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LTD., a corporation, EDWIN C. NICHOLS, JOHN DOE, RICHARD ROE and JAMES DOE, Respondents.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of foreclosure and sale rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Ninth Circuit, Southern District of California, Northern Division, on the 23th day of August, 1901, in the above entitled cause, wherein complainant, Wells, Fargo & Company obtained judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., a corporation, for the sum of Eighteen Thousand Four Hundred Nineteen and 5-100 Dollars ($18,419.05), and the cross-complainant, Edwin C. Nichols obtained judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., a corporation, for the sum of Eighty Thousand One Hundred Thirty-Eight and 72-100 Dollars ($80,138.72), and the cross complainant Vulcan Iron Works, impleaded under the name of John Doe, obtained judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., a corporation, for the sum of One Thousand Four Hundred Ninety-five and 93-100 Dollars ($1495.93),

I am commanded, as Special Master in Chancery, to sell in one parcel the following described property, to-wit:

The following named mining claims, mill sites, water rights and locations, situate in the County of Inyo, in the Southern District of California, and known and designated as the "Joker," "Texas," "Grover Cleveland," "John G. Carlisle," "Sunrise," "Kentucky," "Never Give Up," "Treasure Vault," "Big Brown," "Joker Extension," "W. G. Extension" and "Little Till" mining claims, and the "Cleveland" mill site and certain water rights known as the "Sale's water right," "Wingfield and Hamison water right," "Dover water right," "James Wingfield water right," "McNulty water right," which said mining claims, mill site and water rights are more particularly described in the notices of location thereof filed in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Inyo, including all buildings and improvements thereon; and more particularly, One (1) 20-stamp mill and building connected therewith and appurtenant thereto, and all machinery and appliances contained therein; One (1) air compressor plant and the building appurtenant thereto and all receivers, pipe lines, power, tools, machines and machinery to operate the same or appurtenant thereto; One (1) Cyanide plant and all tanks, pipe lines, pumps, zinc boxes, machines and machinery and appliances to operate the same and all the appurtenances to said plant; One (1) Aerial Tramway and all cables, buckets, structures, machines and machinery and all appurtenances to and of said tramway; all tools and implements of all kinds used or for use in and about said property; all pipe lines, appliances and appurtenances from said water rights; and ware house No. 1 and all stores and supplies therein; ware house No. 2 and all stores and supplies therein; superintendent's residence and office and all furniture, fixtures and supplies therein contained; Assay office and laboratory building and all furniture and fixtures, tools, appliances, appurtenances and supplies therein; mill boarding house and all furniture, fixtures, appurtenances and supplies contained therein; mine boarding house and all furniture, fixtures, appurtenances and supplies contained therein; Mill foreman's dwelling house and bunk house and all furniture, appurtenances and contents thereof. All right in powder, fuse and caps contained in the powder magazine. All live stock, vehicles, harness, stables and equipments; all wood, cables and tents; all blacksmith shop buildings, tools and appurtenances connected therewith and appurtenant thereto, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on

Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1901,

at the hour of 12:00 o'clock noon of said day, at the front door of the Court House of the County of Inyo, State of California, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, I will, in obedience to said decree of foreclosure and order of sale sell in one parcel the above described property to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, for the satisfaction of said indebtedness.

Dated, this 22d day of August, 1901.

HENRY B. STEWART,
Special Master in Chancery.
se14

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Aug. 19, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Harriet T. Skinner, of Citrus, Inyo Co., California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 75 for the E½ of SE¼ Sec. 9, Tp. 14 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1901.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finlay McIver, Max M. Skinner, J. V. Skinner, Charles A. Skinner, all of Citrus Inyo Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

Notice to Cattlemen.

All cattlemen wishing permits to graze their cattle in the Forest Reserve, or foothills of the Reserve, for Spring and Summer of 1902 should make application at once, to

ANDREW PRICE,
Supervisor Forest Reserve.

Eastern Division Forest Reserve.
Independence, Cal., Aug. 1, 1901.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING.

--All kinds of--

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Independence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE, At the Postoffice.

BABBITT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired and to all parts of Owens Valley.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending September 12, 1901:

Highest barometer	29.892	8
Lowest "	29.567	6
Highest temperature	86.5	12
Lowest "	51.0	8
Mean "	72.3	
Average dew point	18.1	
Average humidity	15.4	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	29 NW	7
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	0.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete 4.48
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.50 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.34
" 1899-1900 4.39
" 1900-1901 5.76

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

SUPERIOR COURT

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

SATURDAY, Sept. 7, 1901.

Walter M. Willett, Plaintiff, vs. F. B. Balch et als.

Defendant granted a judgment of dismissal.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

Jas. Daniels to Ada Buck—Lots 6 and 7 in Block A Academy Addition to Bishop; $85.

S. G. and Carrie A. Gregg to Mrs. Mary Alice Robinson—Lots in Big Pine; $1.

Fair begins week after next.

Messrs. Naylor and Laird are making a test shipment of ore from the old Rex Montis mines.

Admission Day, Tuesday, September 9th, was also very much unobserved by the officials and good people of Independence.

Mr. E. G. Fletcher was in town this week, but failed to make his usual visit to Black Rock; cause given was excessive heat. He went to church instead.

Forest Rangers Naylor and Carrasco have returned from their labors on the Kings River trail. It was badly damaged by the late storm, but is now in good condition.

James G. Dehy and A. G. Klamt, students in Stanford University, were in town over Sunday. Mr. Dehy, brother of our District Attorney, has taken up civil engineering and kindred studies.

There is good news in the fact that the Reward people have made an entirely new strike. It is a cross vein at the bottom of the mine, about two feet wide and averaging $150 per ton.

Dave Rogers and the Mairs brothers, Paul and Howard, have returned from a fishing excursion in the Sierras. They brought down 134 of the finest and largest trout that have been seen here for years.

Decided about your exhibits at the Fair? Inasmuch as there will be in attendance a good many strangers and possible future settlers, there should be a good showing made from every locality in the valley.

If townspeople wonder why their cows get home so late let them wonder why the boys don't close the school yard gates at night, and then the boys will wonder why the trustees don't get the aforesaid gates repaired.

David Holland and Mr. Eaton, the latter a Los Angeles mining man, passed through town en route to Silver Peak. They will examine a mine belonging to L. Chittenden, which is reported to be a very fine property.

John Heckel passed through town last Wednesday, on his way to some new point on the railroad near Santa Monica. "Johnny" was a soldier of early days, and a carpenter and printer from way-back, and old-timers here wish him luck.

Messrs. Montgomery, Bunney and Fyler have been out hunting deer for several days. They brought in some tracks and distributed them around to friends who say that they don't fry very well. The hunters report that they will try again. Nit.

Next Monday, September 16th, will be observed at Lone Pine by the usual celebration in honor of the anniversary of the independence of Mexico. There is always a good time upon these occasions, and we will guarantee that all visitors will receive the most courteous and hospitable attention.

The Board of Supervisors will meet on Monday next pursuant to law, for the purpose of levying taxes for the current fiscal year. The State rate has been fixed at 48 cents on each $100 of taxable property—a reduction of 1.8 cents from last year. With a substantial increase of taxable property on the county roll a reduction of tax rates might, under ordinary circumstances, be looked for at the hands of the Board. But the almost total lapse of revenue from sheep license together with the extraordinary drafts upon the hospital and road funds will offset all that. Even with light expense for criminal trials, there cannot be a much lower rate established until the bonded indebtedness, with its annual interest charge of $5,000, shall have been paid off. The total expenditures for the last fiscal year was $55,032.63, of which $9035.00 was received from licenses and poll taxes. At the same rate of expenditure the State and county property tax might be fixed for this year at the rate of $2.02 on each $100 of valuation.

Southern Inyo Notes.

The Randsburg correspondent of the Los Angeles Mining Review among his other notes gives the following:

The Ballarat section, which for the past few months has had few or no chips in the game, is looking up promisingly, and parties in from there state that the prospects for a successful season are good. The Ratcliff property, which for a long time was the mainstay of the camp, but which unfortunately got into litigation, is about to be extricated from its difficulties and within sixty days will likely be running with a full complement of men. During its palmy days the Ratcliff gave steady employment to forty or more men, and for a long time before its shut-down was producing not less than $20,000 per month.

Arrangements are also being made to start up the Stebbins [Panamint] property in the same camp.

At Mountain Springs, in the Argus range, George H. Lewis is preparing to begin work on the South Inyo group. A five-stamp mill is on this property, and in days gone by produced considerable of the yellow metal. The ore, however, is somewhat refractory, and the tailings will eventually have to be subjected to some leaching process.

In the Slate Range, Messrs. Dean & Jones are preparing to start up their San Francisco mine, which has laid idle for the past three months pending repairs and addition to the mill and cyanide plant.

A Horrible Suicide

About 8:30 o'clock last Wednesday evening an inmate of the County Hospital at Camp Independence retired to a small outbuilding in the rear, surrounded himself with loose papers and set it all on fire. Other patients had gone to bed but one of them finally saw the blaze and gave the alarm. The structure had been nearly consumed and within it was found the charred remains of a man who had evidently planned his own horrible ending.

Justice Davidson, acting as Coroner, yesterday morning summoned a jury and made a full inquiry as to the facts. The jury found that "the deceased was named William J. McKinley; that he was a native of Ohio, aged 58 years" and that he "came to his death from the effects of a fire; that the fire was started by the deceased with suicidal intent while temporarily insane." Little or nothing was known of the man here, except that he has been an inmate of the hospital for the past two years and a half.

The Tonopah Bonanza of Saturday last says:

Tuesday's mail brought returns from the Selby works to the aggregate amount of $34,416.77. This amount is net, after deduction of railroad freight and treatment charges. The highest returns in the lot was on four tons of selected ore shipped by the company, which yielded 775 ozs in silver and 12 ozs in gold or a total value of $705 per ton. The average value per ton on all returns received is about $196 per ton.

One lease received $7,918 by Tuesday's mail. Another lease received $6,885 at the same time.

Wednesday was a record breaker in the amount of ore shipped from the camp in one day. On that day 63 tons left the camp for Sodaville by freight wagons. The value of this 63 tons at a moderate estimate is $10,000: not a bad day's work and a strong index of the future.

There are now on the road hauling ore and freight between Sodaville and Tonopah 510 animals.

J. S. Stotler, a former prominent merchant of Ballarat, is here and will engage in business.

Chickens are worth $8 per dozen in Tonopah.

Remember the Date

Rebekahs of Olive Lodge, No. 222, will give a dance at Mairs' Hall, Independence, on the evening of Friday, September 20th, for benefit of the Orphan Home.

Admission, $1. Lunch will be served by the ladies of the Order, at a charge of 25 cents per plate.

Replying to a question asked him by T. F. A. Connelly, a few days ago, as to whether there was any good railroad news for Inyo, Superintendent R. J. Laws said that daily train service would be put on the road within a month, possibly less time. This authoritative statement is good news, surely.—Register.

A Salt Lake company has purchased three mining claims in Tonopah and will at once start work on two shafts, each of which is to be sunk 500 feet. At this depth cross-cutting will begin and the true value of the ledge ascertained. Contrary to general impression, there is considerable property in Tonopah not handled by the original company.

The United Verde copper mines of Arizona are a never-ending source of computation. The latest value placed upon them as stated in an exchange, is $2,500,000,000. If Senator Clark could suddenly convert them into that much solid coin Mr. John D. Rockefeller's billion would look mighty bilious.

The California and Nevada Marble Co., incorporated in Dakota, will soon begin active operations at the Lindsay quarries in Mono County. President J. A. McNaughton is now on the ground, making plans for cutting and shipping a large quantity of the marble, which brings fancy prices in San Francisco.

The Virginia Report has good authority for the statement that negotiations are in progress for exploring the Brunswick lode with a recently patented drilling machine that has a capacity of sinking to a depth of 5000 feet.

Meerchaum is a silicate of magnesia and is found chiefly in Asia Minor and Greece.

The Fair Track and Park Program.

FIRST DAY—SEPT. 24.

Trotting, 2:30 class, 2 in 3; 1st $75, 2d $25.

Trotting, single mile, untried; 1st $50, 2d $25.

Running, vaquero race, 1 mile; free for all vaquero horses, race horses barred; horses to be ridden by owners, with full vaquero outfit; prize $40 Nelson saddle.

Baseball game.

SECOND DAY.

Trotting, 3-minute class, 2 in 3; 1st $75; 2d $25.

Running, Indian horses, 1 mile; 1st $15; 2d $5.

Running, ½-mile dash; 1st $50; 2d $10.

Baseball game.

THIRD DAY.

Running, mile dash, free for all; 1st $75; 2d $25.

Trotting, single mile, single buggy horses; must draw top buggy and never been started in any race; 1st $25, 2d $15, 3d $10; entrance fee, $2.50; no distance.

Walking match, draft teams to farm wagons, to haul driver and load of 3000 lbs.; 1 mile; 1st $15, 2d $10; 3d $5; no entrance fee; three or more teams to enter.

Baseball game; prize for the series, $150.

FOURTH DAY.

Trotting, free for all, 1 mile, 3 in 5; 1st $75, 2d $15.

Bicycle relay race, 5 miles, 5 riders to team; 1st team $25, 2d $10; no entrance.

Running, 1-mile dash, $50.

Ladies' tournament; 1st $15, 2d $10, 3d $5.

Entrance fee 10 per cent of purse, unless otherwise stated, in all races. Three or more to enter, to or more to start.

New Cyanide Method

The theory that ores cannot be successfully worked by the cyanide process until they have been pulverized has been exploded by the management of the McKean quartz mine on Boulder Creek. A Siskiyou paper says that a box of the tailings was brought into Yreka lately, and it would have been difficult to have convinced an experienced mining man that the alleged tailings were genuine had it not been for the unquestioned character and reliability of the man who gathered them. Instead of being a mass of pulp they consist of pieces of quartz varying in size from an inch to two inches in thickness. No crushing process is used other than a common rockbreaker. The product is then cyanided and so successfully that Judge Reed at his laboratory was unable to find, after a thorough test, any value in the box of tailings submitted. This is destined to revolutionize the cyanide process where the character of the quartz will permit of practical operation of the plan used at the McKean mine, because it will materially lessen the expense of working. The theory is that the gole in the interstices or matrices of the quartz which is broken open and the gold exposed by the action of the rockbreaker, thus leaving it free to be precipitated by the solution.

New Game Law.

1. It shall be unlawful to hunt and kill peddlers, feather renovators, stock food peddlers or wheat fan distributors between January 1 and December 1.

2. It shall be unlawful to shoot, trap, wound or maim any book agent, insurance agent or sewing machine agent between sunrise and sunset.

3. It shall be unlawful to ensnare, entrap, invigle or entice any old maid into any kind of matrimony between the last day of May and the first day of April, by the use of net or fascination known to horrid men.

4. Widows, straight or grass, are not on any account to be molested in the quest of game between the front gate and the parlor sofa during the time for which eligible bachelors and consolable widows are liable to be at large and unprotected.

5. The man with a grievance and the woman with a mission may be exterminated at any time, and the county authorities are empowered and authorized to offer bounties for scalps of this kind at any regular session.

6. Hoss traders and crap shooters are not killed on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, nor is it lawful for editors to go gunning for delinquent subscribers after 10 a. m.

The new yacht Constitution has been shelved and the old Columbia elected to defend the cup against the Shamrock. It is maintained that Lipton acts more like an American than do the aristocrats of the New York yacht club, whose snubs have caused the owner of the Independence to break up that splendid craft.

The Boston Globe, in reviewing the early organization of labor unions, notes that in 1849, during the first strike on record at Lowell, the women were as vigorous as the men, and states that a girl only 11 years old was characterized as the "ring leader."

Because the Colusa Sun totally worsted the San Francisco Examiner in an argument the latter cuts the Sun off its exchange list. The Suns mourns—according to the loss. The INDEPENDENT has always managed without it, as will many others hereafter.

Judging by his recent defiant appointments to office of the most notorious henchmen, Governor Gage is getting the Republican machine into fine shape to be completely knocked out at the next election.

The great American nation wants to read President McKinley's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

A square foot of honeycomb contains about nine thousand cells.

SWINE BREEDING

Many farmers object to fall litters, thinking that they require more care through the winter and that they do not get as large returns for the feed, writes Waldo F. Brown in National Stockman. That it requires more care I admit, but the farmer has more time to care for them. I think with a good warm house and an attendant careful to see that the openings are closed in cold weather I can get as good results from winter litters as from the spring pigs, and, taking a series of years, I find that I have received a somewhat higher price for my fall litters sold in the spring than from those that were farrowed in the spring and sold in the fall. I think also that as a rule the sows are in better condition for farrowing and less liable to loss of their pigs and care for them better when farrowed in October than when farrowed in the early spring, especially in March. In this latitude (Ohio) we rarely have cold storms or severe winter weather until late in November and frequently not until the latter part of December, so that our pigs are well started before the weather is bad.

Judicious Mating.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the proper mating of breeding animals in order to secure good results, said Professor Kennedy before the Illinois Swine Breeders' association. This will apply more to the selection of the sire than sow, for his influence is very great in the herd and will determine to a very great extent the type of the whole herd. Avoid the common error of today in selecting a fine boned hog. Progeny from such a sire will not bear up the load of a well developed body, particularly when being transported to market. In making the selection of a sire always bear in mind the type you already have in your herd on the part of the sows—i. e., Are they too long in the body, too high off the ground, too fine in the bone, too short, etc.? Then select a boar of the opposite type to correct these errors. You cannot lay too much stress upon the matter of judicious mating.

Ashes, Coal and Salt For Hogs.

My hogs get all the wood ashes, coal ashes, soft coal or hard coal they will devour, and fattening hogs when confined will eat a good deal, says C. S. Arnold in The Breeder's Gazette. I believe the ashes or coal supply a need, keep the animals flourishing and tend to prevent worms and cholera. I formerly got coal siftings from the coal yards, but I have substituted soft coal ashes from the creamery furnace in addition to wood ashes from the house. It is amusing to see the swine stand around the ash pits eating ashes and hunting for the bits of coal, crunching them with much seeming delight. As to salt, my hogs never seemed to care for it, though I give them all they want, putting it in a separate place so as not to compel the hogs to eat what they do not want in order to get what they do want.

THE Goat Herd

In 1849 an importation of nine goats came into South Carolina from Angora, a province of Turkey, in Asia Minor. From that date to the present about 400 Angoras have been imported and distributed through different parts of the United States. The majority of these animals now in the country and called Angoras are not strictly pure bred, but are crosses on the common goat. The characteristics of the latter disappear in the fourth and fifth crosses, and we get a pure white, good shearing goat, with long, silky mohair.

The Angora goat grows to the same size as sheep, but does not mature so rapidly. A 6 months' old lamb will weigh more than a kid of the same age with equal care; therefore the goat is not as good to raise for the early market, but this is more than offset by the fact that it carries its lamb, or soft joint, longer than a lamb does, and its life is much longer than that of a sheep. It is a prolific breeder and a productive shearer until it is 12 and 14 years old. It lives and thrives in any climate or country where sheep live and prosper. It readily adapts itself to the surrounding conditions, from the rich field of the valley to the rugged mountain wastes. All the shelter it needs in this climate (Kansas) is an open shed, facing the south, which it can go under to protect itself from the cold rains and snow of our northern winters. Keep it dry, especially after shearing, and it will stand any amount of cold weather. It feeds and does well during the winter on corn fodder, straw and coarse hay, with a little grain during March and the first of April to strengthen it for the kidding season of May.

Notes About Goats.

Angora goats thrive excellently in southern Georgia, so far as latitude and climatic conditions are concerned.

Maltese goats generally average less than Angoras. The so called Maltese are of various colors.

Mature Angoras, except where specially fed, average in weight from about 75 to 90 pounds, though fat wethers will often go over 100 pounds.

The flesh of Angoras, now known as Angora venison, is scarcely distinguishable from mutton. The flesh of the Maltese is usually of a darker color and more gamy in flavor.

The fleece of what is known as the Maltese is often of somewhat long, shaggy character, but is not salable. I do not know that any have been bred in America long enough to have developed their milking qualities to full capacity, so that the milk yield varies very much in all herds.

Too Rich For Him.

Jinks (meeting Winks in light lunch cafe)—Hello! What are you doing here?

Winks—Getting my lunch, of course.

Jinks—But I thought you were keeping a swell restaurant down town.

Winks—So I am, but I wouldn't keep it long if I ate there. It's too expensive.—Philadelphia Press.

The immortal Shakespeare is said to have worn earrings, and Charles I is reputed to have been the owner of a magnificent pair of pearl earrings, which he bequeathed to his daughter the day before he was executed.

HOTELS.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

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GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

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SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
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BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

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INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24, 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

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Sample free.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
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BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	137	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	177	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:55 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	299	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Ry.

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 32 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, 3:00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo 40 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and grandeurs of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L TK'T & PASS'R AGENT.

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:56 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:30 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:09 p m	11:15 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT, CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing one day in their journey) by taking the 7:10 a m train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, arriving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages connect promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City; there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6.00. East-bound passengers leave Truckee early in the morning (Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) for the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where a entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (shafts being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2,000 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office, Reno.

What is Ovaritis?

A dull, throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with an occasional shooting pain, indicates inflammation.

On examination it will be found that the region of pain shows some swelling. This is the first stage of ovaritis, inflammation of the ovary. If the roof of your house leaks, my sister, you have it fixed at once; why not pay the same respect to your own body?

You need not, you ought not to let yourself go, when one dose of your own sex

MRS. ANNA ASTON.

holds out the helping hand to you, and will advise you without money and without price. Mrs. Pinkham's laboratory is at Lynn, Mass. Write a letter there telling all your symptoms and get the benefit of the greatest experience in treating female ills.

"I was suffering to such an extent from ovarian trouble that my physician thought an operation would be necessary.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound having been recommended to me, I decided to try it. After using several bottles I found that I was cured. My entire system was toned up, and I suffered no more with my ovaries."—MRS. ANNA ASTON, Troy, Mo.

A Slight Deficit.

A weather stained, creaking wagon drew up in front of a photographer's establishment in a Georgia town. Beneath its body a lean hound came to a standstill. A man clad in jeans trousers, homespun shirt and guiltless of coat or vest emerged from the vehicle's anterior extremity. Settling his soft slouch hat on the back of his head, he adjusted his lone gallus and gave the lines to the wife and baby within. Behind these, from the dome of canvas beyond, peered, big eyed and solemn, numerous editions of the lord and master.

Entering the shop, the stranger paused before a case of sample photographs and, pointing to one, said, "Mister, what d'yer charge fer takin picters like that?"

"Three dollars a dozen," replied the clerk.

Thrusting his hands into his pockets, he turned thoughtfully toward the wagonful of offspring. "Waal, I reckon I'll have ter wait a bit," he said softly to himself. "I ain't got but 'leven."—Harper's Magazine.

A Combination Tree.

A pine tree and a birch tree have grown so close together in Woolwich, Me., that one trunk serves for both, sending forth pine branches on one side and birch on the other. The union seems a happy one in spite of the fact that the two trees are as widely separated by the botanists as two well can be, and the gnarled branches of the pine embrace the birch in a most affectionate manner.

They Were Discovered.

When they went into the hotel, he was determined to do nothing to betray the fact that they were newly married. He took up the pen for his first registration under the new conditions and with an old married man look and sweep of indifference wrote, "Mr. and Mrs. Mary Tompkins."

"Will you have the bridal chamber, Mr. Tompkins?" asked the clerk.—New York Herald.

Sorry He Spoke.

Guest (indignantly)—Waiter, there are feathers in the soup!

Waiter (inspecting it)—Why, so there are. I thought I was giving you gravy soup. It's chicken broth, sir; costs sixpence more. (Changes figures on the bill.)—Exchange.

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W. H. SMITH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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S. F. N. U. No. 32, 1901

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STUB AND THE DIAMOND LOCKET

NOW, you'll notis," said Stub, "dat fellers in books an' stories allers has er chanst ter do sumpen great, dat makes 'em great, an' gits der names in der poipers. But do we git dat chanst? Not on yer life!"

Stub sliced a splinter of wood off the edge of the empty crate he was sitting on, and began to whittle it with a very rusty knife. The boys were sitting in the alley, waiting for their "extry." The day was hot and stifling, there was no air stirring, and "der gang" were feeling very tired. Papers did not sell fast on hot days nor stormy days, and it was hard work to earn enough even to afford the extra penny for a swim in the dingy bathhouse down near the rolling mill.

"It makes yer sick tryin' ter act on der square an' be honest, sometimes," said Jimmy Hobbs, wiping his dirty face with a still dirtier and very ragged shirt sleeve.

Stub picked up his knife again and went back to his whittling, with a sober face. The world seemed all wrong, somehow. Other boys had good clothes and good homes and plenty to eat and long vacations at lakes and in the mountains in the summer. He had never had good clothes in his life. He never remembered having all he wanted to eat except at the Christmas and Thanksgiving "feeds" given to the newsboys yearly. All he knew of the lakes was what he could see from the crowded docks, and he knew nothing of the mountains except from picture papers. It did not seem right.

Yet he had always tried to "keep square." He would not pick pockets. He had a very dim and hazy recollection of a sweet mother-face that he hugged close to his heart under the

"WHO TAUGHT YOU WHAT WAS 'ACTING SQUARE'?"

ragged little shirt, and somehow that mother face seemed to come to him more clearly when anything tempted him that was not just "square."

"Extry!" yelled Jimmy suddenly. And Stub started up with the rest of the boys as the gong sounded down the alley. The next moment he was in line, struggling and yelling with the rest, while the men shoved bundles of papers out to them and they paid for their little brass checks at the window. Then he was on the street with the cry that the men had given out: "Extry! All about de big railway ax'dent! Extry!"

Along the running board of an electric car he darted to the smokers' seats. They were always the most hopeful. An elderly gentleman boarded the car at the same time and motioned Stub. He stood on the running board as Stub gave him the paper and took the coin. Then the boy dropped to the ground. As he did so something rolled at his feet—something bright and glittering. Stub stooped and picked it up, and it proved to be a plain gold locket, with one spot of vivid light in the center. And Stub gasped as he realized that he held in his hand what was, to him, a small fortune. For the spot of vivid, dazzling light was a diamond of considerable size.

Stub, tightly grasping his valuable find in his hand, darted through the throng of wagons and carriages to the sidewalk. There he stood staring after the car. "It was der ol' gents," he muttered to himself. "I seen it swing from der chain uv his ticker. It mus' uv caught in der seat as he got in der car. An'—an'—he looks a rich un. He kin buy anudder—lots more. An'—an'—me—I ain't had a square meal dis summer."

The papers were under his arm, forgotten. The locket was clenched in his fist. And down the crowded street he could see the car that bore the elderly gentleman, slowly making its way. He watched it dully. Then he muttered to himself again.

"It—it goes round der loop. It—goes round der loop."

Far down the street he saw it at last turn a corner and disappear. Then he turned and looked up the street at his left. In a few minutes the car would pass that corner a block above.

"He kin—buy more—" he muttered the words again, still watching that corner. Then suddenly the crowded street blurred for a moment and he saw that sweet mother-face that sometimes seemed so dim when he tried hardest to remember it. It was so clear now—so clear!

Stub swallowed a lump in his throat, then with one spring he cleared the gutter, dodged an express van, bumped against a stately policeman, swung around a clanging automobile and footed it as fast as he could up the crowded sidewalk. In and out the crowd of business men and shopping women he darted like an eel, then swung to the curb as he neared the corner. Beyond him was the car, already crossing the street. Setting his teeth, Stub again cleared the gutter with a bound and flew up the track.

The motor and trailer were bounding ahead, but an Italian, with his fruit cart got in the way. It was a moment's pause, and Stub did his best. Panting and gasping, he reached the trailer, caught the rail and sprang to the step. Then he saw the elderly gentleman, quietly reading the paper Stub had sold him.

Stopping at his elbow, Stub reached out a grimy little fist between the gold eye glasses and the paper, and opened his fingers.

"Please, sir, yer dropped it. An'—an'—— I jest ketched der car."

The elderly gentleman stared at the locket, picked it up from the grimy hand, and then Stub quietly dropped to the ground as the conductor pushed him to one side. Making his way to the sidewalk, Stub stood still for a moment.

"I didn't git even er dime," he said, blankly, to a wooden Indian that stood in front of a cigar store. "Not even er dime."

He shifted his papers to the other arm, pushed his ragged cap back from his wet forehead, wiped his face on his arm, then opened his mouth.

"Extry! All 'bout der big rail——"

A hand came down on Stub's shoulder, and he looked up straight into the gold-rimmed glasses of the elderly gentleman.

"I want to talk to you a minute, young man," said Stub's customer. "I suppose you eat ice cream and—such things? Come in here. It is rather noisy on the sidewalk for conversation."

A little frightened and a little delighted, Stub walked along toward a confectioner's near by, the firm hand still on his shoulder. Soon he was sitting at a small round table with a big glass of ice cream soda in front of him.

Stub set to with a will, and the twinkling eyes of the old gentleman studied his face sharply through the gold-rimmed glasses till the cream had disappeared.

"And now," he said quietly, "tell me all about finding that locket."

And Stub told him. The old gentleman listened attentively.

"Why didn't you keep the locket?" he asked.

"Why—it—it wouldn't ha' been actin' square," stammered Stub.

"Oh! And who taught you what was 'acting square?'" queried the old gentleman.

"Me mudder," replied Stub, in a low voice.

"And where does she live?"

"She—she's dead," said Stub.

"Ah! And what is your name?" asked the old gentleman.

"Stub—er—I mean, me right name is Disbro—Stanley Disbro," said Stub, reaching down for his ragged little cap. But when he sat up again the cap dropped from his fingers. He looked at the old gentleman—who had grasped the edge of the table with both hands and was staring at him—with terror. For the old gentleman's face was white and his mouth was working strangely. The next moment he had taken the locket from his pocket and had opened it with shaking fingers and thrust it across the table toward Stub.

And Stub?—Stub looked down with wondering eyes and saw, framed in the delicate gold, the fair, sweet mother-face that he had cherished so long in his boy memory. And on the other side of the table the old gentleman was sitting with his head bowed in his hands. And Stub, awed and still, knew that he was crying.

And afterward Stub learned all about it—how the old gentleman's daughter had married against his wishes and he had disowned her. And then Stub told his part—of his father's death, and his young mother's struggle with poverty till she followed her husband to the shadow land. And of her teachings to "act square," that he could not forget, even though he went hungry.

And two weeks after Stub was living in a snug cottage on the lake shore, far from the city heat and noise. And there were bathing and boating and games in the sand, and three square meals a day, with lunches between, and a donkey and cart, all his own, and a happy old gentleman whom he called affectionately "gran'dad." And last, but not least, there was a houseful of noisy and delighted guests, who once had been known in newspaper alley as "der gang."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Humming Birds in This Country.

While the eastern part of the United States can lay claim to only one representative of the humming bird family, the western part is more richly favored. In all, seventeen species have found their way into the limits of the United States. However, ten of these really belong to the Mexican group, appearing only accidentally on this side of our southern border. This leaves only seven which really belong to this country, and we cannot even claim a monopoly of them, for most of them are migrants, breeding within our limits, but going further south in winter. Indeed, only one of them, called the Anna humming bird, ventures to spend the winter in the warm valleys of California. All the rest move down into Mexico to find a winter home. One of these Western species is an extensive traveler. It is called the rufous-backed hummer. In summer it has been found in Alaska as far north as the 61st degree of north latitude. As this little migrant spends the winter in Mexico, it must accomplish a journey of considerably more than 2,000 miles from its most northern to its most southern report.—New York Evening Post.

Turtle Worshsp.

At a place called Kotron, on the French Ivory coast, the natives believe that to eat or destroy a turtle would mean death to the guilty one or sickness among the family. The fetich men, of which there are plenty, declare that two years ago a man went to sea fishing. In the night his canoe was thrown upon the beach empty. Three days afterward a turtle came ashore at the same place with the man on his back alive and well. Since that time they have never eaten or destroyed one of that species, although they enjoy other species.

If one happens now to be washed ashore, there is a great commotion in town. Firstly, the women sit down and start singing and beating sticks; next a small piece of white cloth (color must be white) is placed on the turtle's back. Food is then prepared and placed on the cloth, generally plantains, rice and palm oil. Then, amid a lot of more singing, dancing and antics of the fetich people, it is carried back into the sea and goes on its way rejoicing.—London Express.

The Child Wives of India.

The latest government census in India showed 6,016,759 girls between 5 and 9 years of age who were already married, of whom 170,000 had become widows.

General Debility

Day in and out there is that feeling of weakness that makes a burden of itself.

Food does not strengthen.

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It is hard to do, hard to bear, what should be easy,—vitality is on the ebb, and the whole system suffers.

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HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. 25 cents.

Advice to Students.

To Whom It May Concern: The best College to attend for the purpose of becoming practical Stenographers is, in our judgment, the Gallagher-Marsh, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Ernest A. Gurvin, L. A. Washburne, W. J. Nicholson, Official Reporters Supreme Court, State of Cal. Send for catalogue.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Chocolate.

In South America the retail price for the better grades of chocolate averages about $1 a pound, while in Italy, France, England and in the United States the better grades sell at a much lower price. In America the ordinary chocolate of trade sells for about one-third of the price that is charged for it where it is produced. The cause of this, the producers say, is that the original product is adulterated greatly before reaching its final market, a cheaper article than the cocoa bean constituting the large proportion of 90 per cent of the chocolates of commerce.

The cocoa bean from which chocolate is manufactured is produced in its finest form in Venezuela, though various other parts of Central and South America grow and export large quantities. Two crops of the bean are gathered each year, and the manufacture consists simply in grinding up the beans into a meal and then adding sugar and arrowroot, with the necessary flavor, usually vanilla or cinnamon. The mass is moistened until it is in a semifluid state, after which it is run into molds of the proper shape.

Cave Dwellers In Dieppe.

People who only know the gayer side of Dieppe would be surprised to hear of the existence of the cave dwellers there. One is apt to connect such people with the knawed bones and flint implements of prehistoric times. But here they are at Dieppe within a stone's throw of the casino, and they may be seen any day about the town selling the shellfish from the rocks outside their habitations. They have certain marked characteristics, one being a peculiar complexion of their own that can be traced largely to a disinclination on the part of the cave dweller to avail himself of the water that washes so close to his door. Their language also is peculiar, but whether it really belongs to the stone age no one seems to have discovered. They have to hold a license from the municipality, though, which savors of no age but the present.—London Chronicle.

England's Old Common Field System.

A "common field" is quite distinct from a "common." It is a field belonging to numerous owners. The land consists of long narrow strips, perhaps not more than ten yards wide and running parallel with one another. What are the exact rules of cultivation that obtain in Kent today we do not know, but of old it was usual to have a regular rotation, such as wheat one year, barley or oats the second and fallow the third. When the crops were harvested, each member of the community getting his or her share, all could put in their cattle, which roamed over the whole field, feeding on the stubble, etc. And this was termed the "right of sack." The "common field" system was gradually done away with by statutes in the reigns of George III and William IV.—London Express.

Time to Go to Work.

A woman was once trying to induce General Sherman to use his influence for her son in order that he might be given a place in the army, for which, however, he had shown no particular fitness. "His father was in the army," said the urgent mother, "and so were his grandfather and his great-grandfather, and it seems as if he ought to follow the line."

"Hm! Three generations in the army," said the general. "Don't you think, madam, that it is about time for one member of the family to work for a living?"

Sweeping Back the River.

Some time ago two hulking hoboes who had just dismounted from a Central freight train asked a Yonkers man for a loan of 10 cents to secure some food. He took them to a restaurant and promised to provide them with work as soon as they had finished eating. When they reported for work, he said: "Boys, my cellar's full of water, and I want you to pump it out. I've fixed these hand pumps right here on the sidewalk. Never mind the people. When they come along and ask questions, just you say nothing, but pump till the water's out of the cellar. Keep cool. Don't hurry, but pump, and I will pay you well."

Now, a tributary to the Nepperhan river ran through this man's store cellar and out under the sidewalk, and the pumps reached down into the river. The water pumped out by the hoboes ran into the sewer and back into the Nepperhan, but as the sidewalk was tightly flagged the pumpers didn't know the size of their job.

The street became jammed with spectators, who roared with merriment as they watched the hoboes. All but the men at the pumps knew what was up. When the sun went down, it descended on the wrath of two Weary Willies, armed with coupling pins. They hunted all night for their kind employer, but he was in New York telling his friends.

A medical journal declares that lentils are not only richer in proteids than peas or beans, but are also more digestible.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HAIR.

Its Profusion, at Her Age, Had Always Been a Wonder.

Over 80 years old, Queen Victoria yet had luxuriant hair, which had for years been a marvel. The court physician, following Prof. Unna's discovery, treated her Majesty's scalp with a germ destroying preparation, which he always kept secret. It is now known, however, that the remedy for dandruff, the germ destroying element, is embodied in Newbro's Herpicide, the only hair preparation on the market that does destroy the dandruff germ. Without dandruff, hair will grow profusely, and falling hair will be stopped. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

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Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness and dyspepsia. They also purify the blood. Sold in 10c and 25c boxes by all druggists.

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A noted philanthropist has decided to give away his fortune to charities and no do bt much good will be accomplished. There is another agency that has also accomplished much good, namely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the medicine with fifty years of cures back of it. It promotes appetite, insures digestion, cures dyspepsia, regulates the liver and keeps the bowels regular, also prevents belching, heartburn or flatulency. Don't fail to try it, but be sure you get the genuine.

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If you are troubled with pimples, sallow complexion, impure blood or poor digestion, use Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills. They improve the complexion and positively cure constipation. 10c, 25c, at all drug stores.

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Potash produces inflammation of the stomach and bowels, and a dangerous form of dyspepsia and often chronic diarrhœa follow its use.

Now, the doctors will tell you if you have Contagious Blood Poison you must take these minerals for two years or longer; first, a course of Mercury, and when your teeth get so sensitive and sore that you can't eat, and the gums have a spongy, unnatural appearance, you are told to stop and a change to Potash is made. When the stomach rebels you are put on Mercury again, and so on *ad infinitum*, or until the system becomes so thoroughly saturated with these poisonous drugs that the most disgusting sores break out on the body, the bones become diseased, and the muscles and joints are racked with the most torturing pains. Mercury and Potash drive the eruptions and blotches from the skin, but the virus remains in the blood and the reappearance of the old symptoms and the occasional sore mouth show that the poison is still active, and you can never hope to completely eradicate it by this method of treatment.

When I was about twenty-one years of age, or eighteen years ago, I contracted Blood Poison in a bad form, and am satisfied that the rapid progress the disease was making would soon have made me a life-long invalid or ended my life. As my system came under the influence of S. S. S., the sores, splotches and pimples gradually disappeared and soon no evidence of the disease was left. I am now thirty-nine years old, and have seen no signs of it during the past eighteen years. S. S. S. does all you claim for it. WM. EMERSON, Pevely, Mo.

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S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and we offer $1,000 for proof that it contains any mineral ingredient whatever. The general health improves as the Specific purges the system of impurities, and as new, rich blood begins to flow in the veins the unsightly sores and other evidences of blood poison disappear; strength returns and you are forever rid of this loathsome disease.

Our Home Treatment Book on Contagious Blood Poison tells you all about the symptoms, different stages, etc., of this disease. We will mail you a copy free.

If you need advice or special directions, write our physicians; it will cost you nothing and may hasten your cure. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO, ATLANTA, GA.

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THE VOICE IN THE CHOIR.

Up in the music loft I heard
A voice of wondrous tone,
Like warbling of a happy bird
That joyed o'er winter flown.

As singer I was never plann'd;
So I could not aspire
To rise to such a height as stand
Beside her in the choir.

I loved her, and I thank my wits
Another plan I knew;
I tried it, and—well, now she sits
Beside me in the pew.

Her voice sings, and my heart replies
Rejoicing in love's crown;
She "raised a mortal to the skies,"
I "drew an angel down."
—Town and Country.

HOW JACK GOT EVEN

AT the beginning of the spring term of his junior year "Jack" Long was sent home from college in disgrace. For some months he had been on the tenth course of discipline, and when he was discovered to be the ringleader of a gang of juniors who had stolen the seniors' mortar boards and tied the President of the class of 1900 to an oak tree on the campus the faculty decided that it was time to act. They sentenced "Jack" to temporary retirement, only promising that if he did the proper amount of

"HE PROPOSED TO HER ONE MOONLIGHT NIGHT."

work out of college he might be permitted to graduate with his class.

Prof. Thomas Erskine Hope was "Jack's" class officer that year, and was held chiefly to blame for the decision to send him home. Prof. Hope, irreverently called "Skinny" in joint allusion to his middle name and to his gaunt and emaciated figure, was a young man not much older than "Jack" and his fellows of the junior class. He had worked his way through college and had taken a post-graduate course at a German university, coming back then to take the chair of botany at his alma mater. He was a young man who took everything seriously, as one might have known after looking at his little brown side whiskers and the white string tie which always encircled his neck. He had no sympathy with and no understanding of the point of view of rich and fun-loving youths like "Jack," to whom life was still a jest. But whatever the professor undertook he did thoroughly, which accounts for the rapidity with which "Jack" Long advanced through all "courses of discipline" allowed by the college rules, until finally he was rusticated on motion of "Skinny." And "Jack" and his classmates, with whom he was popular, held many a conference to discuss ways and means of getting even with "Skinny."

When "Jack" went home for the Easter vacation it was understood that he would not return until the next fall, a matter which gave that young man small concern. He looked upon it simply as a chance to enjoy himself.

In pursuance of that idea he was delighted when his mother announced that as "Jack" would not be busy in college the family would move up to their Pike Lake cottage in northern Wisconsin on June 1, a month earlier than usual.

The family consisted of "Jack," his mother, and his pretty sister, Fanny, who was just out of finishing school.

When commencement was over "Jack" had a couple of the "fellows" from college up to spend a month with him, while Miss Fanny was hostess for a bevy of pretty girls, of whom the most important, from Jack's standpoint, was Miss Helen Harvey, a black-eyed daughter of Louisiana, who was spending her first season in the North.

"Jack" had met Miss Harvey at the school which she and Fanny both attended, and had so far lost his heart to her as such a thing was possible to him. Now he found himself more strongly under the spell of the old infatuation. With a quick yielding to impulse which was characteristic of him, he proposed to her one moonlight night under the oaks and was laughed at for his pains.

"Why, Jack," said the smiling Miss Helen, "you're really amusing. You've never taken anything seriously in your life, and so you mustn't expect me to listen to you. The idea of a reckless boy like you, who's just been expelled from college, talking about getting married is absurd. Besides, I don't love you Now, let's go back to the house."

For the next month "Jack" repeated his proposal on an average of once a week. Each time he got practically the same answer. He discovered that under her light and gay manner Miss Helen Harvey was really an extremely serious young woman. She even had "views" of life, and she told "Jack" that the man she married must be one who had "a work" to do in the world.

One good quality about "Jack" Long was the fact that he was persistent and hopeful, and he never for a minute gave up the idea of winning the girl's consent at some time. But he and the other "fellows" agreed that she was a sad flirt.

Then something providential happened. A log hotel stood on the lake shore close to the Longs' cottage. It was patronized chiefly by hunters and fishermen, who came up for a week or two at a time, and "Jack" and his college friends had found plenty of good fellows among them. One night when they dropped into the hotel "office" they were startled to see none other than Prof. Thomas Erskine Hope. The professor was sitting in a big chair with his back to them, and when they boys had made certain they were not mistaken they slipped out of the hotel without a word. Here was a heaven-sent opportunity for them to get even with "Skinny." How would they do it? They might "send him to Coventry," but that would probably suit him exactly.

"I suppose," said Fred Elliot, who, next to "Jack," was the wildest man in the class of '01, "that old 'Skinny' has come up here to study coniferous cryptograms in their native haunts. If we let him alone that'll be just what he wants. We've got to get up some other scheme to make him miserable."

It took until midnight to decide on a plan of action. When the boys went to bed they were agreed that poor old "Skinny" would soon be "up against it." They had a scheme which they were sure would result in his undoing. They could hardly wait until morning to try it on.

Now, at college Prof. Thomas Erskine Hope was noted as the most modest and retiring of men. At sight of a woman he blushed, and he almost resigned his chair when co-education was introduced into the college. The plan of the conspirators was based on their knowledge of this fact. They would go over to the hotel in the morning and welcome the "dear professor" with the "glad hand." They would insist on his coming over to the cottage, where he would be presented to Miss Fanny and her girl friends, and, by way of preparing a pleasant time for him, they would tell the girls in advance of what was on deck.

"And if he once gets his eyes on Helen Harvey," said Fred Elliot, "he'll never have another quiet moment, eh, Jack?"

Next morning the plan was carried out. It worked to perfection. The poor professor blushed and stammered when he was presented to the array of girls, and he almost had a fit when Miss Helen sat down beside him and asked about his work. The conspirators went out into the woods and almost exploded with laughter when they heard "Skinny" accept an invitation to stay to luncheon at the cottage.

That afternoon the plot thickened. The professor did not go out to study conifers until 4 o'clock. When he started out Miss Helen Harvey went with him, carrying a basket and a

"WHEN HE STARTED MISS HARVEY WENT WITH HIM."

trowel. It was almost dinner time when they came back, and Helen appeared intensely interested. She insisted that the professor stay to dinner.

"We've found three rare varieties," she said at the table, "and Prof. Hope is going to show me how to identify them after dinner."

The professor and Miss Helen worked over their books and specimens until after 10 o'clock that night, and when the somewhat worried "Jack" went in to ask Helen to come out in the moonlight and sing he was told to run along and not bother. Next day the professor and Helen had another engagement to look for conifers, and they spent the evening again poring over their specimens.

The boys felt that their joke was rather getting away from them. 'Jack' put on a playful manner and ventured to remark to Helen one morning a couple of weeks later that "she was leading old 'Skinny' a merry chase." To his astonishment the young woman flushed up rosy red and declared that if he was alluding to Prof. Hope as "Skinny" he had better mend his manners. That she found a man who had some serious purpose in life a great relief as compared with a lot of idlers. That convinced "Jack" that matters had gone quite far enough, and he determined to do something desperate.

One afternoon Helen and the professor, who by this time were inseparable, had rowed across the lake to a bank where the professor felt sure he would find something new in the line of lichens. They had pulled up the boat on the bank and had disappeared into the woods when "Jack" and young Elliot came up.

"We'll steal the boat and hide it," said Elliot, "and then, when they've both had a good scare we'll go back and give them the laugh. They make me tired, and I think it's about time that Helen let up on poor old 'Skinny,' anyhow. She'll drive him daffy."

The professor's boat was hidden and the boys waited for the couple to reappear. When an hour had gone by and there was still no sign of them both "Jack" and Elliot began to get alarmed.

"There are plenty of cats in the woods, you know," "Jack" said, "and now and then a bear. I guess we had better go and see if anything has happened to them."

Accordingly the boys got out of the boat and pressed their way into the woods. As they broke through the underbrush which cut off a little moss-covered knoll from the water a sight met their eyes which startled them both into speechless and open-eyed silence.

Helen was sitting on top of a low stump. At the foot of the stump knelt the professor, looking up at the girl and holding one of her hands tightly clasped in his.

"A-hem," said Elliot.

The professor turned and Helen climbed down from the stump and stood at his side.

"Youung gentlemen," began old "Skinny," in his most formal classroom manner, "Miss Harvey has promised to be my wife. We had not intended to announce it until after I have had the honor of calling upon her father, and I am sure we can trust to your honor as gentlemen to keep our engagement a secret until you are released by a public announcement. In the meantime, Mr. Long," went on "Skinny," "I have to thank you for bringing a great happiness into my life."—Chicago Tribune.

FIRST MINISTERS IN VIRGINIA.

All-Round Men, Who Went to Cock-Fights as Well as Prayers.

Landon Knight, the correspondent, has made a special study of the early church history of Virginia. The fruit of one of his latest journeys is a timely and patriotic article, "Where the Spirit of Independence Was Born." It appears in the Woman's Home Companion. He touches many old customs, and has the following to say of the ministers of the established church:

"If there is a striking characteristic of this early church it was the mutual devotion of pastor and flock. In this day, when the church and its members occupy so largely a merely business relation to each other, it is difficult for us to understand the regime of that time. With tender words of hope the pastor soothed and strengthened the departing soul; he married them, he settled family quarrels, and if he were not present when they came into the world he was pretty sure to be on the premises, for the rector of that day loved excitement. He occupied in nothing a position apart from his parishioners, but lived the fullness of their lives, thought with them, ate with them, and, it must be confessed, drank with them, sometimes to excess. If he did not like to miss any races, and frequently himself rode the winning horse under the wire; if sometimes he presided with great dignity and fairness as referee at aristocratic cocking mains, or put new life into the betting by offering to wager a year's tithing on the winning bird, he was at all times an elegant gentleman in all that the word implies; his teachings were sound, and despite his faults his influence was decidedly good. Narrow in some things and very intolerant in others, he was nevertheless religious, and it may be said of him, as it was of poor Dick Steele, that he spent his time equally between sinning and repenting. In the ceremonials and outward forms of religion he was a martinet, and he could forgive a duel somewhat more readily than absence from church."

Jefferson's Horse Like David Harum's

Many of Joseph Jefferson's amusing sayings are quoted by James S. Metcalfe in the account in the Ladies' Home Journal of a visit paid to the veteran actor in his winter quarters at Palm Beach, Florida. He uses a tricycle for the short journeys possible about that place. Once, as he dismounted from it, he remarked: "My horse is like David Harum's; he'll stand without hitching. And he's better than a bicycle because he doesn't have to have anything to lean up against." On another occasion, when caught in a rain storm and the wind made it difficult for one rain-coat to keep both the actor and his companion dry, Mr. Jefferson said, philosophically, not complainingly, "I don't mind being wet all over, because then you don't notice any one place. But this being wet in spots kind of calls your attention to them."

Lines on Dean Swift.

The subjoined lines on the "witty dean" were affixed on the night of his installation, in 1713, to the doors of the cathedral of Saint Patrick:

This place he got by wit and rhyme
And other ways most odd;
And might a bishop be—in time—
Did he believe in God.

Look down, Saint Patrick!—look, we pray,
On this thy church and steeple;
Convert thy dean on this great day,
Or else God help the people.
—Notes and Queries.

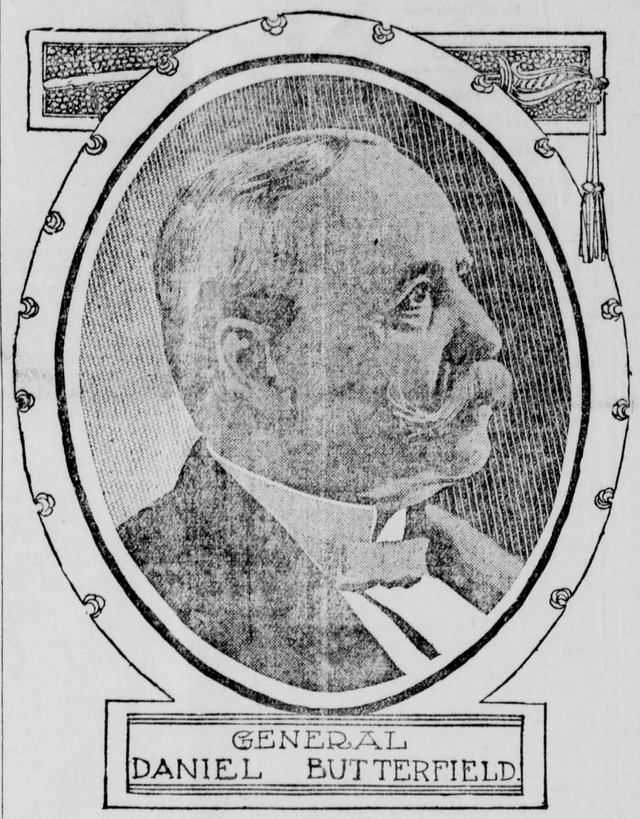
Doctors Scarce in Hungary.

In Hungary there are thousands of villages and hundreds of small towns without a doctor within ten miles.

Do good for good's sake and seek neither praise nor reward.

Every man knows worse of himself than he knows of others.

CIVIL WAR HERO GONE.



The recent death of Gen Daniel Butterfield at his country home in New York takes from the muster rolls of the Civil War almost the last of the surviving general officers of the volunteer army. He was never a soldier of surpassing genius or achievements, but his patriotism was unquestioned and his services to his country were important and long continued. From the time when, as Colonel of a New York regiment, he volunteered to drill the home guard organized for the defense of the national capital until the final surrender of Lee, he was almost continuously in active service, taking part in twenty-eight battles, being twice severely wounded, and three times breveted for bravery. When the war was over Gen. Butterfield held commission as a Major General of volunteers, and also held a brevet of the same rank in the regular army. Though he retired from the army in 1869 to take up large responsibilities in civil life, he never lost his strong patriotism and his military spirit. When the Spanish-American war broke out he strongly urged upon the Secretary of War the advisability of calling out the members of the Grand Army post to which he belonged, the members of which were ready to fight again for the country they had once defended. Though not a graduate of West Point, he was by instinct and training a soldier, and his body was buried in the national cemetery on the Hudson, where sleep so many gallant soldiers.

"THE OTHER WOMAN."

To Her Pierre Lorillard Left a Handsome Share of His Estate.

It has become the rule rather than the exception that the wills of men of great wealth are contested by the natural heirs, who are disappointed with the shares bequeathed them or indignant at the provision made for some person or persons whom they consider as having no moral or equitable right to share in the estate. Unfortunately in many instances these contests are accompanied by revelations of discreditable chapters in the lives of the testators, which during their lives have been sealed books to the general public.

The will of the late Pierre Lorillard, who died recently leaving an estate of $4,000,000, is to be contested because of a handsome bequest to Mrs. Lillie Al-

MRS. LILLIE ALLIEN.

lien, who was not a relative, but who was the friend and companion of Mr. Lorillard for several years just preceding his demise.

To his widow Mr. Lorillard bequeathed an annuity of $50,000. To two grandsons he left $800,000. The balance of the estate, excepting the famous Rancocas stock farm in New Jersey, is left in trust to his three children, they to have the income; the estate to go to his grandchildren on the death of their parents. The stock farm, valued at $200,000, is bequeathed to Mrs. Allien.

It is not the mere matter of money which inclines the Lorillard heirs to contest the will. Mrs. Lorillard's son and daughters are determined that what they consider her rights shall be upheld. They object to any recognition of the other woman.

Mrs. Allien, Mr. Lorillard's friendship for whom is declared to have been a scandal at Newport by his daughter's husband, is a beautiful woman, tall, with a charming figure and great brown eyes. She is about 33 years of age. In 1891, when she was Lillian Barnes, she met Mr. Lorillard and he was captivated by her beauty. Soon afterwards she went on a long cruise with him, and from that time forward they were rarely separated. She was the ruler of his yacht and presided at his table when he entertained. Protests from his family were of no avail.

Four or five years ago Lillian convinced Mr. Lorillard that she should wed. An Englishman, Lewis Allien, little known in New York, became her husband. The ceremony that gave Lillian Barnes the name of Allien was performed in a New York church. Pierre Lorillard was present and it is said gave the bride to the husband. Some servants acted as audience and witnesses.

When the ceremony ended the bride coolly nodded adieu to her husband at the church door. She spoke to him as one who addresses an ordinary acquaintance. In truth she did not know him very well. Mrs. Allien entered Mr. Lorillard's carriage and was driven away. Allien caught a train for the West and, it is reported, he has obligingly died.

Mrs. Allien lives at No. 11 West 31st street, the home which Lorillard gave her years ago. Her father lives with her. Here Mr. Lorillard, being estranged from his wife, lodged whenever he was in the metropolis.

Mrs. Allien was abroad eight months with Lorillard when his health was failing, and she accompanied him when he came home to die. She was with him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel when he died. Mrs. Lorillard was notified that her husband was dying and wanted to see her. The family are divided in their statement as to whether Mrs. Lorillard went to the hotel. It is generally believed she answered her dying husband's summons, that she met Mrs. Allien and that a painful scene ensued.

While the stock farm is all that Mrs. Allien receives by her admirer's will, it is claimed that he had provided for her very liberally during the years they were together, presenting her with whole blocks of stocks and bonds. Her jewels are among the finest in New York.

Mrs. Allien feels no doubt that the courts will uphold her rights in the will. She has stated that she and Mr. Lorillard were merely good friends and companions, and that they never met until after Lorillard and his wife were estranged.

Machine Threads Needles.

A little machine which threads 1,000 needles a minute is in Minneapolis. It was seen by L. S. Donaldson, of Minneapolis, in St. Gall, Switzerland, on a recent visit, and he had it sent to his place of business in Minneapolis, merely as an exhibit. The purpose of the machine is to thread needles that are placed afterward in an embroidery loom for making the Swiss or Hamburg lace. The device is almost entirely automatic. It takes the needle from a hopper, carries it along and threads, ties the knot, cuts the thread off a uniform length, then carries the needle across an open space and sticks it in a rack. The work of threading these needles was formerly done by hand, and the advance from what may be done by hand to a thousand a minute by machinery is an index of the progress of the Swiss republic.—Chicago Journal.

Canal Tolls.

The toll on an ordinary ship passing through the Suez Canal averages about $4,000. The distance is ninety-two miles.

Every one in the world has kin that become a problem at a time of a wedding or a party.

If there is a drunkard in a brass band, it is nearly always the bass player.

Neighbors.

Jacky and Janie live side by side;
They're neighbors close in a cozy way,
And oh, what pleasure they have indoors
Or out in the street at play!
Ah, deary me! If they'd always agree,
What fun they could have in their play!

For Jacky and Janie keep "house" and "school,"
And sometimes they set up a store and trade;
But once in a while things don't go right,
And they quarrel then, I'm afraid.
Yes, deary me! These two disagree
And quarrel at times, I'm afraid.

Then they play apart for the morning through,
And never a neighbor's word they say;
But they don't seem happy—I wonder why—
And it isn't a pleasant day.

Ah, deary me! Why can't they agree,
And make it a pleasant day?

But after luncheon they sidle out,
And Janie, perhaps, has a piece of cake,
And she stands close up to the garden fence,
So Jacky a bite can take.
For, deary me! They soon would agree
If Jacky a bite would take!

She holds it out with a sidelong glance,
And Jacky moves up and takes a bite.
And then—the trouble is past and gone;
They will play together till night.
Yes, deary me! They now can agree,
And they'll play together till night!
—Youth's Companion.

The Shadow Dance.

Money Earning for Little Folks.

It may be a help to those who are teaching little people to earn and save—an important lesson—to read the following list of ways in which children have earned money, as compiled by the Congregationalist:

Washing windows.
Picking apples and other fruits.
Raking up leaves.
Doing errands.
Picking over raisins.
Weeding in the garden and the paths.
Picking up pins at a cent a dozen.
Raising vegetables.
Caring for animals.
Washing and wiping dishes.
Ironing.
Singing for the old folks.
Hemming papa's handkerchiefs.
Dusting.
Beating rugs and mats.
Stoning cherries.
Making and selling paper pillows.
Gathering and selling wild flowers, autumn leaves, etc.
Mending.
Caring for the baby.
Hemming towels, etc.
Waiting on grandpa and grandma.
Reading aloud.
Caring for the table silver.
Making and selling lamp-lighters and iron-holders.
Self-denial of candy, sugar, butter, etc.

How Paper Will Float.

I fancy that if questioned most people would say that a sheet of paper would not float for any length of time on water, and certainly would not bear any weight. But experiment proves the contrary. Indeed, the number of things that can be done with floating paper will not only surprise old people, but will furnish amusement for children. A sheet of ordinary writing-paper, if properly adjusted, will float for an apparently indefinite period. Four half-sheets which I floated by way of a test were as dry on the upper surface after having been on the water for ten days as when I first placed them on the liquid.

But what surprised most of all was to learn the weight these floating papers can carry. One day while I was experimenting with them I rather carelessly placed a large wooden spool on one of the half-sheets, expecting, of course, to see the paper go to the bottom immediately. This did not happen, however, and my aroused curiosity prompted me to add greater weight. Recklessly I laid my four-bladed penknife on top of the spool; to my astonishment the paper still remained floating; and even when I placed on more freight, in the shape of four one-cent pieces, it obstinately refused to sink.—Woman's Home Companion.

Got the Job.

A young man who is now well up the list of high-salaried officers of a big manufacturing company said several days ago that he owed his first opportunity to show his ability to the fact that he was not afraid to soil his clothes. He was one of half a dozen young men just graduated from scientific schools who entered the shops of this company as students.

They were expected to show that they were practical workmen, but most of them preferred theory to practice. The manager of the company was a self-taught man, and he didn't take much stock in scientific schools.

The young man who has succeeded took his measure accurately, and, putting on old clothes, went to work in the shops. Whether by accident or design he was noticed by the manager one day stretched out on his back under a heavy casting, with a hammer and cold chisel in his hand working away as if he had no higher ambition. A week later the manager summoned him to the office.

"Didn't I see you under the casting several days ago?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Well, I find that we have a vacancy on our staff now, and you may fill it if you choose."

The young man did choose, and his progress has been rapid. He does not have to soil his clothes now to prove his ability.

Tit for Tat.

"Mamma," said 3-year-old Maggie, "I love grandpa so much that when I grow up I'm going to marry him."

"Why, dear," replied the astonished mother, "you can't do that. He's my father."

"Well, what if he is," rejoined Maggie. "You married my father, didn't you?"

Proved by the Book.

"What did Columbus discover?" asked the teacher of the juvenile class.

"The Atlantic Ocean," answered the small boy at the foot of the class.

"How do you know that?" asked the teacher.

"Because," replied the youthful student, "my book says he came across it."

Little One Wanted to Know.

"But you know, children," said the Sunday school teacher, who had been talking of the soul's immortality, "that when we die it is only our bodies that are buried."

"Please, sir," queried a small pupil, "what do they do with our heads?"

Worse Than Whipping.

Tommy—Does your mamma ever whip you?

Johnny—No; but she does worse than that.

Tommy—What does she do?

Johnny—Washes my neck every morning.

Sacred Hash.

Succotash was a new dish at small Bobby's house, but he evinced a decided fondness for it, and, passing up his plate for a second portion, said: "Mamma, please give me some more of the sacred hash."

GREAT RIVER OF SIBERIA.

Floating Down the Amour Is the Experience of a Lifetime.

A traveler in Siberia had the novel experience of floating down one of the greatest rivers in the world—the Amour—which is practically unknown to geographers as yet. "At Khabaroffsk," he says, "though we were more than 500 miles from its mouth, it was fully a mile and a half wide and flowed in a strong, full current, which fact we realized for many a day thereafter as we made our slow and toilsome way against it. The Amour is one of the few greatest rivers of the world. In length it is equaled by no river in Europe and is surpassed only by the Yang-tse-Kiang and Yenisei in Asia, by the Nile and Congo in Africa and by the Amazon and McKenzie in America, though if we reckon the Mississippi and Missouri as one river it is longer than any of them except the Nile. Its water is somewhat muddy at Vladivostock, but nothing like the consistency of the Mississippi at St. Louis. It cannot be said to be 'both food and drink.' As we ascend its swift current it constantly grows clearer, until 1,000 miles further up it is about the color of white wine and is sweet and wholesome to the taste.

"Its shores are still in their virgin greenery. For hundreds of miles at a time one sees not a cultivated field, though doubtless some such tilled land lies back from the river and out of sight. Great wood piles for the use of the frequent river steamers are the most common objects that show the hand of man, but even these are often in desperately lonely spots, so that one can scarcely believe that they were ever visited by human beings. And yet all this immense river basin of 500,000 square miles is apparently fertile and habitable and when we saw it is was glowing in rich and brilliant verdure. Surely the world is not yet overpeopled while such a lordly domain is waiting for the plow and the reaper."

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Inexorable fate drops into the Presidential chair the youngest man who ever held that high office. This event is precisely what the Republican party not intend when they, in order to carry New York, forced Mr. Roosevelt onto the Vice Presidential shelf. Notwithstanding his creditable and progressive record, evidence of statemanship, conservative judgment and all that is yet to be shown. If, in his administration, the Mark Hannas and Matthew Quays of politics become less conspicuous, the new President will acquire all the more cordial public sentiment at home as well as greater respect from abroad.

Under the present law of succession, Secretary of State John Hay becomes Vice President. Pursuant to precedent, all other members of the Cabinet will resign in a body, perhaps to be reappointed.

NAMES OF THE BREED.

"What is in a name?" with its inappropriate illustration, is an old-time saw, which comes with new teeth. It is a 10 to 1 bet that Emma Goldman is not the true name of the arch-fiend of the anarchists. It will develop into something akin to Czolgosz, which offers a huge problem unsolvable to nine-tenths of those who attempt to pronounce it. It is one of those names which the English alphabet cannot spell phonetically and which the average English speaking person stumbles over in trying to express. Written according to its sound, the name of Czolgosz, or its nearest equivalent, is "Tcollgosch," or, more broadly speaking "Shollgosch." The former pronunciation is the one given by Sergeant-Capt. Tevisain of the Chicago detective bureau, who is a Russian and who is familiar with the varied dialect in Polish-Russia, from whence the parents of Leon Czolgosz came to this country. "Cz" is represented in the Russian alphabet by a character which is pronounced much the same as though one was suppressing a sneeze—"tch." The next two letters—"ol" are pronounced in combination, as though written "oll," and the remaining letters of the name—"gosz"—may be given the sound of "gosch."

There is no essential difference in the true meaning of the terms Democrat and Republican. In all its true literal meaning the party style of Socialist is more impressive and expressive than either In comparison the difference between any of these organizations and the Anarchists and Nihilists is as heaven is to hell. McKinley's manly address at the Buffalo Expesition was in the main an indorsement of the original Democratic doctrine of free trade, under disguise of James G. Blaine's phrase of "reciprocity." The whole political business might be comprehended under the slogan of America for Americans, which incoporates all adopted, educated and loyal citizens. For the present and henceforward all will join in letting the whole world know that we propose to keep up our style of representative government, and that while we have no "rulers" our executive officers must be held inviolate, else wrath and hemp for disturbers.

The autopsy on the remains of President McKinley showed that no human skill, apparently, could have prevented the fatal termination. It was found that the wound had gangrened at various places, and there had been no healing process at any stage. Some of the physicians in attendance are of the opinion that the bullets in the revolver used by the assassin were poisoned. Whether this theory is the correct one can easily be determined, as the revolver, together with the remaining bullets, are in the possession of the authorities. If it should be determined that poisons was used words will fail utterly to voice the abhorrence of the people toward the spirit of anarchism that dictated such a method.

Returns were received during the past week to the net amount of $19,576 64 after deduction of railroad freight and treatment charges. The highest return was on a small shipment from lease No. 35, which gave a return of 776 ozs. in silver and 15.36 ozs. in gold, or a total value of $718 80 per ton. Another high return was from a small shipment from lease No. 82, which gave a return of 717 ozs. in silver and 9.25 ozs. in gold per ton. The lowest return received was on ore which gave a return of over $150 per ton.—Tonopah Bonanza.

Tonopah has nine Deputy Sheriffs New mining camps always attract a considerable quantity of the lawless element, but the number of peace officers at Tonopah indicates a greater quantity than the usual proportion of that class. But they keep things straight all right.

A ministerial combine has been formed in San Diego and divorced persons will have a hard time in getting married. However, the festive Justice of the Peace is not troubled by religious scruples and will continue to do business at the regular rate.

There is no question about this being a sorrowful epoch in history. If the hideous work of assassination is to continue pupils of the little red school house will have more concern for the personal safety of the President than ambition to become such.

The decision of the Supreme Court which requires the publication of a summons to continue ninety days has already caused a judgment in a Sacramento case to be set aside.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

President McKinley died at 2:15 a. m. September 14th. His last conscious hour on earth was spent with his wife, to whom he devoted a life time of care.

He died unattended by a minister of the Gospel, but his last words were a humble submission to the will of the God in whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which an assassin's bullet had condemned him, and faced death with the same spirit of calmness which has marked his long and honorable career.

His last words, reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside when they were uttered, were:

"Good bye, all; good bye. It is God's way. His will be done."

Such was the placid recognition of fate that accompanied the last brave breaths of a dying American. The words are those of a martyr, the very pathos of which tends to make us all savages in the pursuit of vengeance, retributive and corrective justice to the inhuman agents of a terrible crime.

ABOUT HOW OIL WAS MADE.

J. W. Treadwell, writing for the Mining and Engineering Review, tells something about how oil was made and where to expect to find it:

"The oil fields of California have had more lies told about them than have fallen even to the inheritance of the saints, whose lot in this life is to be troubled on every side with slanders. The Kern River oil field is perhaps the least understood of all the fields, and yet the geology of that now celebrated field is really a better established fact, or series of facts, than that of any oil field in the world, by means of actual penetration and measuring of the strata.

"To understand the fixed geology of the field it is only needed to know the logs of all the 400 wells or more which have been bored into the quarternary covering of the tertiary sands into which the petroleum had been sucked and settled through the millions of years before the present age. In those days it happened that the grinding glaciers of a frozen world rolled over an empty wasted surface, which through millions of years, bereft of all life was easily torn up by the awful shakes and quakes, the upsettings and the overturnings and the truly devilish destruction which were wrought by the vast bottomless lake of fire that has been, and is now, in the center of our little world, as every scientist knows must be the case.

"The rolling inland sea, which had filled the immense valley of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin and its branches in the Santa Rosa, Sonoma and Napa Valleys, etc., had fed and nourished the fossils of the later tertiary sandstones, and all that life had ended in an overwhelming cataclysm of every part of the world, when the burning fires of the "hell" under our feet had evaporated the carbons of the lignites of the tertiary times, and mingling them through sulphur and steam, had made ready the hydrocarbons, which really are the foundation of smokeless explosives, of all scents and colors, alcohols, ethers, varnishes and many other things.

"Then in the glacial ages wherever these floods of petroleum were covered by the vast deposit rolled from the mountains there the oil fields of to-day are to be found. But wheresoever these sandstones have been shaken up, thrown over, twisted round, torn and cracked, and heaved thousands of feet into the air, the petroleum has evaporated, as it always will do, and as it has done in some parts of Central California.

Old Panamint to Be Worked.

Although the price of silver remains low such improvement has been effected in the treatment of the ore that a much larger per cent of profit is possible to the experienced miner than was the case only a few years ago. This in a measure explains the revival of silver mining. The latest addition to the producing silver mines will be the old Panamint, that has been closed down for the past twenty-five years. This is the mine, it will be recalled, on which Senator Jones and Senator Stewart sunk something like $750,000 before realizing it could not be made to pay under the conditions then existing. It is located at at an altitude of 10,000 ft. on Telescope Peak, one of the Telescope Range. The equipment of the mine is very complete. There is a smelter, a 200-horse power engine, two 200 horse power boilers, an assay plant, several discarded 10-stamp batteries, one good one. A commodious hotel is still standing. Taxes have been delinquent for several years past and recently the property was sold by the Sheriff of Inyo County to satisfy this indebtedness for $5000 or $6000 to a Mr Pedley. Mr. Pelley has secured the services of Mr. Stebbins of Ballarat as manager. Mr. Stebbins has put in concentrators that will reduce the ores 30 to 1, and the concentrates will be treated on the ground; an ore crusher is also being installed. As a preliminary to active operations the mountain roads leading to the mine have been put in good shape.—Randsburg Miner.

It is not too much to say that the Los Angeles Herald's Sunday paper is the best in the west. It contains more good, high-grade reading matter than any other magazine issued in connection with a newspaper outside of New York city in the whole country. Its illustrations are always good, too, and its general make-up is unexcelled.

Quicksilver is a mineral product that most all miners use, but they nearly always prefer to let some other fellow dig it. For the amount, value and widespread occurrence of the product, there are fewer producers of this metal than any other.

The only trustworthy divining rod that has ever been made is fortunately cheap. It has a steel head and a wooden handle and is shaped something like an anchor. Any man who wants one should go to a hardware store and ask for a pick.

Admiral Howison will probably be glad he escaped before the thing is over

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE!

We have just issued our regular

Fall & Winter Catalogue

It contains 104 pages and shows the latest ideas in CITY STYLES, quotes prices on an endless variety of merchandise, and is bound to interest you.

Send us a postal card with your name and address, and it will be sent at once, FREE.

WASSERMAN, KAUFMAN & CO.,

The Nonpariel Dry Goods Store, Sacramento, California.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, ISSUED out of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 27th day of July, 1901, in favor of J. S. Stoller and against Mineral Hill Gold Mining Company, a Corporation, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

One Six-Stamp Quartz Mill; Cyanide Plant; one 6409-foot Tramway, together with all the appurtenances and appliances thereof.

The "Mineral Hill" Mill-site; one Boarding House; one Bunk House; one Assay Office, and all improvements thereon.

The "Mineral Hill" Mining Claim.

The "Mineral Mound" Mining Claim.

The "Breakaway" Mining Claim; one Boarding House; one Bunk House; one Blacksmith Shop.

All situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1901, at 12 o'clock M. of of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Mineral Hill Gold Mining Company, a Corporation, in and to the above described property, at public auction, for cash, lawful money of the United States in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs.

A. M GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated September 18th, 1901.

LEGAL.

Special Master's Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN AND FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Northern Division.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, a corporation, Complainant,

vs.

RATCLIFF CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LTD., a corporation, EDWIN C. NICHOLS, JOHN DOE, RICHARD ROE and JAMES DOE, Respondents.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of foreclosure and sale rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Ninth Circuit, Southern District of California, Northern Division, on the 20th day of August, 1901, in the above entitled cause, wherein complainant, Wells, Fargo & Company obtained judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., a corporation, for the sum of Eighteen Thousand Four Hundred Nineteen and 5-100 Dollars ($18,419.05), and the cross-complainant, Edwin C. Nichols obtained judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., a corporation, for the sum of Eighty Thousand One Hundred Thirty-eight and 72-100 Dollars ($80,138.72), and the cross-complainant Vulcan Iron Works, impleaded under the name of John Doe, obtained judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., a corporation, for the sum of One Thousand Four Hundred Ninety-five and 63-100 Dollars ($1495.63),

I am commanded, as Special Master in Chancery, to sell in one parcel the following described property, to-wit:

The following named mining claims, millsites, water rights and locations, situate in the County of Inyo, in the Southern District of California, and known and designated as the "Joker," "Texas," "Grover Cleveland," "John G. Carlisle," "Sunrise," "Kentucky," "Never Give Up," "Treasure Vault," "Big Brown," "Joker Extension," "W. G. Extension" and "Little Till" mining claims, and the "Cleveland" mill site and certain water rights known as the "Sale's water right," "Wingfield and Harrison water right," "Dover water right," "James Wingfield water right," "McNally water right," which said mining claims, mill site and water rights are more particularly described in the notices of location thereof filed in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Inyo, including all buildings and improvements thereon; and more particularly, One (1) 20-stamp mill and building connected therewith and appurtenant thereto, and all machinery and appliances contained therein; One (1) air compressor plant and the building appurtenant thereto and all receivers, pipe lines, power, tools, machines and machinery to operate the same or appurtenant thereto; One (1) Cyanide plant and all tanks, pipe lines, pumps, zinc boxes, machines and machinery and appliances to operate the same and all the appurtenances to said plant; One (1) Aerial Tramway and all cables, buckets, structures, machines and machinery and all appurtenances to and of said tramway; all tools and implements of all kinds used or for use in and about said property; all pipe lines, appliances and appurtenances from said water rights; and ware house No. 1 and all stores and supplies therein; ware house No. 2 and all stores and supplies therein; superintendent's residence and office and all furniture, fixtures and supplies therein contained; Assay office and laboratory building and all furniture and fixtures, tools, appliances, appurtenances and supplies therein; mill boarding house and all furniture, fixtures, appurtenances and supplies contained therein; mine boarding house and all furniture, fixtures, appurtenances and supplies contained therein; Mill foreman's dwelling house and bunk house and all furniture, appurtenances and contents thereof. All right in powder, fuse and caps contained in the powder magazine. All live stock, vehicles, harness, stables and equipments; all wood, cables and tents; all blacksmith shop buildings, tools and appurtenances connected therewith and appurtenant thereto, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on

Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1901,

at the hour of 12:00 o'clock noon of said day, at the front door of the Court House of the County of Inyo, State of California, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, I will, in obedience to said decree of foreclosure and order of sale sell in one parcel the above described property to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, for the satisfaction of said indebtedness.

Dated, this 22d day of August, 1901.

HENRY B. STEWART, Special Master in Chancery.

se6t4

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Aug. 29, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Harriet T. Skinner, of Citrus, Inyo Co., California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 75 for the E½ of SE¼ Sec. 9, Tp. 14 S., R 36 E., M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1901.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finlay McIver, Max M. Skinner, J. V. Skinner, Charles A. Skinner, all of Citrus Inyo Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

THE BLEEDING CURE.

A RELIC OF THE MEDICAL METHODS OF A CENTURY AGO.

The Barbarous Practice of "Cupping" Suffering Humanity Still Has Its Adherents—The Operation a Somewhat Delicate One.

One hundred years ago the sovereign balm for every ill, from fainting to fever, was bleeding. The wonder is that a human race was left to admit the folly of the practice. It was the correct method of the day, recommended and employed by the best physicians of the time. The surgeon who attended George Washington in his last illness first set about bleeding his august patient. The story is that he took several cups of blood from the vigorous arm of Washington and then diagnosed the case. Washington died. Some say that if he had not been bled he probably would have lived.

The cry comes, But that was a century ago! In sharp contrast stands the wonderful advances made by modern surgery. Thankfully it may be said that such is the truth. But sometimes customs die hard, and today the doctrine of "cupping" has devotees as faithful as those who gave up their life sustaining fluid in Washington's time. This is a startling statement. The writer would have been skeptical if he had not learned its truth himself.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this grewsome form of treatment was the work of the barber. That guild has maintained its prerogative into the twentieth century. In a certain little side street in New York, crushed between two towering brick buildings, stands a timid story and a half frame house. The suggestive striped pole which emblazons the art of the dweller within juts over the walk. In the window hangs a sign bearing the word "Cupping." If today were set back to 1700, the pole alone would tell the story. Times, they say, have changed, and so the sign.

The barber is a German. He was much surprised at the question asked. Everybody knew that cupping was a necessity, especially in the spring, he said. Sometimes, he added, he was so busy that little time remained for his shaving and hair cutting of customers.

"Ach, yes," said the barber, "it keeps me a busy man. How strange you say that you thought it no longer was practiced. People come here morning, noon and night every day, but mostly do they come here in the spring and fall. It is then that the blood needs drawing off. If you have a pain in your head, you come to me. I take my little cup, burn the air in it out, push down my little knives just behind your ear on the neck, and when the cup is full I take it away. If your headache is not better yet, I take another cup, so be it that the bleeding stop not, upon the other side. Maybe your back pains; I cut you a little on the side. Your arm pains; I draw the blood from your wrist."

The barber bared his arm. The skin was crossed with tiny, pale nicks, like those one sees on the wrist of a morphine victim.

"Twelve is the number of cups I draw at one sitting," the barber said. "It is a bad pain that will not be gone then. If you come again the next day with the pain, I draw off more until the ache has disappeared completely."

The cups look like sherry glasses with the stems removed. The knife, or lancet, is arranged like a name stamp. Pressure on a spring plunger drives the little blades, which are arranged in pairs or triplets, into the skin. It is here that the skill of the operator comes into play. When the incisions are made in the neck too violent, a tap on the plunger might mean the severing or wounding of an artery. Pressure too light would not let the blood flow fast enough. The barber must have a trained touch.

Upon the condition of the cup much depends. The air is exhausted by means of a tiny alcohol flame. This makes a vacuum. The cup is pressed on lightly, but firmly. The blood rushes under the skin beneath its rim; then, like a flash, the little knives are pushed down, and the bleeding begins. The operator never takes more than 12 cups at one sitting. That would mean perhaps a half pint of blood.

This system of bleeding for human ailments harks back to the earliest times. All through the middle ages it was the healing balm for the sufferings of mankind. The ancients firmly believed that the loss of blood in this manner drew from their systems the "noxious humors" which afflicted them. The advent of the modern school of medicine and surgery did away with the process as a universal therapeutic measure. It was not until the nineteenth century was nearly half completed, however, that physicians abandoned it as a practice.—New York Tribune.

A Trait of the Sex.

A traveling man who had been absent on a long trip just returned, and his 4-year-old daughter would not at first come near him. Every time he approached her she ran away. The father finally sat down on the floor and, picking up some toy dishes, asked his daughter to come and play party with him.

This had the desired effect, and the child came and played with her parent, who asked her why she didn't come to him before.

"Oh, papa," replied the youngster, "I'm so shy."—Pittsburg Press.

Sweeping.

A young man who had just entered the office of Jeremiah Mason, the great New Hampshire legal luminary, to study law asked him where he should begin. Mason, pointing to the books on the library shelves, answered laconically, "Anywhere."

The Play.

Henry J. Byron, one of the wittiest of English playwrights of a score of years ago, remarked on one occasion: "A play is like a cigar. If it's good, everybody wants a box; if it's bad, all the puffing in the world won't make it go."

Sarcastic.

"Why did you leave your last place?"

"Master was too sarcastic."

"How was that?"

"Well, I told him I seen a snail on the garden path, and he says to me, 'You must have met it.'"—Moonshine.

What She Saw.

It was at the Normal school that this happened, and the class laughed. It was a laugh on the teacher, too, but he didn't get angry, although it did break into the serious contemplation of serious studies with which he was trying to interest the students.

It was in the study of psychology, and they were discussing what ideas first entered the human mind when certain words were spoken or written—whether the mind thought of one certain object designated by the word or the whole general class which is embodied in that word. To experiment on this mental phenomenon in order to bring it more clearly to the attention of the students the professor said he would write a word on the board and then let one of them tell instantly what impression was made upon her mind.

He called upon one of the pupils to be ready to think quickly and tell exactly what her first thought was after she saw the word which he was about to write. He stood close to the board, so that the word was hidden by his shoulders until he turned. He wrote the word "pig," and all of the class saw it except the girl who was standing ready to make reply. When he turned, he didn't get out of her way, and she couldn't see the word. In reply to his sharp, quick question, "Now, what do you see?" she replied naively, "I see you." And the class laughed.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Advice In His Answers.

The Rev. John McNeill was holding a revival service at Cardiff, Wales, and announced that he would answer any question about the Bible. At once a note was sent up to him reading as follows:

"Dear Mr. McNeill—If you are seeking to help young men, kindly tell me who was Cain's wife."

That seemed a poser, and the audience waited with intense interest, tempered with amusement, to see how the good man would extricate himself. After a pause he said:

"I love young men, especially young inquirers for light, and I would give this young man a word of advice. It is this: Don't lose your soul's salvation looking after other people's wives."

The Inventor of the Flouring Mill.

About the year 70 B. C. Mithridates, king of Cappadocia, one of the most ingenious and able princes of the time, invented the first mill driven by water. This triumph of his skill and ingenuity he caused to be erected in the immediate vicinity of the royal palace. In the course of time the Cappadocian bakers became celebrated and were in great demand throughout all parts of the world as then known.

These mills were usually placed upon boats on the river, being so elevated and contrived as to be easily driven by the water, and the millers were thus enabled to move from place to place, distributing the meal to their customers.

A Professional Blunder.

"I am satisfied now that I have made a professional blunder in your case," the physician said, noting the symptoms of his patient.

"A blunder, doctor? Don't I seem to be improving fast enough?"

"You are improving too fast. Your malady had begun to interest me exceedingly, and I wanted to see what it would develop into if allowed to run, but I stupidly gave you a prescription that has knocked it entirely out of your system."—Chicago Tribune.

Not Correlative.

Mrs. Housekeep—Do you really mean to say you are looking for work?

Harvard Hasbeen—No, lady; that's neither what I said nor what I meant to say. I said I was looking for employment.—Philadelphia Press.

Settled.

Two ladies contended for precedence in the court of Charles V. They appealed to the monarch, who, like Solomon, awarded, "Let the eldest go first." Such a dispute was never known afterward.

In the fourteenth century the slaughter of women and children after a town or castle had been taken by storm was one of the most common occurrences of war.

The rooster makes two-thirds of the noise, but the hen does all the work.—Chicago News.

Busy Days.

"I suppose the demands on the time of a successful financier are very great."

"They are," answered the highly prosperous citizen. "I am kept so much occupied telling young men how to succeed in life that I scarcely get an opportunity to attend to my regular business."—Washington Star.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.

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Prices Reasonable

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SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

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G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

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WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

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LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

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HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]

OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.

Independence, : : : California.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFONIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

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MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending September 19, 1901:

Highest barometer	29.832	14
Lowest "	29.718	18
Highest temperature	91.5	16
Lowest "	58.1	14
Mean "	75.7	
Average dew point	28.1	
Average humidity	18.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	15 N	13
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	

Precipitation for week..0.00

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 4.48
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.50 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.34
" 1899-1900 4.39
" 1900-1901 5.76

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1901.

J. S. Stotler, Plaintiff, vs. M. A. Newmark et al, Defendants.

Defendants granted judgment of dismissal and costs of suit.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

Jas. P. Thomas to W. J. Dunn—Deed for right of way to road near Warm Springs; $10.

J. E. Randle to Geo. Hall—Lot in Big Pine; $160,

August Lagier to Geo. Hall—Lot in Big Pine; $225.

Geo. Montgomery to A. W. Eibeshutz—Undivided one-sixth interest in four mining claims, Wild Rose Dist.; $261.

Fair weather for the Fair.

Much delayed railroad freight is now being received.

A trip by railroad from here to the Fair and return will cost only $2.

A. F. Mairs and Geo. McConnell are back from a long trip over the mountains.

Get ready for the grand ball and supper to be given by the Rebekah Lodge to-night.

Looks like there is to be a general livening up within a radius of twenty miles roundabout Ballarat.

Messrs. S. E. Vermilyea and White Smith, of the Bishop legal contingent, were in town last Monday.

A Big Pine letter states that the Inyo Academy at Bishop will be reopened about New Year, under the supervision of the M. E. Church.

Piles of building material are fast accumulating on the site of Bert. Rhine's new residence, opposite the school house, and the carpenters have begun work.

Louis Munzinger, of the Bavaria Brewery at Bishop and the pioneer of Inyo in that line, was greeting old Independence friends yesterday.

Sam Yandell, who has been scattered around the desert mines for the past three years, was in town during the week en route for a visit to his home at Bishop.

The Mineral Ranch mines and mill in the Panamint mountains — the well-known Anthony property — has been started up under the management of Mr. Grey, under bond.

W. E. Doty, the eye specialist, announces that he will shortly pay Independence a professional visit. Supervisor Yaney and others from Bishop speak in high praise of his work.

P. H. Mack, Esq., has been called East by the very serious illness of his mother. While at Los Angeles, a week or so ago, he received a telegram from Boston and immediately started for that point.

Thos. Leatherdale, having swung around the circle of the northern mining camps, returned to Independence yesterday, with the opinion that the Panamint country is about as good as any of them.

Messrs. Roeper & Willis, lesses of the Green Monster mine, last week shipped fifteen tons of ore to the smelter of Pyne & Co. at Alameda. A trial shipment of this size ought to afford a pretty fair test.

On account of the President's death the celebration at Lone Pine last Monday was conducted very quietly. Those who attended from here report having enjoyed a splendid dance in the evening.

Mr. J. H. Story, from the southern country, has become telegraph operator and chief clerk at the Nothan Rhine mercantile establishment, vice Mr. A. S. Nibecker, who has gone on a business trip to Los Angeles.

Tonapah has a large sick list, a fact mainly due to the impure water which they are compelled to use. For this and many other reasons it were well for workingmen to stay away from there at present. But the man who ships out to them seasonable ranch supplies is entitled to a white credit mark.

Messrs. Thorpe & Cook are about starting a new tunnel to open out gold gravel in Mazourka Canyon, at a point about one-half a mile below their 4000-foot drift. Although encountering some auriferous gravel, the long tunnel did not strike bed rock, but it is calculated that the new one will, at a distance of 1800 feet. That paying gravel exists in extensive beds throughout the lower section of the long canyon, at least, has been and is being demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt.

VAPORIZATION.

A Request for Reasons for the Procrastination of Some Young Men in Certain Matters.

A Ballarat aggregation
Demands an explanation
Of the seeming relaxation
Of previous exhileration.

Show us some consideration;
Let us quit our speculation;
Give us some real consolation;
Send us a communication
And relieve us of vexation.

Take an observation;
Show no hesitation;
Hold a consultation;
Indulge in meditation,
Or we'll make investigation
And insist on arbitration.

What means this segregation?
Why this procrastination?
Can you spurn the imputation
That you've suffered dislocation?
Canst deny the allegation
That you've had a separation?

We've performed an incantation;
We have met with condemnation;
We have reached our limitation
And pray for reformation.

It is our determination
To assist the restoration,
And insure amalgamation
Of Lone Pine conglomeration.

Excuse this recitation—
It needs interpretation;
It is only the emanation
Of diseased imagination.

In the Inyo publications
We have seen no applications
For licenses to wed.

F. W. G.

Ballarat, Cal., Sept. 12, 1901.

The Tax Levy.

The annual special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, for the purpose of effecting the tax levy, began on Monday evening last, with all the members present—Chairman Jas. Jones and Messrs. Boland, Cooley, MacKenzie and Yaney.

The official notice from the State Board of Equalization announced the State rate of 48 cents on each $100. The railroad assessment is at the rate of $1,115 03 per mile, amounting to $82,791. Adding this to the County assessment roll makes a total footing of $1,885,336.

The County tax was fixed at $1 67, which, with the State rate, amounts to $2 15 on each $100 of taxable property, apportioned to the various funds as follows:

General Expense	35
Salary	45
Hospital	17
General Road	20
Bridge	05
County Bond	15
School	30
State	48
Total	$2 15

Levy was made for special tax to meet the school bonds still outstanding, as follows:

Station	.15
Poleta	.10
Valley	.10
Big Pine	.40
Fish Springs	.30
Taboose	.15

At a regularly arranged special meeting held on the following day, the Board ordered the publication of an avertisement calling for sealed proposals for painting the Court House, inside and out, varnishing of furniture, etc., the same to be opened on Thursday, Oct. 10.

After allowance of the following mileage and per diem claims the Board adjourned: Jas. Jones, $18 30; Wm. P. Yaney, $23 80; T. C. Boland, $21 50; N. J. Cooley, $26 40; J. A. MacKenzie, $28 80.

The Memorial Service.

While following Presidential and Gubernatorial proclamations, in the impressive memorial services held last evening our people honored the illustrous dead in the most fitting form and ceremony.

The Court-room drapings were truly artistic; surrounding a fine large portrait of President McKinley were military and society insignia enfolded with the American colors draped in crape emblems of sorrow.

As presiding officer, Superior Judge Walter A. Lamar favored the very large and deeply attentive audience with remarks replete with feeling and thought.

An able Choir, under the leadership of J. Walter Hanby, with Mrs. Nettie Webb at the organ, rendered "Eventide."

Invocation, by Mrs. Mary Austin.

Biographical sketch of the martyred President, by Wm. D. Dehy, Esq.

"Rest at Eve," by the Choir.

Reading, Mrs. Stevens' lines upon the Death of William Henry Harrison, by Miss Etta Wood.

"Soldier's Farewell," by the Chair.

Memorial Address, by P. W. Forbes, Esq.

Presentation of floral offerings were made on behalf of the Masons and from the school children. A handsome wreath, the tribute of Andrew Price, a personal friend of the deceased President, was presented and received with overcoming emotion.

"Nearer, My God, to Thee" was then most appropriately and effectively rendered by the Choir.

The general Committee of Arrangements, which had been appointed at a meeting held on the previous day, is entitled to credit for the admirable judgment and ability displayed.

All the Federal offices in Independence—the Land Office, Post Office, Weather Bureau and office of the Forest Reserve, have been appropriately draped in mourning the whole week long. For the rest, the stars and stripes at half-mast over the court house, offices and business places speak more eloquently than words.

J. J. Gunn has returned from San Francisco, and expects shortly to resume work on his noted Minnetta mines near Modock. While below Mr. Gunn became heavily interested in oil properties in Monterey County, which, however, have not proved paying so far. He says that on account of the general depression in the oil business the 50 Oil Company, which owns lands near the Lake, have decided to let matters rest for awhile. It is probable that the Adams Company will put down a well or wells this fall,

The Fair Track and Park Program.

FIRST DAY—SEPT. 24.

Trotting, 2:30 class, 2 in 3; 1st $75, 2d $25.

Trotting, single mile, untried; 1st $50, 2d $25.

Running, vaquero race, 1 mile; free for all vaquero horses, race horses barred; horses to be ridden by owners, with full vaquero outfit; prize $40 Nelson saddle.

Baseball game.

SECOND DAY.

Trotting, 3-minute class, 2 in 3; 1st $75; 2d $25.

Running, Indian horses, 1 mile; 1st $15; 2d $5.

Running, ½-mile dash; 1st $50; 2d $10.

Baseball game.

THIRD DAY.

Running, mile dash, free for all; 1st $75; 2d $25.

Trotting, single mile, single buggy horses; must draw top buggy and never been started in any race; 1st $25, 2d $15, 3d $10: entrance fee, $2.50; no distance.

Walking match, draft teams to farm wagons, to haul driver and load of 3000 lbs.; 1 mile; 1st $15, 2d $10; 3d $5; no entrance fee; three or more teams to enter.

Baseball game; prize for the series, $150.

FOURTH DAY.

Trotting, free for all, 1 mile, 3 in 5; 1st $75, 2d $15.

Bicycle relay race, 5 miles, 5 riders to team; 1st team $25, 2d $10; no entrance.

Running, 1-mile dash, $50.

Ladies' tournament; 1st $15, 2d $10, 3d $5.

Entrance fee 10 per cent of purse, unless otherwise stated, in all races. Three or more to enter, to or more to start.

Osito and Edna R. Victorious.

Under the caption of "Mulholland's Racers Win" the Sacramento correspondent of the San Francisco Call, September 13th, says:

"It was quite a profitable afternoon for Irving Mulholland, the Inyo horseman. He captured the special 2:14 trot with Osito and the 2:12 class race with Edne R. Osito sold a mild favorite in the pools, and the only other starter to furnish an argument was Alta Veta. The last named horse won the second heat, but in the following two lacked the footing of the McKinney horse.

"But five came down for the word in the pacing number. In each heat except the third Edna R. nearly lost the other side wheelers. This one she dropped to Gaff Topsail and then came out in the fourth and made the latter look as if his topsail had been blown to shreds."

Osito's time—2:16¾; 2:17; 2:18; 2:16.

Edna R—2:16½; 2:18½; 2:17¼; 2:24.

Osito and Edna R. are entered for the races beginning next Monday on the Oakland track, for $500 purses in each class. Mr. Mulhollands horse Peter Jackson is entered for the 2:30-class trot at Los Angeles.

Special Rates for the Fair.

E. B. Yerington, C. & C. Freight and Passenger Agent, has notified Secretary Yaney that the following special rates will be allowed, account District Fair, tickets to Bishop and return:

On sale September 24th, void after September 28th—

Hawthorne	$7
Rhodes or Sodaville	6
Belleville or Candelaria	5
Benton	1 50

On sale September 21st and 24th, void after September 30th—

Alvord	$1
Citrus	2
Lone Pine	2 50
Keeler	5 50

Ball and Supper To-Night.

Rebekahs of Olive Lodge, No. 222, will give a danee at Mairs' Hall, Independence, on the evening of Friday, September 20th, for benefit of the Orphan Home.

Admission, $1. Lunch will be served by the ladies of the Order, at a charge of 25 cents per plate.

Stebbins, of Panamint, has his road up the canyon almost completed; a few more days and he will be able to haul up the concentrators and start up the old mill. His amalgamatnr, Bob Hughes, has arrived, Mr. Jacobs, with an expert from Salt Lake, took in the camp, visiting Ratcliff mines and King Con. property. Mr. Jacobs is general manager of the Salt Lake & Mercur railroad, and was here partly in the interest of the Clark road.—Ballarat cor. Register.

Just What Your Eyes Need.

I'll tell you after scientifically testing them. This service and advice free. If glasses are needed I select the best and most effective kind, and charge moderately for them. Will be in Independence shortly.

W. E. Fory,
Graduate Optician.

Reno is to be made a division for postal clerks after October 15th. About 50 clerks will make their homes in Reno, their payroll amounting to about $4000 per month.

"Does it hurt to be lynched?" asked the tenderfoot, timidly.

"Not after it's over," replied Lariat Luke, sagely.

DIED.

HALL.—At Bishop Cal., Sept. 11, 1901, Samuel Hall a native of Pennsylvania, aged 76 years, 11 months, 19 days.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direc Foreign Exchange in all parts of th world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

HOTELS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

— -X- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise or tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit. irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - . Cal.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24, 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

Notice to Cattlemen.

All cattlemen wishing permits to graze their cattle in the Forest Reserve, or foothills of the Reserve, for Spring and Summer of 1902 should make application at once, to

ANDREW PRICE,
Supervisor Forest Reserve.

Eastern Division Forest Reserve,
Independence, Cal., Aug. 1, 1901.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pais and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and carefu attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Lines stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	185	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansen	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West o Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:29 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:15 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN. SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the mo ning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spen examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

UNKNOWN; UNTOLD.

IT HAD been a horrible year that 1795, perhaps even worse than its predecessor, 1794. Thousands of suspected and acknowledged nobles thronged the prisons, to be led forth in carts, batch by batch, as an offering to the murderous guillotine. Men, women, children—none were spared. Amongst those now expecting death at the Conciergerie prison were the old Marquis de Vaudmont and his young daughter Helene; by some, perhaps fortunate, mistake the poor girl had not been incarcerated with the ordinary crowd of aristocrats which filled the dungeons, but had been allotted a separate cell, where old Mathieu, the jailer, came once a day with the meager meal of bread and soup and water. Mathieu's daughter, Elise, occasionally was allowed to visit the female prisoners, and by a word, an encouragement, sought to console the often broken-hearted captives.

Elise had long resided near Lille with her aunt and uncle, and her dearest bosom friend was Rosine Pichou, their only daughter. It was a great shock to Elise when she saw poor Helene de Vaudmont brought in one night by the terrible soldiers of the revolution, for Helene was the "young lady" of the castle which had for many generations ruled the little village where the Pichous had lived. Often had Elise and Rosine experienced the kindness of the Vaudmonts, who, though aristocrats, associated freely with the simple village folk. Then the fearful revolution had burst forth, spreading terror in every corner of the land. Young de Vaudmont had joined the Royalist troops of Conde and the "emigres," and added laurels to the old family name; yet he had longed to revisit the place of his birth, and had ventured, under a disguise, to re-enter France; a friend followed him, and one dark and stormy night the old gentleman and Helene clasped the young man to their bosoms.

Hector de Vielleroche, young De Vaudmont's friend, soon won the hearts of all—of all, yes, for poor Rosine loved him, though he never saw it, blinded, as he was, by his own passion for Helene; the months passed, each day bringing news of fresh atrocities all over the country; then came the summons for the young men to gather once again round the banner of the fleur-de-lis, and both obeyed.

It was a sad parting, Helene and Hector vowing eternal love, and poor Rosine following with her heart the unsuspecting loved one.

How the authorities learned that the young royalists had been for months secreted at the castle none could tell; but suddenly the place was invested with soldiers, and old M. de Vaudmont and his daughter were carried off to Paris to be cast in the dungeons of the Terror.

"You will try and help me, Rosine," pleaded Hector de Vielleroche, who had braved a thousand dangers to re-enter France and to try to save his bride.

"But how?"

"Could you not persuade Elise to allow mademoiselle to escape?"

"Elise!" cried the young girl; "Elise! I have a plan, yes," she said. "I will help you; I will try to save her," and she turned away to hide the tears that crept up into her eyes.

He wondered, but did not understand.

"What are you going to do?"

"Go to Paris!"

"We had better start at once," said the young man.

"I will start at once," she answered; "you stay here concealed."

The busy guillotine had spread sorrow in many a family; all over the country a bloody stream flowed freely; on the Place de la Revolution Fouquier-Tinville's victims increased in an alarming manner; amongst the doomed batch that was to amuse the Parisians on the next day was Helen de Vaudmont; her father had preceded her in the next world some time before.

"I must see her, Elise," said Rosine eagerly.

"But I cannot get the keys!"

"O yes, you can—you must; surely you would not let the poor mademoiselle die without a word of comfort?"

"No, no," answered Elise, sobbing; "what are we coming to!"

Trust to woman's wit to obtain what she desires; Elise managed to get possession of old Mathieu's keys for an hour or so, and Rosine was admitted to the cell, where on a straw pallet lay Helene de Vaudmont.

"Dear mistress," she cried, kneeling beside the young captive, "cheer up; I bring you good news."

"Good news to me, Rosine; what good news can I expect? The best news would be that of my approaching deliverance by the——"

"O, say not that! say not that!"

"You are right; it is wicked to grumble against fate," she added listlessly. "But what about your good news, dear Rosine!"

"I can set you free!"

"Thank you, kind, good Rosine, thank you! But what is liberty to me—no home, no family, no——"

"M. de Vielleroche waits for you," said Rosine quietly, and it hurt her poor loving heart to say these words to her rival.

"Hector, O Hector!" and Helen sprang up, animation in her countenance, her eyes sparkling. "But——"

"But—no but," said Rosine firmly; "change clothes with me and slide out while I talk to Elise—she is sure not to notice your clothes immediately."

"But you?"

"O, that's all right! They have probably forgetten you, and consequently will forget me," she added, though she knew Helen's name was to be called on the morrow!

Helene escaped unnoticed, even Elise in the dark passages failing to detect the fraud, for Elise respected what she thought was Rosine's grief and did not speak to her.

And when, that same night, Rosine was bundled off to the Conciergerie dungeons none knew of the substitution in the hurry for more victims.

It was only some months afterwards that Helene and her husband, who had reached Switzerland in safety, knew of the sacrifice of the loving Rosine; a paper came to Hector through an emissary—a line only—one line:

"Hector, I am glad to give my life to see you happy. Rosine."

* * * * * * *

Many, many years have gone by; Louis XVIII. was on the throne, a throne on which he was to sit but a short while—yet he was there long enough to restore to Helene de Vaudmont her fortune and property, and when France once more changed its ruler the new government, in its policy of reconciliation, did not disallow the grant.

Hector and his wife often talk of Rosine to their many children, and when the whole family gather to pray Rosine's name is always mentioned with feelings of live, and reverence, and gratitude.—The Ludgate.

GREAT WEATHER SHARPS.

Olden-Time Sailors on the Gulf of Mexico Were Experts.

"The greatest weather sharps in the world," said a citizen, who takes an interest in meteorology, especially of the goosebone brand, "were the old-time sea captains in the gulf and coast trade. Squall smelling was a necessary part of their business, for, as you probably know, the biggest dirty weather factory in the universe is the Caribbean Sea. There are no such things as times and seasons down there, and what's coming next is a matter of pure chance. It may be a dead calm and it may be a rip-roaring hurricane, so the men who cruised in those waters before we had any signal service to help them out had to keep continually on the alert, and it's no wonder that some of them acquired a skill that seemed next door to supernatural.

"It became a sort of instinct, a second nature, with them, and they couldn't tell how they did it themselves. They would predict changes before they were even hinted at in the glass; they would anticipate the very caprice of the wind, and many a time they saved their ships and their skins by quick, sharp orders which for the moment appeared to be nothing short of preposterous. Of course it was all a matter of minute observation, a good deal of which was no doubt unconscious. They had learned by long experience to read meaning in the different forms of clouds and the way the cloud strata lay in the upper air; the water was an open book to them, and they would detect a hundred and one small atmospheric phenomena invisible to the ordinary observer.

"I was on the ship of one of these famous old weather prophets years ago on a voyage to Havana. We were just entering the harbor when the captain, who had been moody and distraught for several hours, suddenly called the mate and ordered him to get anchored as quickly as possible and make everything fast for a hurricane. The mate made a mild protest. 'The glass is pretty steady, sir,' he said. 'Never mind,' said the captain, 'it's a-comin' all the same!'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Poverty Not a Barrier.

Poverty is not always a barrier to success or to greatness. Often it has contributed to both these ends. It is the fierce fire combined with the cold blast that helps to make iron into steel. Edison was so poor a boy as to be compelled to sell newspapers on a railroad train in order to gain his boyhood sustenance. Poverty made him familiar with work, and work sharpened his mind and afforded suggestion for his inventive genius to work upon. Mr. Hay, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad at a salary of $55,000 a year, twenty years ago was a poor young man and working for the company of which he is now president for $40 a month. Benjamin Franklin was a poor boy, half-starved, at the printer's trade, but his poverty did not prevent him from rising to the head of his profession, or from becoming one of the ablest statesmen and most successful diplomats of his time. The immortal Lincoln, too, studied and his transcendant genius ripened in poverty's school. Poverty and grit ever have and ever will fashion sterling character into great and successful men.—Northern Christian Advocate.

Novel Remedy for Hiccoughs.

In a down-town restaurant the other night a man who had been dining with a party of friends suddenly leaned over and coughed convulsively.

"Hiccoughs" said one of his friends. Hiccoughs it was.

"When you get into spasmodic muscular action you'd better begin work on your will," said one of the men. "Many persons die from hiccoughs."

"What shall I do to stop them?"

"Take nine swallows of water."

He took them and hiccoughed at the finish.

"Hold your breath," said another man.

The sufferer held his breath and when he had to breathe again the hiccoughs were still with him.

"Swallow a piece of bread."

The man swallowed five pieces without effect.

A young woman at the next table leaned over and said: "Pardon me, but if you will eat a dish of ice cream you'll thank me for the remedy.

A waiter brought a dish of ice cream. The man ate it all, and his hiccoughs vanished. It is said that this recipe never fails.

Some men are willing to take taffy by the keg. It is a safe rule to remember that when a man compliments you extravagantly, he has some design in view: you do not deserve extravagant praise.

One of the last things a girl does before getting married is to get her teeth fixed.

When a preacher talks loud enough to be heard two blocks, that is his way of giving his yell.

MOST BEAUTIFUL OF WASHINGTON WOMEN.

Baroness Hengelmuller von Hengervar, wife of the Austro-Hugarian minister, is easily the most beautiful woman in the diplomatic corps, if not the most beautiful in Washington, where she reigns as one of the most popular hostesses of society. As a girl she was so noted for her personal beauty and so sought by artists that before her first marriage she bore the distinction of having had over a thousand pictures made of her. She was born the Baroness Dunin-Borloski, of Silesia, coming

MADAM HENGELMULLER VON HENGERVAR.

of an old and famous territorial family. When 15 years of age she married an officer in the Russian army, Gen. Tazsinowski, and from this marriage four daughters were born. At the age of 23 the baroness was left a widow, and shortly after married the present minister to the United States, Mr. Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar. Another daughter is the result of this marriage. Baroness Hengelmuller owns five automobiles, all of different styles, which she can operate in the most expert manner.

RECENT JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

A building contract is held, in Spence vs. Ham (N. Y.), 51 L. R. A. 238, not to be substantially performed where there is an omission to comply with the requirements as to girders and a partition, when this omission creates structural defects which can be remedied only by a partial reconstruction of the building.

A stipulation in a contract between a general insurance agent and a solicitor that the latter shall not be the agent of the company is held, in Hall vs. Union Central Life Insurance Company (Washington), 51 L. A. R. 288, ineffectual to relieve the company from liability for his acts within the scope of his employment in the collection of premiums.

In erecting and maintaining a city prison a municipal corporation is held, in Gray vs. Griffin (Ga.), 51 L. R. A. 131, to be exercising a purely governmental function, and therefore not to be liable in damages to a person arrested and imprisoned therein by its police officers for injuries caused by the improper construction of negligence in the maintenance of the prison.

Cases in which drummer and traveling agents of nonresidents have been held exempt from State license taxes on the ground that they are engaged in interstate commerce, as is shown in a note in 14 L. R. A. 97, are distinguished in the case of Racine Iron Company vs. McCommons (Ga.), 51 L. R. A. 134, which holds that a traveling agent who takes orders but receives the goods in bulk upon shipment from another State and then breaks the packages and distributes the contents among his customers is not engaged in interstate commerce.

Early Harvard Graduate.

At many of the college and university commencements the guest to whom the greatest honor has been paid was the earliest living graduate of the institution. At almost all of them the younger men present took time to drink a toast to the continued good health of the "silver gray" who holds the title of the oldest son of his alma mater. Among all the universities few, if any, boasted of a living graduate who left college as long ago as the Rev. Joseph Warren Cross, who graduated from Harvard with the class of 1828. That was 73 years ago, when Mr. Cross was a youth of 20. After graduation he entered the ministry of the Congregational Church, and for more than half a century he lived at West Boylston, Mass., where he was pastor of the Congregational Church. Now, retired from active life, he is living with his daughters at Worcester, Mass., still a strong and vigorous old man at the age of 93.

REV. CROSS.

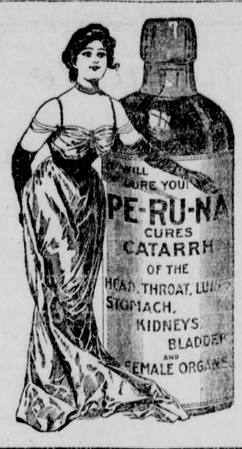
Milk as a Food.

The high place milk once held on the dietary list seems to be undermined. We know now that it is too heavy for the stomach when other food is taken; that unless it is sipped it forms a mass that is not easy to be digested; that when taken on an empty stomach bread or crackers should be broken into it to avoid the formation of curd-like matter; but with the addition of lime-water it may be used with impunity. Brought to the scalding-point it is most nourishing. Care should be taken that it does not boil, for boiled milk is not to be used except for special needs. Prepared as kumiss milk it is most valuable, but by those to whom it is unpleasant buttermilk is substituted.—Woman's Home Companion.

War Destructive to Forests.

Twenty-five years ago, in 1876, Servia was clothed with forests, and was aptly termed "the land of the forest;" but the Servian-Turco trouble of 1876-78 played havoc with the forests. Thousands of acres were stripped of trees in order to serve for fortifications or to bar the advance of the Turkish army or to warm the great masses of troops that camped on the land during two winters. The war was followed by a period of ruthless destruction of the forests, vast tracts being sold at a ridiculous price or denuded to supply the railroads.—National Geographic Magazine.

Lots of people envy the fire cracker, which gets a blowing up only once in its life.



Cloud Mountains.

The highest of all the clouds are those delicate, white, fibrous, detached masses of frozen vapor; always seem high against the blue sky. The topmost point of the highest of these may be ten miles above the earth. They are called cirrhus clouds. Altogether there are ten principal types of clouds. The lowest, known as the stratus, are really horizontal sheets of lifted fog seen on damp days or in very damp localities. These clouds are only a few hundred feet above the earth.

Some of the vast bodies of vapor are higher than the tallest of the Alps. They are undoubtedly snow capped—veritable mountains of ice and snow. It has been discovered that the temperature on one such summit was 75 degrees below zero.

Were it possible for us to ascend in a balloon and penetrate one of these snow capped peaks from base to summit we should travel first through a layer of dry air, vapor and water, a third of freezing vapor, water and ice, and finally through the summit, composed of dry air, vapor and ice, but no water.

Getting Away From Land.

The question has been asked, Is it possible to sail 1,000 miles from land? This can be done at several points. By leaving San Francisco and sailing northwestward into the north Pacific a spot is reached where there is no land, not even an islet, for 1,000 miles in any direction. So, too, sailing from the southern point of Kamchatka southeastward ships reach a point equally distant from land of any kind, the nearest to the north being the Aleutian islands and to the south the outlying members of the Sandwich group. In the southern Indian ocean it is possible to sail 1,000 miles out from the southern points of Australia and New Zealand and still be as far from any other land, and the same may be done in a westerly direction from Cape Horn. Indeed, from this point a much longer distance might be reached, for the southern Pacific between the Horn and New Zealand covers a space of 80 degrees of longitude and 40 of latitude of absolutely unbroken sea, making its central point over 1,200 miles from anywhere.

Wild Zebras.

The zebra when wild is a ferocious animal, and an unwary hunter is likely to suffer from its teeth and hoofs. The author of "Kloof and Karroo" says that a Boer in Cape Colony had once forced a zebra to the brink of a precipice, when the desperate creature turned upon him, attacked him with its teeth and actually tore one of his feet from the leg.

Another author writes of a soldier who mounted a half domesticated zebra. The creature, after making the most furious attempts to get rid of its rider, plunged over a steep bank into the river and threw the soldier as it emerged.

While the man lay half stunned upon the ground the zebra quietly walked up to him and bit off one of his ears.

The Penalty of Being Idle.

Idleness is at the bottom of the drunkenness, gluttony and sensuality which compass the destruction of one section of the community at the present time. It is at the bottom of that particular form of heartache which is the plague of women—the heartache of a purposeless, miserable existence. Such women often look forward to marriage to cure them, but when they are married and settled the old malady recurs, and in our own day we see them running hither and thither after that elusive something. Others try to find a cure in the suffrage and others again in cigarettes.—Sarah Grand.

Arsenic Eaters.

Styria, a duchy having a population of about 1,500,000 and lying south of Gratz, in the mountainous portion of the great German confederation, is noted for its arsenic eaters. Arsenic eaters abound in every city, village and neighborhood, and in thousands of cases every adult in a family uses it almost the same as sugar, consuming about five and a half grains in the 24 hours.

Old Church Lotteries.

A citizen of Wilkinsburg, Pa., owns an old lottery ticket which reads as follows: "No. 257. Presbyterian church lottery. Authorized by law. This ticket will entitle the possessor to such prize as shall be drawn to its number, if demanded within 12 months after the drawing, subject to 20 per cent deduction. M. Wilkins, president of the board of managers. Pittsburg, June 3, 1807."

Maid Worth Having.

The Mistress (entering the kitchen)—Jane, didn't I hear a dish break a minute ago?

The Maid.—I hope you did, mem. It made noise enough. If you hadn't heard it, I should have thought you were getting deaf, and that, you know, would be awful.—Boston Transcript.

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills cure sick head aches, constipation, biliousness and dyspepsia. They also purify the blood. Sold in 10c and 25c boxes by all druggists.

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Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

GRATIFIED AMBITION

ODD USES TO WHICH SUDDEN RICHES ARE SOMETIMES PUT.

Why the Beggar's Bridge That Spans the River Esk Was Built—An Englishman Who Indulged In a Wild Orgy of New Shoes.

People who after years of grinding poverty suddenly come into great wealth sometimes put their new fortunes to peculiar uses. Certainly they should be allowed to do so without harsh criticism, for the strangest things done by the newly rich are done to realize a dream which has cheered the heart when the days were full of trouble scarcely to be borne and helped to lighten the great load of poverty.

What poor man has not found a cheap and certain comfort in the midst of afflictions by imagining what he "would do if he were rich?" When wealth comes suddenly and unexpectedly and the dreamer sets out to realize his dream, people say, "How eccentric!" Eccentric it may be, but it is the gratified ambition of a lifetime.

A while ago an Englishman, who all his life had never been able to keep his feet shod properly, suddenly came into a large fortune. The first thing he did was to give an order for shoes to several shoemakers, so arranging it that he could put on a new pair of shoes every day in the year. How often had he said to himself in his years of poverty, when his toes were sticking out of his shoes or the water coming into them, "Oh, if I ever get any money won't I just blow myself on shoes!" The opportunity came, and the first thing he did was to indulge in an orgy of new shoes.

A miner who came into an unexpected fortune gave a great feast to his old workmates. Often when the miners were eating the contents of their dinner pails down in the dim galleries of the mine he had thought of what a feast he would like to see spread there for himself and his fellow workmen. So when he came into his fortune he had one of the galleries of the mine lighted and decorated and a great and costly feast served there to the miners, at which he presided.

Another man who suddenly became rich bought all his particular friends a complete outfit of clothing, even going so far as to furnish each of them with a gold watch and chain. Then he invited them to a famous feast, at which all sorts of expensive luxuries were served. When the guests reached their homes, each found an envelope with $50 in it and a note saying that the money was to pay for a short vacation. This generous man unfortunately died in want and misery not long after receiving his windfall.

A rather romantic way of spending money was that adopted by the builder of the Beggar's bridge, which spans the river Esk. When poor, he had the greatest difficulty in meeting his sweetheart, who lived on the opposite bank of the river, owing to the Esk often being swollen and so impassable, even to a good swimmer. The ardent lover, when distraught one day, registered a vow that if ever he became rich he would take good care that no Eskdale lover should ever suffer again in the manner he suffered. He became rich and fulfilled his vow by the erection of the Beggar's bridge.

But there are persons, too, who instead of dreaming in their poverty of giving pleasure to their fellows meditate mischief and when they acquire sudden wealth proceed to their revenges. Not long ago a London charwoman found herself possessed of a large fortune. She immediately bought several fine turnouts and spent most of her time for a few weeks in driving slowly by the houses of her former employers to "show off." Against one woman who had employed her she had an especial grievance, so she bought the house the hated one lived in and raised the rent.

A Birmingham man who received a small legacy invited every tramp he could find in the city to meet him at a certain public house. The tramps came in large numbers and had a hearty meal, after which they were served with pipes and tobacco. They had plenty to drink, and music and songs followed, as did also police court proceedings, owing to a free fight which ended the remarkable entertainment.—London Chronicle.

Unpleasant to Have Around.

"Are you still engaged to Mr. Briggs?"

"No; I broke it off last week. I was afraid to marry him. He knows too much. I gave him some ribbon to match. He found it in the first store he went to, and he bought it for 2 cents below the regular price."

Iceland exports sulphur, Iceland moss, wool, dried fish, sealskins and oil, whale oil and baleen, eiderdown, bird skins and ponies. Its manufactures are entirely domestic.

The English Are Unmilitary.

Partly from historical and partly perhaps from racial causes the English are essentially unmilitary. They resent the control of soldiers. They distrust military ideals. No government that ever existed in this country was more unpopular than that of Oliver Cromwell and his major generals. Its unpopularity left an indelible mark on English institutions. For many years it made it impossible to have a standing army. Even when the course of events made it necessary to concede that much to the military necessities of the time it still remained a maxim for centuries with all politicians that as little power as possible must be granted to the soldiers; that their business was to fight our wars, and, this being done, that there was little or no place for them in the body politic.

We do not think it necessary to defend this attitude of mind. Like most popular feelings, it is largely unjust, but also, like many popular feelings, it is based to some extent on a true conception. Politically, using the word in its largest sense, the domination of the military idea in a state is calamitous. It tends, we believe, to destroy individuality and is a serious menace to individual liberty.—English Monthly Review.

The Third Handle.

The best account of the origin of the loving cup comes from the late Lord Lyons, British embassador at Paris. Henry IV of France while hunting became separated from his companions and, feeling thirsty, called at a wayside inn for a cup of wine. The serving maid on handing it to him as he sat on horseback neglected to present the handle. Some wine was spilled, and his majesty's white gauntlets were soiled. While riding home he bethought him that a two handled cup would prevent a recurrence of this, so his majesty had a two handled cup made at the royal potteries and sent it to the inn. On his next visit he called again for wine, when, to his astonishment, the maid, having received instructions from her mistress to be very careful of the king's cup, presented it to him by holding it herself by each of its handles. At once the happy idea struck the king of a cup with three handles, which was promptly acted upon, as his majesty quaintly said, "Surely, out of three handles I shall be able to get one!" Hence the loving cup.

Spirits Above and Below.

"Many years ago," writes a New Hampshire clergyman in the Boston Journal, "it was the custom to store liquors in church cellars in Boston; not all of them, but many of them. As late as 1850, and probably later, the cellar of the stone church on Bowdoin square was used by the Trull distillery near by (Pitts street, if I am right) for the ripening in hogsheads of New England rum. Some one found a hymn-book in a pew and copied in there the following verse:

"There are spirits above and spirits below,
The spirits of love and the spirits of woe.
The spirits above are the spirits of love;
The spirits below are the spirits of woe.
The spirit above is the spirit divine;
The spirits below are the spirits of wine.

"I have myself frequently watched the men putting hogsheads of rum into the cellars or taking them out."

Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected for imitation, notably Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for disorders like indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. Always go to reliable druggists who have the reputation of giving what you ask for.

It ain't no credit ter a feller to admit thet he's wrong, unless he does somethin' to make it right ag'in.

If you are troubled with pimples, sallow complexion, impure blood or poor digestion, use Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills. They improve the complexion and positively cure constipation. 10c, 25c, at all drug stores.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills

THE HAIR BRUSH.

Breeds Dandruff, which Causes Falling Hair and Finally Baldness.

Prof. Unna, Hamburg, Germany, European authority on skin diseases, says that dandruff is as contagious as any other malevolent disease, and that one common source of the spread of dandruff is the use of the same hair brush by different persons. The way to avoid catching dandruff or any other disease from another's brush, is to insist on the use of Newbro's Herpicide. It not only kills the dandruff germ, but it is also an antiseptic that will prevent the catching of any disease whatever through contagion of another's brush.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam

ECZEMA

Eczema sets the skin on fire. The acid poisons in the blood are forced out through the pores of the skin, causing intense redness, burning and itching. So terrible is the itching at times, especially when the body is overheated, that the almost distracted sufferer feels that he could tear the skin to pieces, and that he must scratch or go crazy. He knows from experience that this only makes matters worse, but, made desperate by the terrible burning and itching, he is for the time being indifferent to after effects. There are several forms of Eczema, the moist, or weeping kind, that comes in little pustules which discharge a watery, sticky fluid, which dries and peels off in bran-like scales. So profuse is the discharge at times that large scabs or crusts form, which are both painful and troublesome, and not easily removed. Red, disfiguring bumps and sores are symptoms of Eczema. The dry form usually attacks the head, hands and feet; the skin, becoming hard and rough, often cracking open and bleeding, and attended with much itching. Eczema depends upon a poisoned condition of the blood, and local applications, while soothing and cooling, and may to some extent relieve the inflammation and itching, cannot be considered cures, because external remedies do not reach constitutional or blood diseases. Salves, ointments, powders, lotions and soaps do more harm than good, by smearing over and sealing up the pores of the skin, thus forcing the poison back into the blood. S. S. S. antidotes and neutralizes the acid poisons and drives out of the circulation all impurities and humors, and the pure, rich blood that is carried to the diseased skin quickly allays the inflammation, opens the clogged up pores, and the skin becomes soft, smooth and ready to perform its proper functions. To be rid of Eczema you must first purify and build up the blood, and nothing so surely and effectually does this as S. S. S., the only guaranteed purely vegetable blood purifier. Send for our book on blood and skin diseases, and write our physicians for any information or advice you may desire. Medical advice and book free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Mr. L. Marno, Escondido, San Diego County, Cal., writes: "My body broke out with a rash or eruption which in spite of all efforts to cure continued to get worse. The itching, especially at night, was simply terrible; it would almost disappear at times, only to return worse than ever. I had tried many highly recommended preparations without benefit, and hearing of S. S. S. determined to give it a fair trial, and was inexpressibly delighted when a few bottles cured me entirely, removing every blemish and pimple from my body. I shall not fail to recommend S. S. S. whenever an opportunity occurs.

Salt Rheum

You may call it eczema, tetter or milk crust.

But no matter what you call it, this skin disease which comes in patches that burn, itch, discharge a watery matter, dry and scale, owes its existence to the presence of humors in the system.

It will continue to exist, annoy, and perhaps agonize, as long as these humors remain.

It is always radically and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which expels all humors, and is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions.

Good luck's liable to sneak in the back way while ye're a-lookin fer him at the front door.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whiskey. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2.00** trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

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Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

How Colorado Desert Was Formed.

Everybody knows, without looking at the map, how Lower California runs south from the Pacific coast like a sort of tail, separated from the United States—for it is a part of Mexico, as some people are not aware—by a long arm of the sea called the gulf of California. Once upon a time the gulf extended in a northward direction 300 miles beyond its present inland limit. Into this northerly extension the great Colorado river emptied millions of tons of detritus annually until the deposit accumulated in quantity sufficient to shut off the upper part of the gulf, which was thus transformed into a lake. To begin with, of course it was a salt lake, but it gradually became fresh through the influx of water from the Colorado. Thereupon fresh water fishes, mollusks and other creatures not of the brine were developed in it, and in this way it happens that the dry bottom today is covered with their fossil remains.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

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HER ANSWER.

They were old friends, but they hadn't met
In many, many years;
And the tide of life had hurried on,
With its joys and hopes and fears;
But both the women had met at last—
Old playmates once again;
They talked of girlhood's dreams, now past—
Its buoyant hopes, now slain.

"Ah, Kate," said Madge, "you're not the same—
You've lost your charm of face—
You've lost your pretty, rosy cheeks—
You've lost your form of grace.
Your chestnut hair has turned to gray,
Your lips have lost their red;
All things are changed—and soon our day
Will turn to night instead."

"Dear one," Kate said, "I've nothing lost,
For here's my hair of brown
On Fred's dear head—my eldest born—
And Bess has not a frown
On her sweet face, that's just like mine
Of thirty years agone—
While Kittie's blue eyes dance and shine
Like sunlight in the morn.

"Mine shone in just the self-same way
When you, dear, saw me last,
And Margaret's lips are just as red
As mine in days long past,
No, no, my dear, I've nothing lost,
My life is on the wane;
My children have my own youth cost—
In them I live again!"
—Success.

All's Well that Ends Well

DOWN the lane leading to John Delane's farmhouse, one beautiful June evening many years ago, could be seen a steady stream of vehicles of all descriptions. Every farmer for miles around had been invited to the wedding of Mary Delane, and to-night the auspicious event was to take place. Preparations had been made on a grand scale; John Delane had determined to make this, the wedding of his only child, a memorable event.

The match between Mary Delane and Shaun Brady had been brought about and perfected by Pat Mulcahy, a renowned matchmaker. Mary was an exceptionally pretty girl, and as good as she was pretty. Shaun Brady was twice her age, possessing an unenviable name and many enemies; but, as John Delane remarked, "a moneyed man has many jealous friends," and money Shaun had in plenty, that covered all deficiencies, moral and physical, in John Delane's eyes.

Mary Delane had no love for Shaun Brady, she well knew that her life would be in many ways a hard one, but she had been badgered by her father until she had said yes with a heavy heart.

The bridegroom and priest had not yet arrived, but the dancing began, Tom Harty, the fiddler, playing "The Wind That Shook the Barley" in finished style. Mary did not participate, reserving her first dance for her future husband. She received the guests as they came, standing proudly beside her father, her face white as marble.

Her thoughts were wandering far and wide when a voice aroused her and sent the blood to her cheeks.

"God save all here!"

"God save you kindly, Dan," she heard the company respond in unison, and then Dan Reardon was shaking the hand which she mechanically outstretched.

In a moment he had gone, mingling among the guests.

"More power to ye," he said to the fiddler, as that worthy man finished.

"An shure," answered Tom, "it's having the loikes of a fine bouchal like yerself beside me that gives me the power."

Dan joined in the general laugh.

"It's about time the groom and his riverence were here," said Mary's uncle.

"Oh, they'll be here directly now," said John Delane. "Shure she'll be taken from me soon enough."

Dan Reardon sat by the porch door, gazing abstractedly into the darkness outside; Mary watched him from her place beside her father, and as that good man arose in answer to a servant's call, she slipped quietly over to where Dan was.

"A penny for your thoughts, Dan," said she.

"They're priceless, miss," said he, "for I was just thinking of the wan I love best in this dreary, bitter world."

"Indade!" said Mary. "An' shure it's a nice girl she must be, to win your love."

She said this lightly, though her heart was heavy.

"She is the sweetest woman that ever put a foot on the ground."

"An' I suppose she returns your love, Dan?" she asked, interrogatively.

"Oh, no, no, miss! Shure it's little she knows of the love I have for her, and in wan way I'm glad. It's impident she'd think me, widout a pinny to me name, to have serious thoughts about her."

"If I'm not too bold, Dan, I'll be after axin' you who she is, an' its anxious I am to know."

But this question seemed to cause Dan the greatest confusion, and, strange to say, when Mary looked at him and their eyes met, she also grew confused.

"Och, shure, Miss Mary," he stammered, "you'd be the last one I'd tell. Don't ax me no more, shure it's only folly on my side."

"Well, then, Dan, you can tell me whether she is dark or fair."

"Well, I'll say this much, miss, that to me she's the fairest girl in Kerry."

"Give me her initials, thin," coaxed Mary, "an' maybe I can guess."

"Arrah, now, don't say no more about it."

"But you must tell me," she insisted. "I'll not let you alone till you do."

"Well, thin, since you're so detarmined, I'll take the consequences an' tell you; her name is"—here he waited for a moment—"Mary Delane."

Mary blushed like a wild rose, and stammered:

"Oh, Dan, shure you can't mane me?"

Dan looked her full in the face as he said, quietly:

"It's you, I mane, Mary; but don't be angry; shure I thought I'd cut my tongue out before I'd tell you, but you drove me to it. Oh dear, oh dear, an' on your weddin' night, too! Don't mind me, miss; I'll not trouble you in any way again, but call God's blessings down on you this night, an' my constant prayer will be for your happiness."

"An' do you think I could be happy with Shaun Brady?" asked Mary, with an upward glance.

"Well, I hope you'll be," he answered evasively.

"An' what's the good hoping any such thing, when you know, well as I do, that happiness and I will part forever when I marry Shaun? I have been forced into it, an' shall try to do my duty; it's too late now to turn back."

Dan looked up, with determination in every line of his fine face.

"No, Mary," he said, "it is not too late. If you care for me, or think that in time you could give me your precious love, I say again that it's not too late."

"Oh, Dan, shure you forget that I'm to be married this night. His riverence and Shaun are expected any minute."

"I'm not forgettin' the fact, and it's a short time you have to decide. We'll run away, an' go straight to Father Duffy's an' be married, an' wid you at my side to give me courage I'll work my fingers off to give you comfort."

Then Mary, with love-lit eyes (oh, so different from the downcast Mary of an hour ago) and blushing cheeks, consented.

"I'll go wid you, Dan. My heart you possess, an' you might as well have me wid 't. Go round to my bedroom window; I'll drop my mantle out, an' you must wait by the old fort. I'll follow as soon as I can without raising suspicion."

Two weeks from that memorable night the runaways returned, and were welcomed heartily to the village. Mary resolved to ask her father's forgiveness; she loved him dearly, and her conscience troubled her. She insisted on Dan's accompanying her. The old man grew white with anger when he saw the culprits before him.

"Away wid ye! You beggar—you thief of the night—you come here and stand forninst me, wid brazen impidence, after stealin' the apple of my eye, my only child! Away wid ye!"

"All right, sir," said Dan, his head thrown back, "we'll go. Come on, acushla! but I'd have you know, sir, that I'm no beggar; I'm well able to make a livin' for my wife, an' I'll do it wid God's help."

The old housekeeper came into the parlor a short time after, and was much surprised to see Mary sitting close beside her father, Dan in the best chair the house afforded, and all three as contented as they could be.

"Shure it isn't an hour ago," she told the dairy maid, "since John Delane said, wid his own lips, 'I'd not forgive thim, Mrs. McCarthy, not if they wint down on their binded knees!' An' now look at 'em!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

How They Began.

"None shall wear a feather but he who has killed a Turk," was an old Hungarian saying, and the number of feathers in his cap indicated how many Turks the man had killed. Hence the origin of the saying with reference to a feather in one's cap.

It was once customary in France, when a guest had outstayed his welcome, for the host to serve a cold shoulder of mutton instead of a hot roast. This was the origin of the phrase, "To give the cold shoulder."

In one of the battles between the Russians and Tartars a private soldier of the former called out: "Captain, I've caught a Tartar!" "Bring him along, then!" answered the officer. "I can't, for he won't let me!" was the response. Upon investigation it was apparent that the captured had the captor by the arm, and would not release him. So "catching a Tartar" is applicable to one who has found an antagonist too powerful for him.

"Deadhead," as denoting one who has free entrance to places of amusement, comes from Pompeii, where the checks for free admission were small ivory death's heads. Specimens of these are in the museum at Naples.

That far from elegant expression "to kicked the bucket" is believed to have originated in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when a shoemaker named Hawkins committed suicide by placing a bucket on a table in order to raise himself high enough to reach a rafter above, with a rope about his neck, then kicking away the bucket on which he stood.

New England Pride Was Manifested

Miss Bigelow—One o' them upstart summer boarders got sot on right sma't yisterday. He wanted to hire Jim Bunker to be skipper on his pesky sailboat!

Miss Willis—An' what did Jim tell him?

Miss Bigelow—Told him, "wa'al hardly—not him"—said he wuz well 'nuff off in his own right enjoyin' a pension frum th' guv'ment of $6 a month!—Judge.

Depopulation of France.

The French census shows that the population of France has decreased by 12,883 in five years.

AHEAD OF COLUMBUS.

BUDDHISTS VISITED THIS CONTINENT IN FIFTH CENTURY.

Professor Fryer, of the University of California, Is Responsible for This—The Evidence Is Documentary—Ancient Record Still Preserved in China.

Prof. Fryer of the University of California brings to light new evidence tending to prove that Buddhist priests discovered America 1,000 years before the sailing of Columbus. "The evidence is both documentary and substantial," says Harper's Monthly.

Of the evidence of early Chinese documents, Prof. Fryer says:

"The narrative states that there was a Buddhist priest named Hui Shen, originally a native of Cabul, who, in the year 499 A. D., during the reign of the Emperor Yung Yuan, came from the country of Fusang to Kingchow, the capital of the dynasty of Tsi, situated on the River Yang-tse. The country being in a state of revolution, it was not till the year 502 that he had an opportunity of going to the court of the Emperor Wu Ti, of the new Liang dynasty. He gave presents to the Emperor of curious articles brought from Fusang, among which was a material looking like silk, but the threads of which could support a great weight without breaking. This was evidently the fiber of the Mexican agave. He also presented a mirror of a foot in diameter, possessing wonderful properties, and resembling those in use in Mexico and other localities in America at that time. The Emperor treated him as an envoy from Fusang, and deputed one of the four principal feudal lords, named Yu Kie, to interrogate him respecting the country, and to take down his story in writing. This was accordingly done, and we have what is undoubtedly the original text, with only perhaps here and there a typographical error which can be easily explained.

"Among other things, Hui Shen said that the people of Fusang were formerly in ignorance of the doctrines of Buddha, but during the reign of the Chinese Emperor Ta Ming, of the Sung dynasty, or A. D. 458, there were five bikshus, or Buddhist monks from Cabul, who traveled there and promulgated the knowledge of the doctrines, books and images of Buddhism. Their labors were successful, so that they ordained monks from among the natives, and thus the customs and manners of the people were soon reformed. He gave particulars of the journey through the Aleutian Islands and Alaska, with the length of the route and a description of the inhabitants. He described the country of Fusang as 20,000 li, or 6,500 miles, to the east of Kamschatka, and also due east from China. It grows great numbers of fusang trees, which, when they first appear above ground, are like bamboo shoots, and the people eat them. Threads are spun from the skin of the plant, which are woven into cloth from which clothing is made, or else it is made into embroidery. They also use the fibrous material of the fusang for making paper. These and many other features seem to point unmistakably to the Mexican agave. Red pears are mentioned, which agree in description with the fruit of the prickly pear, while grapes are represented as plentiful. There is plenty of copper, but no iron; and no money value is put on gold or silver. Their markets are free and there are no fixed prices.

"The manners and customs of the people, their forms of government, their marriage and funeral ceremonies, their food and clothing, the method of constructing their houses, the absence of soldiers and military weapons, cities and fortresses, are all particularly noted, and agree with what is found in no country bordering on the Pacific, except on the continent of America in general, and in Mexico in particular. To suppose that Hui Shen could have invented all these statements, and that his story can be satisfactorily explained upon any other theory than that he had actually made the journey which he so truthfully and soberly describes is, to say the least of it, absurd."

FAMOUS WESTERN PREACHER.

Rev. Dr. Thomas is a Power in the Christian Ministry of Chicago.

One of the most famous preachers in the West is Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, of Chicago, pastor of the People's Church. More than twenty-one years ago Dr. Thomas was deposed as a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal

REV. DR. H. W. THOMAS.

Church. His views were first criticised as being unorthodox, and at the Rock River conference he was asked to withdraw from the church, which he refused to do. His trial for heresy was ordered, based upon three counts. The first was unbelief in the inspiration of the Bible; the second was of heterodox teachings as to the doctrine of atonement; and the third was as to the endless punishment of lost souls. He was condemned on the last two counts, but the vote was close.

With the church closed to him Dr. Thomas was not without a strong following, and his next sermon was preached to these from the stage of Hooley's Theater. This was the beginning of the People's Church, which now fills McVicker's Theater every Sunday morning, and whose influences have been widening for more than a score of years. Dr. Thomas is in his seventieth year. He to-day is one of the most liberal of Christian teachers. He is reaching out for men, irrespective of creed. He often says: "When I first began to preach we preachers were fighting each other so hard we had no strength left with which to fight the devil."

In the pulpit Dr. Thomas is a striking figure. His speech is slow and measured. He has no tricks of oratory, no gesticulations, nothing theatrical. Only as he warms to his subject his speech quickens and his voice rises in his earnestness. His sermons are clear, lucid, and finished, and when one has gone out from his church he finds that he has absorbed a lesson.

WINNER OF $40,000 OKLAHOMA HOMESTEAD.

The name of Miss Hattie H. Beals of Wichita, Kan., was the second announced in the drawing for homesteads in the Lawton district of Oklahoma, and she was thereby entitled to the second best claim in the district, estimated to be worth $40,000. Miss Beals is 23 years old and is an operator in the telephone exchange at Wichita. She already has received a number of marriage proposals, but would-be suitors will get nothing but disappointment, for Miss Beals is engaged to be married to Ernest Dill, a street car conductor of Kansas City. When she was informed of her good luck in the drawing she wired to Washington and asked whether she could be married to Dill and retain her land. When told that she could not until she had proven up her claim she decided to let the marriage wait and will settle down on the land with her mother. She filed her name for the drawing while on a visit to Oklahoma.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

The Great Central Figure in the Big Steel Strike.

J. Pierpont Morgan, the great central figure of the steel strike, received his early education in finance in London

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

and through an intimate connection with the famous Peabody banking house. He made acquaintances and friends at that time since of powerful influence for him. He was born wealthy, and when he succeeded to his father's estate he had an intimate alliance with the Drexels of Philadelphia which added to the strength and fame of his own name. He is popularly supposed to control more invested capital and more free money than any living man, not excepting the Rothschilds. The railroad interests which are now in his care represent nearly $1,000,000,000 in capital. Mr. Morgan is a big man physically, very chummy with intimates, but reserved before the world. He is passionately fond of yachting, rare books and rarer paintings.

LIFE OF THE PHILIPPINE GIRL.

She Arises Early to Attend to Religion and Household Duties.

The life lived by the Filipinos is not an intricate life, says Ramon Reyes Lala in the Ledger Monthly, nor is Philippine etiquette the highly involved system that is found in the old and artificial society of western lands. I do not know that I can better describe it than by following a society young lady of Manila through the ordinary events of one day's existence. It may interest American women to know how their sisters beyond the seas pass their lives.

The day of the fair Filipino is a long one. With her there is no lazy rising to a 9 o'clock coffee and toast. She is usually up with the sun, not later than 6, and, if very religious, as early as 4, that she may attend early mass. Breakfast is set early, about 6 o'clock. Then come the morning duties of the household, sewing, washing, cooking, or whatever there may be, for our young lady is not expected to spend her days in idleness. The midday meal is taken at 12 o'clock, in order that the warmest hours of the day may be the hours of rest. About two hours are thus spent in the enjoyment of the siesta, when our lady fair arises, refreshed and ready for the later pleasures of the day.

At 4 o'clock the "afternoon tea" is served. This is a light repast, usually consisting of chocolate, with rice and cakes, or other simple viands. Then, at the hour of 5:30 or 6 o'clock, the carriage is brought out and the daily ride taken to the Luneta, the beautiful park on the bay south of the city. Here the military band discourses sweet music every evening, and the beauty and fashion of Manila meet and enjoy the evening air and melodious strains. Returning from the drive about 7 o'clock, the evening meal, or supper, comes next in order, after which our belle of Manila is free for any mode of spending the evening hours that may appeal to her; perhaps a friendly visit, a trip to the theater or opera, or an "at home" to receive callers. Early as she arose bedtime often comes late, and no hours more than nature demands are spent in the enjoyment of slumber. Going to rest, however, is different there and here. Ladies, even of the highest social rank, do not sleep in a bedstead, but prefer the floor, lying on a petate, or mat, which is provided with a long bolster or pillow, and covered with the conventional mosquito netting.

A BROKEN HEART.

Being the Narration of a Wonderful Tale of Golf and a Hawk.

I should like to narrate the following which is mostly true. Some years ago, I was playing in a match in India, Bangalore vs. Madras, when a hawk suddenly swooped down on my ball and carried it off in its claws. I appealed to my adversary to allow me to drop another ball, but he was one of our canny brethren, and replied: "Eh, no, man; lost ball, lost hole." This did not admit of argument. Some weeks afterward I went for a walk before breakfast, and climbing a rocky eminence to see the view, I came across a hawk's nest, and by it a dead hawk, and in the nest—my golf ball; both the hawk and the ball were quite warm. I sent the hawk to the curator of the museum, and asked for a post mortem; his verdict was "a broken heart," and on my telling him the story he had no doubt that the poor bird had expired in its vain effort to hatch out my "silver-town."—London Globe.

Rarely Attractive.

Conscription claims a large share of the adult population of Portugal, and the women do a good deal of field work. This they begin at a very early age, and do it well and happily, doubling the actual work power of the country; and they show great happiness and content amidst it all. Fond of show and ordanment, they have a better apparent stamina than the corresponding classes in Scandinavia, or even in Switzerland. They "feed" better than in those countries; at a small farm house you may get neither white bread nor ham, but the split codfish, as in Iceland, is never wanting, and is well dressed up at short notice. It is impossible to travel in Portugal without having this national dish thrust upon you; it needs an acquired taste, and is rarely attractive to the ordinary palate till after fuller acquaintance, and the excellent sauce of hunger to go with it.

A boy says at least twenty times a day, "Let me alone!"

THE OMNIGRAPH.

An Instrument Which Simplifies Instruction in Telegraphy.

An instrument which is designed to simplify instruction in telegraphy, and to impart in a comparatively short time a complete knowledge of the Morse alphabet, has recently been introduced by a company in New York city. Patents have been applied for. The Omnigraph, as the instrument is called, consists of a baseboard on which are secured an ordinary key and sounder, between which a disk is mounted, formed on its periphery with teeth. A spring contact adjacent to the wheel engages the peripheral teeth of the disk. Although irregular, the arrangement of the teeth is arbitrary. For if the disk be rotated by means of a small crank-shaft geared with the disk-shaft, the spring contact is forced outwardly by the teeth, but drops back by its own elasticity, and thus makes and breaks the circuit. The experienced telegraph operator detecting these makes and breaks at the sounder, recognizes them as the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet. A close inspection of the disk would reveal to him that the teeth are so arranged as to spell the sentence. "John quickly extemporized five tow bags." If the disk be rotated forwardly, this sentence,

THE OMNIGRAPH.

thus oddly worded to include every letter in the alphabet, is ticked off at the sounder; if rotated in the opposite direction, the sentence will be telegraphed backward.

The disk is completely under the control of the students. It can be rotated as slowly as desired; or it can be so rapidly turned that its curious sentence will be received at the sounder with a speed that would open the eyes of a good operator. Moreover, the message on the desk is transmitted with a distinctness and faultlessness which the most perfect operator can never hope to attain. At first blush it might seem that the student simply learns one sentence forward and backward, and that the instrument is a good teacher only within very narrow limits. But this disk can be partially rotated forward and backward any number of times, in any place, so that the letter to be transmitted cannot possibly be anticipated. Thus the student learns how to receive a cipher message, the meaning of which he cannot know.

When sufficient proficiency has been obtained in receiving messages from the sounder, the student can learn to transmit messages in the regular method by means of the key which forms part of the apparatus.

WORTH NEARLY A BILLION.

For Ten Years John D. Rockefeller's Income Has Been $30,000,000 a Year.

The statement has been published in New York upon the authority of a Wall street banker, who has close business relationship with the Standard Oil Company, that John D. Rockefeller's wealth is now nearly $1,000,000,000. The following table of the oil king's holdings is given:

Standard Oil stock, $300,000,000; United States steel stock, $75,000,000; Amalgamated Copper, $50,000,000; American Sugar, $20,000,000; gas com-

BILLIONAIRE ROCKEFELLER.

panies in Greater New York, $85,000,000; gas companies in other cities, $50,000,000; railway securities, $200,000,000; industrial and miscellaneous, $150,000,000; realty, $15,000,000. Total, $945,000,000.

The banker is quoted as saying: "I don't think any man will deny that Mr. Rockefeller has made an average of $30,000,000 a year for ten years. The reinvestment of this sum alone, supposing he had no principal, at 5 per cent compound interest, would mean the addition of more than $400,000,000 to his riches.

"His Standard Oil holdings in three or four years have doubled in market value; his railway and other securities have advanced tremendously, and in the past three years his wealth has increased to a sum which would astonish the American people if the actual figures were laid before them."

HOW TO SECURE HAPPINESS.

Author of "Heavenly Twins" Expresses Her Opinion.

To an audience assembled in St. George's Hall Mme. Sarah Grand, who quite recently addressed herself to the alluring subject of "mere man," discoursed upon the above theme, which furnished her with not a few opportunities for satirical but on the whole good-humored comment on human and social follies and foibles.

Mrs. Grand is a fluent and voluble lecturer, whose rapidly expressed utterance would paralyze the efforts of the most expert stenographer, but, in the main, her monograph resolved itself into an optimistic reply to Mr. Mallock's time-worn conundrum, "Is life worth living?" At the same time her observation of things and people does not always lead her into roseate paths of criticism. Thus, on the subject of men's kindness—as distinct from women's—she lays it down that "it is more often the expression of their own satisfaction than the outcome of a desire to please." On the other hand, she concludes that men understand the art of happiness far better than women.

There is nothing new or startling in the propositiaon that "there is joy to be found in congenial work, just as in congenial play," but Mrs. Grand's sly remark that people derive solace from the disagreeable business of getting up early on a cold morning from the airs of superiority they can assume for the rest of the day is not without humor. The highest forms of happiness, she declared, are easily attained. "The simple hospitality offered with grace and affection gives far more pleasure than the magnificent entertainments of the rich, whose imprudence and self-satisfaction are only equaled by the irritation they excite in their guests." Indeed, according to this lady novelist, "in smart society there is no such thing as 'noblesse oblige.'" Furthermore, she is of opinion that, although the art of happiness is still in its infancy, "everybody knows how to be disagreeable," and that one great cause of unhappiness is "our indifference to the happiness of others."

Mrs. Grand pleaded, not a little eloquently, for "harmonious surroundings" as being among the makings of happiness in life. In the home one should avoid the trumpery and the tawdry, and be content to have about one a few good, beautiful things. It was no surprise to learn from her lips that every girl ought to be encouraged to work and become independent, and her description of marriage as "the most arduous of all professions for a woman" must be reckoned among the lecturer's most effective epigrams.—London Telegraph.

TOO MUCH FAULTY ENGLISH.

People Have Grown Careless in Their Rhetoric—Some Familiar Errors.

The books of rhetoric used to tell us that the great qualities of style were perspicuity, energy and elegance, or clearness, force and grace, and that as a means toward these and for other reasons it was important to be concise, to avoid needless words. Whether they no longer teach thus, or their pupils disregard their instructions, you can scarcely read a page or a column anywhere without meeting words that add nothing to others with which they are immediately connected. Thus:

Thought to himself. How else should he think? If he thought aloud you would have to say so. Either he "said to himself"—which is another way of putting it—or he simply "thought."

Nodded his head. If he had nodded his legs or his elbows the case would be more notable. He might properly "shake his head," for he could shake other things; but in the present state of language one can nod no other part of himself or of creation than his head.

Together with. If John went to town with his wife they went together; if they went together he was necessarily with her.

Month of May, summer season, etc. Everybody knows that May is a month and summer a season.

Rose up. If people were in the habit of rising down, or if it were possible to do so, this would not be tautological.

It will not do to say that these specimens abound in the best writers, and are therefore justifiable. They are not the best writers when they write in this way, through pure carelessness, for they know better. Homer sometimes nods, but his nodding did not produce the "Iliad." We want to follow the best writers in their excellencies, not in their errors.—Frederick M. Bird in Literary Era.

How They Met.

Bennet Burleigh, the English war correspondent, is authority for the following strange story: One day last autumn two officers, newly arrived from different parts of up-country, met at Cape Town. Rather lonely and a good deal bored, they scraped acquaintance and found one another agreeable. When the dinner-hour came they agreed to dine together.

The keen edge of appetites having been taken off by a good dinner, the senior officer became a trifle more expansive.

"Do you know," said he, "I rather like you, and there's something about you that seems familiar, as if we had met before. I am Maj. S. of the——"

There was an unrehearsed scene as the two khaki-clad warriors sprang to their feet and pounded each other on the back—which is the Briton's way of falling on the neck and weeping. They had not met for years, and the baby brother had meantime sprouted into a tall youth with an incipient mustache.

True Love.

"Well, I'm on the lookout for another girl."

"Ah! then Miss Pechis has turned you down?"

"Oh, no. She accepted me last night, but the ring I had was too small for her. I've got to find a girl it will fit."—Philadelphia Press.

When a woman hears of another woman's age, she involuntarily does a job of subtracting, with her own age as the figure.

A handful of common sense is worth a bushel of the other kind.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

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IRRIGATION vs. DROUTH.

Purely for its novel, scientific interest we give this week an article setting forth the theory that irrigation in the West is the cause of the phenomena known as heat waves, and that on this account the benefits of irrigation are more than outweighed by the evils resulting therefrom.

On behalf of the inland "desert" States the INDEPENDENT has been and is a strenuous advocate of the use of governmental power and money for the reclamation of arid lands—for providing homes and for the growing of grass where there was none. But, in the particular case of Owens Valley the irrigation of every acre of our own available soil should be an accomplished fact before the waters are drawn away to other counties by the Government or anybody else.

The article referred to radically contravenes General Hazen's conclusion that new verdure spread over large areas increases precipitation. We are satisfied that if records had been kept thirty years ago, to furnish data for comparison, it would be conclusively shown that there has been an increased annual rainfall in this valley. Owing to the local influence of the vast mountain uplifts no "phenomena known as heat waves" can prevail at any time. We relegate that business to the Death Valleys, where irrigation, artificial or otherwise, does not figure in the scheme of heat.

In relation to the article, and communicating with the Independence observer, the acting chief U. S. Weather Bureau says:

"You will please call the attention of your local press to this article and say that the entire scientific staff of the Weather Bureau condemns the theory set forth as being absurd. Its injury to the cause of irrigation, if accepted, is manifest."

The author of the new theory has the reputation of a student and his argument is along original lines as to the scientific application of observed facts. Instead of cavalierly dismissing the whole proposition as "being absurd," why does not some one of "the entire scientific staff" condescend to enlighted lay minds as to wherein the absurdity lies?

We might intimate that "Farmer" Dunn is perhaps pandering to Eastern prejudice and antagonism toward the West whenever an appropriation is in contemplation, or that possibly he likes to discomfit his peers in the realms of meteorology and climatology, but that would not answer his argument.

The highest of all the clouds are those delicate, white, fibrous, detached masses of frozen vapor, always seem high against the blue sky. The topmost point of the highest of these may be ten miles above the earth. They are called cirrhus clouds. Altogether there are ten principal types of clouds. The lowest, known as the stratus, are really horizonal sheets of lifted fog seen on damp days or in very damp localities. These clouds are only a few hundred feet above the earth. Some of the vast bodies of vapor are higher than the tallest of the Alps. They are undoubtedly snow capped—veritable mountains of ice and snow. It has been discovered that the temperature on one such summit was 75 degrees below zero. Were it possible for us to ascend in a balloon and penetrate one of these snow capped peaks from base to summit we should travel first through layer of dry air, vapor and water, a third of freezing vapor, water and ice, and finally through the summit, composed of dry air, vapor and ice, but no water.

Everybody knows, without looking at the map, how Lower California runs south from the Pacific Coast like a sort of tail, separated from the United States—for it is a part of Mexico, as some people are not aware—by a long arm of the sea called the Gulf of California. Once upon a time the gulf extended in a northwest direction 300 miles beyond its present inland limit. Into this northerly extension the great Colorado river emptied millions of tons of detritus annually until the deposit accumulated in quantity sufficient to shut off the upper part of the gulf, which was thus trasformed into a lake. To begin with, of course, it was a salt lake, but it gradually became fresh through the influx of water from the Colorado. Thereupon fresh water fishes, mollusks and other creatures not of the brine were developed in it, and in this way it happens that the dry bottom today is covered with their fossil remains.

The San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt is about to let some contracts at the Salt Lake end of the line. While the route from the city to the new-built grade in Meadow valley wash is not yet made public, the engineers are said to have secured a good line and there will be no difficulty in getting to that section of the route. In the meantime the company is preparing to advertise for bids and within thirty days some announcements will be made that will be a surprise to the public generally.—Salt Lake Tribune.

In Bath, England, a man was arrested, convicted and fined £40, or $200, for selling fresh butter containing 23.84 per cent of water, and salt butter containing 23.74 per cent, the lawful amount in butter not being to exceed 16 per cent.

The strike riots in San Francisco begin to make things look squally for that burg. Who furnishes the most ammunition?

The Court of Inquiry is likely to persecute Admiral Schley into a Presidential possibility.

NATURE'S REVENGE.

The Washington Star prints an article from the pen of E. B. Dunn, who formerly became somewhat noted as an original investigator while in the service of the United States Weather Bureau, wherein the scientist sets up the general proposition that great heat follows irrigation. He says:

There has recently afflicted the States west of the Mississipi river a heated spell which, for suffering inflicted on human beings and for damage done to stock and crops is perhaps unexcelled in the weather records. For a period of several weeks temperatures ranging in the neighborhood of 100 degrees have burnt the life out of vegetation, so that the full extent of the loss will not be known for a long time yet. "Visitation of Providence" is the phrase by which such a calamity is usually described, but a careful consideration of the circumstances indicates rather that the late destructive hot wave is the result of man's own devices; that the work of years whereby he has sought to turn the land to his own purposes is now bringing about an unexpected and alarming result. In short, there is sound reason for believing that where man has altered the landscape nature has followed by changing the weather.

It has been advanced by one of the leading papers of Colorado in suggesting an increased appropriation from Congress for the extension of artificial irrigation in the States west of the Mississippi river that the great heat waves visiting that section are modified by the irrigation system, and a further extension of these water ways would have an effect in preventing or dissipating the intense heat and be the means of saving crops in the future. While this statement may appear to have the right ring and show that the cause for the loss of crops in that section had been discovered and point out a way to remedy the evil by an appropriation from Congress, there is another side to the question. Has not irrigation brought into existence the very evils which its advocates claim that it has destroyed? Is not nature, whose waste and and places have been watered by man's artifice, scourging the land with fiery panishment in revenge for that interference with her plans? There is certainly ground enough for belief in this theory to give pause before we assume broadly that irrigation is a mitigant of blighting heat and a savior instead of an incendiary of crops?

Certain parts of the country have, in the geologic development of the earth through thousands of centuries, become almost drained of moisture. In all other respects the soil is admirably suited to man's purpose, farming or stock raising. If the settler can bring water thither, the wilderness will blossom into riches for him. So he sets about tapping streams, scores or even hundreds of miles away and presently the dry soil is drinking in moisture from long lines of ditches. New vegetation springs up; cattle spread abroad over the ranges; land that was worth no man's attention assumes a value, and settlers begin to flock to the region. From the point of view of the earth from which we live the results are highly satisfactory.

But the atmosphere which surrounds the earth, and of the mysterious and often terrific working of which we know so little, is a highly volatile and sensitive element. Changes in the earth's surface may have far-reaching effects upon the surrounding air. If a great body of water were suddenly introduced in a region which before had been a desert, such as was suggested in the induction of the ocean into the Sahara, there is no doubt but that tremendous and permanent atmospheric alterations would result. Similarly it is reasonable to suppose that the irrigation of a great tract of land in the west will have been accompanied by alteration in weather conditions, not only local, but widespread in influence. And here is a significant fact bearing upon this question.

In 1890, when I made a careful investigation for the Scientific Academy of New York of the theory that our climate was changing in consequence of a shifting of the gulf stream, I found the alteration of weather conditions was much greater in the central west and in that part of the country just east of the Rocky mountains than along the Atlantic coast. Furthermore, it developed that many low pressure storms originated in the great plateau of the Rocky mountains, that some moved slowly northeastward, while others lingered with little or no energy until the whole central mountain system would be enveloped in an oblong barometric depression extending over several States and into the upper Missouri valley. Often these depressions were divided by areas of high pressure forming two distinct low pressure centers of what was a sort of barometric trough. During the existence of these low pressure areas the temperature to the east and south of them was above the normal. Many low pressure areas passing inland from the north Pacific were drawn out of their natural course southward into the States east of the Rocky mountains, as shown by charts of storm tracks of the weather bureau. Some reason for this must exist. To all appearances the reason was artificial irrigation.

Now let us see how the recent terrible heat wave that has burned up the corn and other crops in the middle west came about. In the irrigation region of southeast Montana, northern Wyoming and Nebraska an area of low pressure was formed. Storms or atmospheric depressions move across any section where they are nourished by moisture, but during the warm months they may linger for weeks over some section where they do not gather enough moisture to give them motive energy. That is what seems to have happened in this case. A system of irrigation continued for years in that part of the country has now extended over millions of acres, affording enough evaporation to call the low pressure into existence, but not enough energy to set it in motion.

A low pressnre area is a sort of vacuum into which pour currents of air from all sides. The areas of lowpressure centering over the eastern Rocky mountain slope and stretching into the upper Missouri valley control the direction of the winds for the entire region between the Mississippi and the Rockies and from Montana to Texas, the general surface direction being toward the center of atmospheric depression. The last great heat wave held its position varying from Utah northeast to South Dakota. Consequently a vast volume of superheated air moved up from the torrid south, passing like a blight over the intermediate corn region. Such has been the intensity and duration of the resulting heat wave that it has absorbed from the earth such an amount of moisture as to leave not enough for plant life, which draws sufficient moisture from below the surface, ordinarily, to nourish it through weeks of great heat, long after the surface of the earth has been parched and burned.

I do not say positively that irrigation has brought to pass these long stationary areas of low pressure, with their destructive consequences, but I do say that it is a most significant fact that these depressions should form and linger in those very localities where man has artificially provided a supply of moisture tending to bring about just such conditions.

We may ask why areas of low pressure have not the same influence in other sections, and the answer would be that the warm air would be drawn toward these centers in whatever part of the country they may happen to form or move over. In other sections, however, in the lake regions, for instance, should they form there or pass over that section, they would draw sufficient moisture to give them an active movement and carry them to the eastward without much delay, and the heat of the country over which they traveled and to the south and east of their centers would be higher than the normal for the season, but of short duration, lasting only so long as the depression was passing. But in the irrigated lands the moisture to furnish energy to these depressions is not so great, being only sufficient to give them formation, while the surrounding country for hundreds of miles is covered with a belt of dry air which practically forms a wall of resistance through which these weak depressions cannot break. Thus they are confined through their own weakness for weeks at a time and finally drift off or dissipate. It is exceedingly rare that they are reinforced by storms crossing the Rocky mountains, as such disturbances are devoid of moisture, all the vapor having been condensed on the west side of the mountains by the air having been forced to such a height that the moisture would be condensed by the coolness of the elevation.

There is no doubt but that artificial irrigation has been the means of bringing into use land which for years had been an idle waste, but is it not of the utmost importance to estimate what further changes, possibly of the direct effect, may be wrought thereby in the development of heat waves and other atmospheric phenomena before we decide that the benefits derived from irrigation are greater than the evils which follow in its train?

A movement has been started in some cities in favor shoeing horses with rubber instead of iron. An argument in favor of the innovation says: "If the rubber shoe is what has been claimed for it, and there does not appear to be room for doubt on this head, there is no good reason why it should not keep pace with the rubber tire in popular favor. If the horse could talk he would certainly enter a strong plea in favor of the movement." It is claimed in Chicago, where the rubber shoe has been widely introduced, that the general condition of horses' feet has improved 30 per cent, and the danger from cracked hoofs, sprained tendons and rheumatism has decreased fully 50 per cent among the horses experimented with. As the kind master is kind to his horse this consideration alone should prove a strong argument in favor of the adoption of the rubber shoe. Humanity otherwise would be benefitted by the change.

The citizens of Lincoln county, Nev., are profiting largely already through the placing in circulation of the money used in construction work on the new railroad lines, and the county officials are already planning to pick up a nice plum for the county treasury. If everything moves off smoothly as expected, there will be 700 to 1,000 men working for the two roads next January. Then is when the poll tax collector intends to get in his work. The tax in Nevada is $3 and nobody has a chance to work it out. Never before has the county had such an opportunity. Between $3000 and $4000 will be available, and it will be all collected. The law provides that the amount can be collected from any employer of labor, and the railroads will have to pay the money and take it out of the wages.

When hogs sold for 7 per cwt. in Chicago Sept. 9th the highest notch was reached for the month since 1882, when $9.34 was paid for swine in that market. That figure in turn was the best paid in Chicago since along in war times, when $13 per cwt. was reached. In 1896 the September top price was but $3.35.

The locomotives on the Carson and Colorado are being changed to what is known in railroad parlance as "straight shots." The old stacks and bonnets will be replaced by stacks similar to those in use on the trunk lines. The work is being done at the Sacramento shops.—Hawthorne Bulletin.

Admiral Sampson has asked to be relieved from duty. His request will also relieve the American people.

Law Pointers for Sportsmen.

The opening of the shooting season on October 1st makes applicable a synopsis of the State game and fish laws, and the following is a safe guide for sportsmen to follow. Under United States law, it is made the duty of Forest Supervisors and Rangers to report all violation of the State and local game laws coming under their notice and to appear in the prosecution of offenders. It is to be hoped that this fact will put a stop to the unlawful and merciless winter deer hunting that has been in vogue, for it is admitted that Uncle Sam is a bad man to fool with.

Prior to the adoption of the present State statute many county ordinances were on record and are in force, except any regulations which may conflict in whole or in part with the statutes. Section 25, Subdivision 28, of the County Government Act, provides that Boards of Supervisors, in their respective counties, have jurisdiction and power to provide by ordinances, not in conflict with the general laws of the State, for the protection of fish and game, and *may shorten* the season for the taking or killing of fish and game within the dates fixed by the general State law, *but cannot lengthen* the same.

By decisions of the Supreme Court, violations of Sections 632 (pertaining to trout) 634 (concerning salmon, bass, etc.) 635 (as to explosives and polution of water), and 636 (relating to the use of nets, etc.) of the Penal Code are made triable in the Superior Court, and a Justice of the Peace has no trial jurisdiction except as a committing magistrate. The maximum penalty is not stated.

The open season, prohibitions, etc., are are as follows:

Quail, partridge, grouse, sagehen, curlew, ibis or rail—Oct. 1st to Feb. 1st.

Wild duck—Oct. 1st to Feb. 1st.

Doves—Aug. 1st to Feb. 1st.

Male deer—Aug. 1st to Oct. 1st.

Tree squirrel—Aug. 1st to Feb. 1st.

Unlawful to kill, sell or possess larks at any time.

Female deer, elk, antelope, spotted fawn or mountain sheep, killing prohibited.

Limit of one day's individual bag or kill, *or to have in one's possession* not more than 25 quail, partridge, snipe, curlew, or ibis, nor more than 50 doves or ducks, nor more than 20 rails. The courts have sustained the joker italicized, to the detriment of marketmen and to the bliss of the rich, privileged class behind the fancy guns.

Male deer, limit for killing or having in possession in any one open season not more than three.

Prohibited, running or trailing with dogs any deer during close season.

Prohibited, the sale of any deer pelt from which the evidence of sex has been removed.

Prohibited, netting or trapping of quail, partridge, grouse, wild duck, curlew or ibis.

Prohibited, trespassing on any enclosed or private grounds, which is private property, and when signs are displayed not less than three to the mile, prohibiting shooting thereon.

Unlawful to tear down signs on private property prohibiting hunting thereon.

Unlawful to destroy or have in possession the nest or eggs of any of the game birds mentioned.

Killing or trapping of birds in any public cemetery is a misdemeanor.

Prohibited at any time, the killing or having in possession Mongolian or English pheasants, or any bob white, Hungarian or Chinese quail or English partridge.

Sale prohibited of any quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, sage hen, ibis, plover or any deer meat.

Prohibited, night hunting, and night hunting shall mean one half hour after sundown to one-half hour before sunrise.

Winding Timepieces.

"I have been doing a little figuring on time," remarked an erratic citizen yesterday, "and I have reached some rather interesting conclusions. I wanted to find out how much time man consumed in keeping tab on time, and I found that, if the whole world is considered in the computation, years would be crowded into a second of time.

"To illustrate what I mean, take a city where 100,000 watches are wound up every day. Now, it takes probably an average of 15 seconds to wind a watch. It would take, then, 1,500,000 seconds to wind 100,000 watches. This would mean 25,000 minutes or 530 hours and 10 minutes, or 25 days and 16 hours. I suppose there are in the city of New Orleans 100,000 watches and clocks to be wound up every day, so that nearly a month is spent in the city every day in winding watches and clocks.

"One man in a year's time would consume 5,475 seconds in winding his watch if he is prompt about it and is willing to give 15 seconds every day to this useful article. This would mean several hours during every year that he kept up the practice. Allowing 35 years as the average life, a man would spend 191,525 seconds, or 3,190 minutes and 41 seconds, or 530 hours and 10 minutes, or 22 days and 20 hours, in winding his watch."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Paying the Landlord.

The proprietor of one of the new apartment houses near Fifth avenue has paid a rather heavy penalty for having a cartoonist as one of his tenants. The artist wanted some changes made in the decoration of his apartment, and the proprietor declined to make them. The proprietor's features are pronounced, and he wears long, flowing side whiskers. His face, distorted to suit the cartoonist's fancy, has appeared nearly every week in one of the comic papers. Sometimes the proprietor figures as the villain and again as the countryman who is bunkoed every week in the pages of this publication. The cartoonist lets the whiskers grow from week to week; then, just as his victim imagines that they will grow so long that his friend will not recognize him, the artist trims the whiskers down again. The proprietor of the apartment house has concluded that the only way in which he can get even with the cartoonist is to put in a bill for services as model.—New York Sun.

HOTELS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

— -X- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise or tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

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GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

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PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

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O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

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THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

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STAGE LINE.

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REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

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CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS, Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

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THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

FREE!

We have just issued our regular

Fall & Winter Catalogue

It contains 104 pages and shows the latest ideas in CITY STYLES, quotes prices on an endless variety of merchandise, and is bound to interest you.

Send us a postal card with your name and address, and it will be sent at once, FREE.

WASSERMAN, KAUFMAN & CO.,

The Nonpariel Dry Goods Store, Sacramento, California.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24, 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

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In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

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G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

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COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER,

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

WM. T. BUNNEY,

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

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OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

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HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.

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OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]

OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.

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A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

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P. W. FORBES. R. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, ISSUED out of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 27th day of July, 1901, in favor of J. S. Stotler and against Mineral Hill Gold Mining Company, a Corporation, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

One Six-Stamp Quartz Mill; Cyanide Plant; one 6400-foot Tramway, together with all the appurtenances and appliances thereof.

The "Mineral Hill" Mill-site; one Boarding House; one Bunk House; one Assay Office, and all improvements thereon.

The "Mineral Hill" Mining Claim.

The "Mineral Mound" Mining Claim.

The "Breakaway" Mining Claim; one Boarding House; one Bunk House; one Blacksmith Shop.

All situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1901, at 12 o'clock M. of of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Mineral Hill Gold Mining Company, a Corporation, in and to the above described property, at public auction, for cash, lawful money of the United States in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated September 18th, 1901.

Special Master's Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN AND FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Northern Division.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, a corporation, Complainant,

vs.

RATCLIFF CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LTD., a corporation, EDWIN C. NICHOLS, JOHN DOE, RICHARD ROE and JAMES DOE, Respondents.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of foreclosure and sale rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Ninth Circuit, Southern District of California, Northern Division, on the 29th day of August, 1901, in the above entitled cause, wherein complainant, Wells, Fargo & Company obtained judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., a corporation, for the sum of Eighteen Thousand Four Hundred Nineteen and 3-100 Dollars ($18419.03), and the cross-complainant, Edwin C. Nichols, obtained judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., a corporation, for the sum of Eighty Thousand One Hundred Thirty-eight and 72-100 Dollars ($80,138.72), and the cross-complainant Vulcan Iron Works, impleaded under the name of John Doe, obtained judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., a corporation, for the sum of One Thousand Four Hundred Ninety-five and 63-100 Dollars ($1495.63),

I am commanded, as Special Master in Chancery, to sell in one parcel the following described property, to-wit:

The following named mining claims, mill-sites, water rights and locations, situate in the County of Inyo, in the Southern District of California, and known and designated as the "Joker," "Texas," "Grover Cleveland," "John G. Carlisle," "Sunrise," "Kentucky," "Never Give Up," "Treasure Vault," "Big Brown," "Joker Extension," "W. G. Extension" and "Little Till" mining claims, and the "Cleveland" mill site and certain water rights known as the "Sale's water right," "Wingfield and Harrison water right," "Dover water right," "James Wingfield water right," "McNulty water right," which said mining claims, mill site and water rights are more particularly described in the notices of location thereof filed in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Inyo, including all buildings and improvements thereon; and more particularly, One (1) 20-stamp mill and building connected therewith and appurtenances thereto, and all machinery and appliances contained therein; One (1) air compressor plant and the building appurtenant thereto and all receivers, pipe lines, power, tools, machines and machinery to operate the same or appurtenant thereto; One (1) Cyanide plant and all tanks, pipe lines, pumps, zinc boxes, machines and machinery and appliances to operate the same and all the appurtenances to said plant; One (1) Aerial Tramway and all cables, buckets, structures, machines and machinery and all appurtenances to and of said tramway; all tools and implements of all kinds used or for use in and about said property; all pipe lines, appliances and appurtenances from said water rights; and ware house No. 1 and all stores and supplies therein; ware house No. 2 and all stores and supplies therein; Superintendent's residence and office and all furniture, fixtures and supplies therein contained; Assay office and laboratory building and all furniture and fixtures, tools, appliances, appurtenances and supplies therein; mill boarding house and all furniture, fixtures, appurtenances and supplies contained therein; mine boarding house and all furniture, fixtures, appurtenances and supplies contained therein; Mill foreman's dwelling house and bunk house and all furniture, appurtenances and contents thereof. All right in powder, fuse and caps contained in the powder magazine. All live stock, vehicles, harness, stables and equipments; all wood, cables and tents; all blacksmith shop buildings, tools and appurtenances connected therewith and appurtenant thereto, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on

Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1901,

at the hour of 12:00 o'clock noon of said day, at the front door of the Court House of the County of Inyo, State of California, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, I will, in obedience to said decree of foreclosure and order of sale, sell in one parcel the above described property to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, for the satisfaction of said judgments.

Dated, this 22d day of August, 1901.

HENRY B. STEWART, Special Master in Chancery.

se6t4

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Aug. 29, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Harriet T. Skinner, of Citrus, Inyo Co., California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 875 for the E½ of SE¼ Sec. 9, Tp. 14 S., R 36 E., M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1901.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Finlay McIver, Max M. Skinner, J. V. Skinner, Charles A. Skinner, all of Citrus Inyo, Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

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NATHAN RHINE.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pain and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co. 116 Battery St San Francisco.

Sample free.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending October 3, 1901:

Highest barometer	29.981	1st
Lowest "	29.441	29
Highest temperature	79.0	28
Lowest "	47.0	3
Mean "	61.4	
Average dew point	28.7	
Average humidity	35.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	36 SE	29
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	2	
Precipitation for week	0.35	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 0.00
" 1895-6 incomplete, 0.00
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-80, 0.00*
" 1898-9 complete, 0.00
" 1899-1900 0.00
" 1900-1901 0.00
" 1901-1902, .35

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

Edward Brown to Benj. F. Scott—Lot No. 4 in Block 12, Given Addition to Big Pine; $10.

Philip Carpenter to E. D. Sanders—160 acres of land near Big Pine; $200.

Morton Anderson to Romulus Orcier—Interest in mining claims near Big Pine; $50.

F. A. Hyde & Co. to United States—480 acres in U. S. Reserve near Olancha; lieu lands.

Commercial travelers consider this country "good as any of 'em."

The annual "Good weather until Christmas" time has come.

County Surveyor Dixon is in town, abstracting realty records.

Mrs. Alice Hession, daughter and son, left during the week for an extended visit to Los Angeles.

Lester Shepherd, of George's Creek, has gone to San Francisco to enter Heald's Business College.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Mulholland have left Oakland for Tulare, from whence they expect to reach home in about ten days.

Until the quail are scared away violations of the ordinance relating to the discharge of firearms within the city limits may be expected.

One of our hunting parties the other day brought in the pelt of a brown bear, as evidence of having killed it. Circumstantial, anyway.

Mr. J. C. Irwin and daughter, Miss Nettie, who have been seriously ill for several weeks, are now happily on the road to complete recovery.

The Epworth League of Big Pine is arranging for a lecture course during the winter. Several able men have already accepted invitations and doubtless due announcements will follow.

The Reward mine management is engaged on a new 800-foot working tunnel. The contracting miners, Dodge & Saunders, have completed the first fifty feet and expect to go ahead with a 100-foot section right away.

The corps of regular and special reporters detailed by the editorial staff of this paper to do the District Fair at Bishop has failed to show up in time for to-day's 12 o'clock edition. There was a good time, especially at the big ball and entertainments, and that's all we know about it.

E. Robinson and daughter, Miss Luella, have gone to Los Angeles, where the latter will attend school.—INDEPENDENT, Sept. 27.

With the exception that it was Miss Stella instead of Luella and that they went to San Francisco instead of Los Angeles, the above item was correct. The only earthly show that a publisher has to find out whether his valuable sheet is read or not is to perpetrate a blunder.

The Board of Supervisors will meet in regular session next Monday. Claims against the county should be filed to-morrow. Aside from the possible award of a contract for painting the Court House, the annual selection of eligible jurymen will probably be the main business outside of routine work.

In these columns last week commendatory mention was made of the late fine special edition of the Pacific Coast Miner, incidentally referring to the fact that Inyo's isolation rendered it difficult if not impracticable for that paper to show up this region with text and illustration to the same extent and advantage as the balance of the mining counties. But yesterday Mr. Thos. D. Calkins of the Miner Publishing Company arrived in Independence, with a view of establishing the most friendly relations with all our mining interests. The Pacific Coast Miner is a sterling journal, and that such result will prove mutually advantageous goes without saying.

A Case of No Case.

The judicial investigation held on Tuesday in the cutting scrape between the Indians Andy Glenn and Little Pete resulted as might well have been anticipated. There were no witnesses to the affair except Indians, and at least one of them was so drunk at the time that he couldn't identify either the cuttee or the cuttor—the scalped or the scalper, so that the magistrate deemed it useless to commit the perpetrator for trial.

In the case of these particular Piutes it is doubtful if the truth could be hammered out of them with a pile driver. They should get a thoroughly effective notice to vamoose the country altogether and for all time.

Public Timber Privileges.

Any miner developing a claim, or any *bona fide* settler or entryman can procure permission to obtain timber or wood from the Government reserve for his own exclusive use, not exceeding $100 in value, by making proper application.

As we are informed by Forest Supervisor Price, such preliminary proceeding must be complied with, under the Act of June 4, 1897, and regulations by the Department of the Interior. The application for a permit sets forth all essential details as to intended use, for fuel or timber, etc., and further that—

"In the event of this application being granted, I will employ —— —— to cut, remove and saw the said timber; will give to the forest officer, in charge, due notice of the time when the said timber will be cut and removed, and will allow no timber to be cut and removed except under the supervision of the forest officer duly authorized and directed to superintend the cutting and removal thereof. I pledge that no more shall be cut than the amount allowed by proper authority, and that neither I nor my said agent will sell or dispose of any public or forest reserve timber to any other person; nor will I permit any such timber to be removed from my land or claim for any purpose; and will pile and safely dispose of all tops and lops and debris from the danger of fire."

The removal of down, dead timber and stumps for fuel would be beneficial to the Reserves, but a regular "Permit for Free Use of Timber" must be first obtained.

A Sad Affair.

Last Saturday morning two large and well-outfitted immigrant trains passed through town, going northward, with Bishop as their destination. One of them bore Mr. and Mrs August Kerchener, from Wilmington, Los Angeles county, with their seven children, the eldest not more than fifteen years of age. A short distance north of town Helmuth, a child fifteen months old, suddenly sprang from his mother's arms and falling to the road, a pittiless wheel crushed his poor head out of all semblance of humanity.

A lady driving past at the time immediately reported the facts in town, and a coroner's inquest was held; to the jurymen and all the scene was affecting enough. In the evening the little body was laid away in the Odd Fellows cemetery, Judge Davidson reading the service. In ministering to the stricken strangers and in the grewsome task of laying out the remains, Mrs. R. M. Houle performed a truly charitable, noble work.

After the sad incident the immigrants, on the following Monday, turned their trains to trail back over the deserts to their former home.

The Yacht Race.

[Special Dispatch, by the Longest Least Wire in the World.]

Columbia won the decision, on points, in the first round, according to the referee. Yesterday won the second go by two minutes.

Columbia, the Dandy Jim of the Ocean!

The absolute need of something better in the way of educational advantages has received much thought here, and during the last few weeks it has been especially discussed. No other plan appearing immediately available, it was decided to raise funds by subscription to employ a competent teacher and start a school, using the room now unoccupied in the public school building, such school to furnish high school instruction. An educational committee consisting of S. E. Vermilyea, N. J. Cooley, H. N. Gunter and Superintendent Hampton was appointed at a meeting held last Saturday. Yesterday the subscription list was circulated, and instead of raising $800 as hoped, by evening the splendid sum of $1550 had been pledged. After the declamation contest last evening the matter was brought up and in a short time the total was brought up to $2300; today i has become $2400. This means, we may well believe, a public high school under State laws before another year passes. —Register, Sept. 26.

The V. & T. railroad will shortly add to its equipment a new 75-ton 10-wheel locomotive. The present locomotives are 4-wheelers and weigh about 37 tons. The change in size is rendered necessary by the increase in freight between Reno and Mound House, caused by the discovery of the Bluestone and Tonopah mines. The load hauled by the locomotives of Saturday night's local was the heaviest that ever went over the V. & T.—Virginia Chronicle.

Japanese who apply for license to marry Caucasian women in this State are generally surprised to be informed that the Japanese are considered Mongolians. This is a little hard, but it will have to stand until an interested party gets a decision from the Supreme Court to the effect that a Jap is something else than a Mongolian. Inter-marriage betwen members of different races has not proven to be a desirable practice.

Equal opportunity is American doctrine. Upon equal rights to man and equal opportunity rests the glory of our free government. The menace of the trusts takes from man equal opportunity and places the privilege in the hands of the combined few. Under the growing power of trusts both opportunity and ambition, so essential to free government, are denied the citizens of our government.—Reno Journal.

Because a company of United States soldiers in one of the Philippine islands lately got badly defeated by an overwhelming force of fighting natives, certain papers would like to have the people believe that it was all on account of the assassination. The murder of a President is hard enough to bear without such rot as that.

President Roosevelt, it is claimed, will prove friendly to irrigation in the west.

THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT.

Grand Army Memorial Resolutions.

The following was adopted by Gen John A. Logan Post, No. 180, G. A. R., at the monthly meeting held in Bishop, Cal., September 21, 1901:

WHEREAS—Our comrade, William McKinley, the late loved and honored President of the United States, has been stricken down in death by the treacherous hand of a brutal, cowardly, anarchist assassin, while surrounded by his loving countrymen, to each of whom he was extending the hand of friendship, thus dealing a fearful blow to all of civilization and a sad affliction to the American people;

Therefore, Gen. John A. Logan Post, No. 180, Department of California and Nevada, believes that the principles of free speech and a free press should be held in such subjection that no organization tainted with the infamous and damnable tenets of anarchism or nihilism or a corrupt press that upholds or sanctions any such principles or beliefs shall be permitted to exist in this fair land of ours.

We hereby demand of our State and National lawmakers the speedy enactment of laws that will utterly and quickly crush anarchism and nihilism out of existence in the United States and make the utterence of such sentiments as prompt the assassination of men in public life high treason, punishable by an ignominious death.

We deeply deplore the calamity that has befallen our Nation, trusting the tragic death of President William McKinley may not be in vain but shall result in a great and lasting blessing to his native land, thus verifying the motto. "It is glorious to die for one's country."

To the bereaved and sorrowing widow we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and for comfort we commend her to rely upon Him who was the support of her loved and loving husband during his last hours of life.

In token of our love and respect for our departed comrade, William McKinley, the charter and colors of this Post shall be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, this memorial shall be transcribed upon a page of our record book and a copy be transmitted to Mrs. William McKinley, at Canton, Ohio.

THEO. H. WOODWORTH,
T. C. HARNISS,
OWEN NEYLON,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

To the Officers and Members of John A. Logan Post, No. 180, G. A. R., Department of California and Nevada, Bishop, Cal.:

COMRADES—Your Committee appointed to draft resolutions to the memory of our late comrade, S. A. Densmore, who died in Independence, Cal., August 31, 1901, respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, In view of the loss this Post has sustained in its membership by the transfer of our late comrade, S. A. Densmore, from our ranks to the department beyond the river of Death, and the still greater loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, and of his attachment to the principles of the G. A. R., it is but just that a record of his merits should be made; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Gen. John A. Logan Post, No. 180, G. A. R., of Bishop, Cal., that while we bow with humble submission to the inevitable Will, we do not the less mourn the loss of our late comrade who was so suddenly stricken down while in vigorous health and manhood.

Resolved, That in the demise of comrade S. A. Densmore our Order mourns the loss of an earnest and consistent member; the community of Independence, California, an upright and honorable citizen, the family a kind and loving husband and father, the Nation one of its defenders during the civil war.

Resolved, That we as a Post and as individual members do most sorely regret the circumstances that prevented our attendance and participation in the last sad rites paid to our late comrade.

Resolved, That while no words from us can soothe their grief, we deeply sympathize with the sorrowing family and relatives in the sad affliction they have to endure, and that we commend them to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for comfort and consolation.

Resolved, That our charter shall be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased comrade; that they be engrossed on a page in our record book, and that a copy be sent to the Inyo county press with a request for publication.

THEO. H. WOODWORTH,
A. O. COLLINS,
J. W. HANBY,
Committee.

Bishop, Cal., Sept. 21, 1901.

The assassin of President McKinley has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to death some time during the week beginning October 28. If he does not totally collapse and die before taking seat in an electric chair there may be forthcoming a confession of the whole damnable plot.

Just What Your Eyes Need.

I'll tell you after scientifically testing them. This service and advice free. If glasses are needed I select the best and most effective kind, and charge moderately for them. Will be in Independence shortly.

W. E. DOTY,
Graduate Optician.

DIED.

ANDERSON—At Big Pine, Inyo Co., Cal., September 28, 1901. Morton Anderson, a native of Denmark, aged 67 years.

Solano, Mono and Carson papers please copy.

Many old friends of the deceased in Suisun, Carson and Bodie, where Mr. Anderson was known and respected as an educated and thorough gentleman, will regret to read the above announcement. He had lately returned to Big Pine from San Francisco, where his physicians had assured him that the end was not far away.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.

WATCH FOR OUR ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW FALL GOODS

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

---

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable

Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canyons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:45 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	**TO RENO.**
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK.

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office, Reno. aug3-tf

Sick Women

Mrs. Valentine Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her.

Happiness will go out of your life forever, my sister, if you have any of the symptoms mentioned in Mrs. Valentine's letter, unless you act promptly. Procure **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once. It is absolutely sure to help you. Then write for advice if there is anything about your case you do not understand.

You need not be afraid to tell the things you could not explain to the doctor—your letter will be seen only by women. All the persons who see private letters at Mrs. Pinkham's Laboratory, at Lynn, Mass., are women. All letters are confidential and advice absolutely free.

Here is the letter:—"It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping it may induce others to avail themselves of the benefit of your valuable remedy. Before taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** I felt very badly, was terribly nervous, and tired, had sick headaches, no appetite, gnawing pain in stomach, pain in my back and right side, and so weak I could scarcely stand. I was not able to do anything. Had sharp pains all through my body. Before I had taken half a bottle of your medicine, I found myself improving. I continued its use until I had taken four bottles, and felt so well that I did not need to take any more. I am like a new person, and your medicine shall always have my praise."—Mrs. W. P. Valentine, 566 Ferry Avenue, Camden, N.J.

MRS. W. P. VALENTINE.

$5000 will be paid if this testimonial is not genuine. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.

Why the Mole Is Blind.

The creatures which dwelt in the darkness of the depths naturally lost their powers of vision after awhile. It is the same way with the mole, which is doubtless descended from progenitors which could see. Blindness in the mole is the result of a degeneration of the optic nerve, the consequence of which is that images formed in the eye itself are not transmitted to the animal's consciousness. Occasionally a mole can see a little out of one eye which has retained its communication with the brain.

It is not that the mole is born blind, but that it inherits a tendency to atrophy of the visual organs just as people derive from their parents an inclination to consumption or other diseases. Some day in the future there may be no such thing as a mole that is not entirely and hopelessly blind.

Heads Much Alike.

Most expert craniologists insist that it is extremely difficult to determine sex from the skull, but admit there are a few distinctions which taken together indicate sex. Perhaps the most marked distinction is the prominence of the bony projection over the nose. The skull in man is thicker and stronger, and the mastoid processes beneath the ear are larger. Broca is authority for the opinion that if the skull rests on the mastoid processes it is almost certainly a man's. In woman the top of the head appears flatter, while in man the curve from before backward is more smooth and even. Greek sculptors always recognize this.—Health Culture.

A Kick From Mexico.

Tourists come here and shout to waiters, hotel clerks, shopkeepers, etc., believing that if you only yell forth your English it instantly becomes comprehensible. And a common error in breeding and one not confined to tourist foreigners is to make unpleasant remarks about men, women and things in a tone of voice which conveys at once to the natives that something disagreeable is being said. So we acquire not without reason the reputation of being muy groseros, or very rude, and too often we are.—Mexican Herald.

In Days of Old.

"The old idea," said the lecturer, "was an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

"Yes," concluded one of his hearers, "and there were no painless dentists in those days either."—Detroit Free Press.

There are lots of people who will not take a dare to do anything except a dare to go to work.—Atchison Globe.

The Noise Habit.

The New Yorker contracts in time what may be called the noise habit. Noise with him becomes a dissipation. His nervous system demands it. This is illustrated by the sensations he experiences when he goes into the woods or mountains after a continuous stay in the city for many months. His first feeling is one of loneliness; something seems to have suddenly gone out of his life. Every tree seems to say, "Why have you been so hot and noisy, my little sir?" His sensations are somewhat akin to those of a drunkard who has been under alcoholic stimulation for a long time and suddenly has his drink taken from him. His whole nervous system feels the lack of the irritation and stimulation of the city noise, to which it has become accustomed. The stillness actually appals and depresses him.

The streets of New York are deep, narrow channels, and they are growing constantly deeper as the buildings increase in height. These large reflecting surfaces on three sides of him make the condition of the man in the street like that of the workman who suffers from reflected noise while he hammers rivets on the inside of a boiler.—Munsey's Magazine.

Four and Its Multiple of Ten.

The number four was anciently esteemed the most perfect of all, being the arithmetical mean between one and seven. Omah, the second caliph, said, "Four things come not back—the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, the neglected opportunity." In nature there are four seasons, and the four points of the compass.

Forty, a multiple of four by ten, is one of the sacred numbers. The probation of our first parents in the garden of Eden is supposed to have been 40 years. The rain fell at the deluge 40 days and nights, and the water remained on the earth 40 days. The days of embalming the dead were 40. Solomon's temple was 40 cubits long. In it were ten lavers, each four cubits long and containing 40 baths.

Moses was 40 years old when he fled into the land of Midian, where he dwelt 40 years. He was on Mount Sinai 40 days and 40 nights. The Israelites wandered in the wilderness 40 years. The Saviour fasted 40 days and nights before entering upon public life. The same time elapsed between the resurrection and the ascension.

Didn't Teach Him That Trick.

"That's a werry knowing animal o' yours," said a cockney gentleman to the keeper of an elephant.

"Very," was the cool rejoinder.

"He performs strange tricks and hantics, does he?" inquired the cockney, eying the animal through his glass.

"Surprisin!" retorted the keeper. "We've learned him to put money in that box you see up there. Try him with half a crown."

The cockney handed the elephant half a crown, and, sure enough, he took it in his trunk and placed it in a box high up out of reach.

"Well, that is very hextraordinary—hastonishing, truly!" said the green one, opening his eyes. "Now let's see him take it out and 'and it back."

"We never learned him that trick," retorted the keeper and then turned away to stir up the monkeys and punch the hyenas.—London Tit-Bits.

The Deserving One.

Hoyt, with a playwright friend, was once witnessing the production of a play—not his own—says the New York Clipper. The leading man was well known to be a poor "study," and this night was on very unfamiliar terms with his part. The voice of the prompter was continuously in evidence, though this was overlooked, for the actor was a great favorite.

Just before the end of the act Hoyt went out, but returned a moment later just as the curtain went down on deafening applause.

"Who are they calling for?" he asked of his friend, who answered by naming the leading man, whom, to spare his feelings, we will call X.

"——! (This stands for a little swear word.) I don't see what they want X for. I should think they would call for the prompter."

Peasant Costumes In Ireland.

A certain number of peasants in the wilder and remoter districts of Ireland still wear something like a national costume. About Lough Mask plenty of the lasses are to be seen in picturesque red petticoats that artists loved to bring into their sketches of Irish life. A sprinkling of the old high hats may be seen. The older fishermen wear them, but the younger school shun such antiquated headgear, as the English peasant of today does the smock frock.—London Express.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President,

Did more business in 1900 than during any previous year. It easily maintants its position as "the largest, strongest, most progressive life insurance company in the World."

Income in 1900	$60,582,802.31
Assets Dec. 31, 1900	$325,753,152.51
Insurance and Annuities	$1,141,497,888.02

The history of the Company has been an unbroken record of progress. Its excess of returns to policy-holders has been almost six times as much as that of the next largest company and nearly ten times as much as that of the third in rank.

Total of Assets and policy payments	$866,232,963
Total premiums received	$779,134,420

Excess of Assets and payments to policy-holders over total premiums received since formation of Company **$87,098,543**

The assets of The Mutual Life are clean and well invested. The Company refuses to take risks in countries where climatic conditions are at all dangerous, and it does not write insurance on subjects who are in any respect below standard.

Experienced agents can find no better company for which to work. It has room for workers who are not rebaters. Address:

A. B. FORBES & SON, General Agents
San Francisco, Cal.

TRICKS OF MEMORY.

Notable Examples of Forgetfulness that Are Supposed to Be True.

The first man to start a school for the training of memory was a Greek, Simonides, who read one of his poetic compositions to a large audience and so fascinated them that when he bowed and withdrew from the building they sat spellbound. The roof caved in and killed them all, mangling them so that the bodies were unrecognizable, but Simonides came to the rescue of the despairing relatives and said he could remember where each person in the audience sat and who he was. As there was no one to dispute his decisions his identification was satisfactory, and he profited by the enthusiasm to start a memory school.

A young woman of no education fell ill in a small German town. She could neither read nor write, yet she raved in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and the simple villagers thought she was possessed of the devil. Investigation proved that at the age of 9 she had been taken by a charitable old Protestant pastor. It was his custom for years to walk up and down a passage of the house into which the kitchen opened and read to himself in a loud voice out of his books. These books were ransacked by the physician in charge of the curious case, and who had made inquiries into the sick girl's past life, and in them were found the identical Greek and Latin passages which the girl in her delirium had repeated.

There is an authentic case of a brilliant young woman, happily married, who had a long illness, the result of which was that when she recovered she had lost every recollection of her life from the day of her marriage, inclusive of the ceremony. The rest of her life up to that point she remembered clearly. At first she pushed her husband and her child from her in alarm, but her parents and friends have convinced her she is married and has a son. She believes their word of necessity, though she has never recovered her memory of that one year which is lost to her.

DR. MAX NORDAU

Now Appears as a Critic of Industrial Consolidations.

Dr. Max Nordau, who has lately turned his attention to the consolidation of large companies of capitalists, is one of the most skillful and learned physicians of Europe. His very widespread fame is due, however, not to his scientific ability, but rather to his brilliance as an author. In 1883 he shocked and delighted two continents with his rarely analytical book, "Conventional Lies of Society." In 1886 he published his "Paradoxes," and in 1893 the work by which he is best known, "Degeneration." In this remarkably original book Dr. Nordau attempts to show on purely psycho-physiological grounds that all modern tendencies are toward degeneration. He fortifies his position by examinations into art, literature and life, and claims that degeneracy is seen in all mental and moral phenomena. Dr. Nordau is descended from a well-known Jewish family of Budapest. He began writing to the newspapers on many topics even while he was a lad at school. He is 52 years old.

DR. NORDAU.

Must Do Their Work Well.

The courts are taking cognizance of the competency or incompetency of professional men. A short time ago a New York tribunal held that a physician was liable for unskillful or negligent treatment of a patient, and now the Court of Appeals of that State has rendered a decision holding a corporation liable for unskillful dental work. This corporation, according to the complaint, represented that it carried on the practice of dentistry in connection with its other departments. The plaintiff, a woman, having undergone treatment, sued for alleged resultant injury and received a verdict.

Apparently the defense of the corporation was that the dental business was not, in fact, carried on by it, but was owned by the dentist. But the court held that the company, having having held itself out as carrying on a dental department, and the plaintiff having been ignorant of the fact that the company was not the real owner of the dental department, the corporation was estopped from making such a denial. For, under the circumstances, the court said that the plaintiff had a right to rely not only on the presumption that the company would employ a skillful dentist as its servant, but also on the fact that if that servant, the dentist, whether skillful or not, was guilty of any malpractice, she had a responsible party to answer therefor in damages.

New Vatican Rooms.

The Vatican, the largest palace in the world, will soon receive another addition to its bulk, which will bring up the number of its rooms to 12,000. The Pope has decided to erect three new buildings. One, containing 800 rooms, will be used to house the pilgrims coming to Rome, while the other two, which will be much smaller, will be added to the Vatican Museum. In the last mentioned building will be placed all the artistic offerings that Leo XIII. has received during his pontificate.

Arsenic Eaters.

Styria, a duchy having a population of about 1,500,000, and lying south of Gratz, in the mountainous portion of the great German Confederation, is noted for its arsenic eaters. Arsenic eaters abound in every city, village and neighborhood, and in thousands of cases every adult in a family uses it almost the same as sugar, consuming about 5½ grains in the 24 hours.

Not a Climatic Distinction.

"A Virginia man died at the poker table the other night."

"Nothing wonderful about that. Lots of Nevada and Arizona men have done the same thing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If you can't afford an alarm clock for every bedroom in the house, let in a fly or two.

TRAPPING A PROFESSOR BY WIRE

The Way in Which Some College Men Got Even With an Exacting Instructor.

Among some intensely amusing college scrapes told by "A Graduate," in the September Ladies' Home Journal, is the story of a certain professor, not much liked by his pupils, who was to be married. The lady lived in Cleveland, and the students that loved (?) him were not, of course, invited. But they determined that in some way he should hear from them. And he did. On the day appointed the professor took the train at 10 a. m. due to arrive at Cleveland at 12:30 a. m. About eleven o'clock Jim Townsend rushed to the telegraph office and sent off this dispatch:

"Chief of Police, Cleveland, Ohio. Man coming on train No. 6, tall, well dressed, frock coat, silk hat, side whiskers. Escaped lunatic. Hold! Shrewd, therefore beware! Strange case. Will say name Finalli. Mistake. Thinks he is Professor in a college. Delusion. Escort to home of friends at No.—Euclid Avenue."

This message reached its destination long before train No. 6 reached Cleveland, so that when Professor Finalli alighted it was to walk straight into the custody of three detectives. They would listen to no words of reason, but escorted him out to the house on Euclid Avenue, the home of his intended bride.

A Mint Julep Tragedy.

A northern man stopped at the home of an Alabama planter of the old school and was cordially invited to "Light, sah, and be welcome."

He "lit" and was forthwith invited to take a toddy, in accord with the Alabama rules of hospitality.

"Why," he said, "I saw a nice bed of mint back there. Suppose I get some of it and make a mint julep instead of a toddy."

"A what, sah?" said the planter.

"A mint julep. Haven't you ever tried them?"

"No, sah, nevah; but I'm willing, sah."

They did try the fascinating beverage, not once, but many times, and the northern man went away next day with reluctance.

Two years later his business took him there again. At the gate he was met by the old colored butler, on whose hat, as he doffed it, was seen a band of crape.

"Where's your master, sir?" he inquired of the old darky.

"He's dead, sah; died yestiddy."

"Dead! I'm shocked. What was the cause?"

"Why, sah, 'bout two years ago one o' dem Yankees cum down heah and showed ole marse how to drink weeds in his red likker, and he never stopped twell he died fum it."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Cheap Meals In London.

"Speaking of cheap restaurants," said a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to London to a Washington Star writer, "reminds me of a dining saloon in the Whitechapel district of London where a relishing and fairly substantial meal may be had for a halfpenny, or 1 cent in our money. This cheap repast is not served up in the shape of a cut from a joint and two vegetables. It is a big brown pie, very juicy and very hot. The absence of beefsteak is evident when you cut the pie, but you find inside a liberal sprinkling of sheep's liver, onions and turnips and a plentiful supply of gravy. For a halfpenny extra two slices of bread and a cup of tea are supplied. Between the hours of 12 and 2 the poor and hungry from all parts of the east end of the city flock to the dining room. Most of the patrons are shoeblacks, penny toy men, costermongers and now and then young clerks whose salaries will not permit them to indulge in a more costly dinner."

Japan is the largest consumer of rice in the world, the average being 300 pounds a person a year. The Americans use but four pounds per capita.

It has been estimated that from 90,000 to 100,000 deer feed in the forests of Scotland and that 4,000 stags are killed annually.

Our Nation's Wealth.

Gold and silver are poured abundantly into the lap of the nation, but our material wealth and strength is rather in iron, the most useful of all metals, just as the wealth of a human being lies in a useful stomach. If you have overworked yours until it is disabled, try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will relieve the clogged bowels, improve the appetite and cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney disease.

Merchant (to new boy)—Has the bookkeeper told you what to do in the afternoon? Youth—Yes, sir; I am to wake him up when I see you coming.

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam guaranteed for Croup.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, purify the blood. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Dr. H. Lebrun, sent to the Pacific Coast on a scientific mission by the Belgian Government, has favored the Van der Naillen Engineering School of San Francisco by a visit, and, on leaving, expressed the opinion that in all his travels he had seldom found an institution which prepared so practically and thoroughly its graduates for immediate success in life.

Piso Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough Cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2** trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

She—I love this excessively hot weather! Don't you, Mr. Boerham? He—No! I can't stand it. I shall go away if it continues! She—I do hope it will!

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Got Grip? Try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam

S. F. N. U. No. 35 1901

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

SUFFERED THREE YEARS. CATARRH OF STOMACH.

Miss Evelyn Morse writes from 651 Adams street, Minneapolis, Minn., as follows:

"I suffered for nearly three years with catarrh of the stomach which no medicine seemed to relieve, until a friend advised me to try Peruna. Although skeptical, I tried it, and found it helped me within the first week. I kept taking it for three months, and am pleased to say that it cured me entirely, and I have had no symptoms of its return. I am only too glad to recommend it."—Evelyn Morse.

Miss Evelyn Morse.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free advice.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

That Cough needs Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Trees Older Than the Pyramids.

A wonder of longevity is the so called dragon's blood tree of Tenerife. Rosin obtained from this tree has been found in sepulchers, where it had been used for embalming the dead. Trees of this species are now standing which are estimated as being older than the Egyptian pyramids.

Never praise a woman's cake unless you are prepared to eat every slice on the plate.—Atchison Globe.

The path of glory leads but to the grave, but it is the most pleasant route.—Portland Oregonian.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

SOFT, GLOSSY HAIR.

It Can Only Be Had Where There Is No Dandruff.

Any man or woman who wants soft glossy hair must be free of dandruff, which causes falling hair. Since it has become known that dandruff is a germ disease, the old hair preparations that were mostly scalp irritants, have been abandoned, and the public, barbers and doctors included, have taken to using Newbro's Herpicide, the only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ. E. Dodd, Dickinson, N. D., says: "Herpicide not only cleanses the scalp from dandruff and prevents the hair's falling out, but promotes a new growth. Herpicide keeps my hair very glossy."

Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam saves Doctor Bills

For pimples, sallow complexion, impure blood and poor digestion use Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills. They improve complexion and cure constipation. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c

For Consumption try Fryer's Abietene Cough Balsam.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Scrofula

Few are entirely free from it.

It may develop so slowly as to cause little if any disturbance during the whole period of childhood.

It may then produce irregularity of the stomach and bowels, dyspepsia, catarrh, and marked tendency to consumption before manifesting itself in much cutaneous eruption or glandular swelling.

It is best to be sure that you are quite free from it, and for its complete eradication you can rely on

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best of all medicines for all humors.

300 Positions Secured Yearly.

San Francisco Business College

1236 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
FULL COURSE, $60.00
Write for Catalogue.

Prune Dip.

"Greenbank" Pure 100% Caustic Potash and 98% Powd. Caustic Soda.

T. W. JACKSON & CO.,
Sole Agents, - No. 123 California St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MRS. JONES' FLESH GROWER.

Price $2.00.

This is the genuine. It increases flesh on any part of the body, develops bust to any desired size and makes round, plump face and neck. Removes all blackheads, tan, freckles, pimples, fleshworms, and makes the skin soft and white. Write for agents' terms. MRS. E. JONES & CO., Offices 610-611 Inter Ocean Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SUMMER is BEST TIME to CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption

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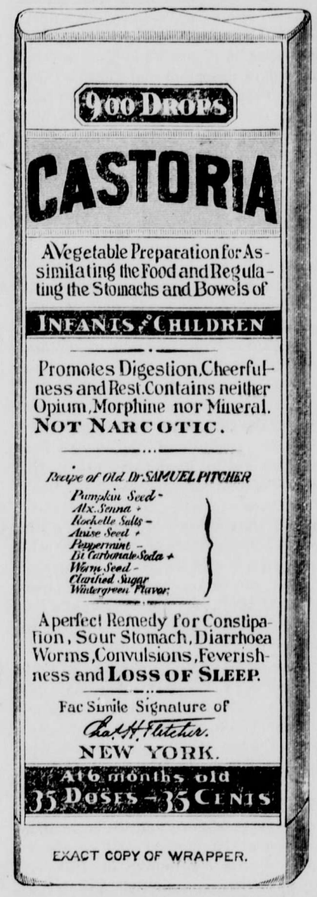

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

You can always smell a "dead one."
He has a costive-looking face.
His breath knocks you down.
He drags his feet.
Listeners to his talk turn their heads the other way.
His breath poisons God's pure air.
He ought to keep clean inside;

—that means sweet breath, quick brain, swift moving feet. You can't feel well and act well with your bowels clogged, sending poison all through your body. Clean them out gently but thoroughly and keep them clean with CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, and you will find that all bowel and liver ills and the nasty symptoms that go with them are quickly and permanently

CURED BY **Cascarets** LIVER TONIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 465

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THE LIVING MUSE.

Horace calls no more on me,
Homer in the dust-heap lies;
I have found my Odyssey
In the lightness of her glee,
In the laughter of her eyes.

Ovid's page is thumbed no more,
E'en Catullus has no choice!
There is endless, precious lore,
Such as I never knew before,
In the music of her voice.

Breath of hyssop steeped in wine,
Breath of violets and furze,
Wild-wood roses, Grecian myrrhs,
All these perfumes do combine
In that maiden breath of hers.

Nay, I look not at the skies,
Nor the sun that hillward slips,
For the day lives or it dies,
In the laughter of her eyes,
In the music of her lips.
—Bookman.

MAY.

He was looking at May's portrait—a lovely little miniature—when the housemaid brought the packet to him. The girl entered timidly, with a furtive glance at her master, for whom her heart was bleeding.

No sign of tears—either past or present—was visible in the young man's eyes. They were hard and bright. Hard, also, was his face, and the clenched lips like adamant.

He took the thick envelope, glanced at the clerkly writing, and at the back, upon which was stamped in blue letters, "W. Robinson & Co." Then he flung it on the table, and as the servant left the room, the sound of harsh laughter broke upon her ears. She fled to the kitchen, and with scared face whispered that she thought poor Mr. Ord must be going mad.

He had written a few days before to William Robinson for those patterns that he might choose the materials for his wedding suit. May was so particular about what he wore. He used to be a little careless about his dress once. Then, in his endeavor to gain May's approbation, he had overdone it in the opposite direction, sporting collars of absurd height, and impossible ties, enduring like a martyr the pinch of patent leather shoes a size too small for him, and getting himself a little chaffed by appearing in suits which were unmistakably in advance of the fashion, May, with gentle tact, had changed all this.

He had written for the patterns from Robinson's a few weeks before the important suit should be needed, as he wanted to have May's opinion with regard to the materials. He consulted her about everything. He had no sisters, and until the last year—when the death of an uncle and the inheritance of a fortune had made him his own master—he had lived a solitary life in a remote country town with the relation by whose sudden death he was enriched.

After that laugh of harshness which had so startled his servant, Laurence Ord went back to the study of May's portrait. A sob of anguish broke in a groan from Ord's pale lips. He had tried to realize that those dancing eyes were closed forever.

The idea of May—May, the merriest little person in the world—lying cold and silent was too much for the young man who last had seen her having a wild game with a kitten on the deck of a friend's yacht.

He had dreaded that little cruise more than he could say. He had all but asked her not to go, but from this he had refrained, deeming it mere selfishness.

"You don't mind me going, Laurie, do you?" she asked, when the trip had been first suggested, and with a little pleading look in her eyes which was irresistible, especially as he had not yet the absolute right to give or withhold permission. "I'll only be gone three weeks, and then—if you still have a mind to—you may take me and keep me forever. A large order, Laurie! Shall you want me for so long, do you think?"

He had gone to see her off on board the Orchid, and she had stopped in the middle of one of her airy whirls with the kitten and a piece of scarlet ribbon. "Mind you have the patterns ready by the time I come back!"

"The yacht Orchid, which was wrecked last night on the dangerous reef outside Alwyn Bay, is the property of a Mr. Griffiths of London. All on board were saved except the unfortunate lady whose body was washed ashore early this morning. It has been identified as that of Miss May Carden."

This was the paragraph which had caught the eye of Laurence Ord as he had run over his morning paper at breakfast. Afterwards he had come upon the first and longer account, but this was evidently a little paragraph inserted when further information had been received.

His senses had at first been blunted by the shock. Now they were awakened to full consciousness of the immeasurable pain. He laid the miniature down, and began to walk about the room. He moved things here and there. He wound the clock—then his nerveless fingers dropped it with a crash. He let it lie where it had fallen.

He began mechanically to settle the things on the table, to fold up the newspapers, and open his neglected letters. He was fighting his pain. The letters were read without his being a whit the wiser as to their contents. The packet of patterns was the only thing that remained.

With another of those pitiful laughs he ripped open the envelope. The laugh changed into an indescribable cry. There were no patterns in the envelope. Instead there were three thick sheets of notepaper, each of which had "Walter Robinson & Son, Solicitors, Alwyn Bay," printed upon it. The writing was a penciled scrawl—a dear, familiar scrawl.

Laurence read it on his knees, sobbing out his thanks to God. Three sentences and the signature will sufficiently explain:

"I was brought ashore half-drowned. * * * Mr. Robinson, a lawyer, has kindly given us shelter. * * * Mr. Griffiths is addressing this. * * * Your loving May."—San Francisco Argonaut.

FIVE TIMES PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

William T. Baker

Forty years ago last March W. T. Baker joined the Chicago Board of Trade, and ever since has lived the strenuous life of an active member of that association. He has done other things as well. He succeeded Lyman J. Gage as president of the World's Columbian Exposition after having been one of its directors for a year and also chairman of the committee on foreign exhibits. He was elected for a second term as president of the fair, but illness compelled his resignation and Mr. Higinbotham succeeded him. He was also vice-president of the Civic Federation. On 'Change his interests have so invariably been on the side of higher prices that there is a legend around the board to the effect that the only property that ever fell after he bought it was the water in Snoqualmie Falls, in Washington. Mr. Baker has been five times elected president of the Board of Trade, serving in 1890, 1891, 1895, 1896 and 1897, the only man who ever held the office three successive years. He could have had it a fourth year had he consented.

HUMAN FINGER PRINTS.

There Are Possible Drawbacks to Their Value in Identification.

The constancy of human finger prints has chiefly been discussed in connection with the identification of criminals. Assuming that the evidence of finger prints is to be admissible in criminal proceedings, it will be not only necessary to prove that in the case of the same man the finger prints remain unaltered, but that no two persons have identical finger prints. Where is the evidence of this?

There are propably 1,500,000,000 men and women on the earth. Can we suppose that no two of these have identical finger prints? Nor indeed is this all. We may be comparing the finger prints of a living man with those of one who has been dead for years past, and the doctrine of heredity might lead us to expect to find similar finger prints in the case of parents and children and of different children of the same parents. It is, at all events, certain that if this finger print system were once introduced into our courts of justice there would be any amount of wrangling as to whether they were identical or only similar—experts contradicting each other and involving the whole subject in confusion.

Moreover, professional criminals would probably soon find some mode of altering their finger prints. No doubt if the person who committed a crime—a murder, for example—has left the imprint of his fingers on anything it may prove an important clew, but the same thing may be said of the imprint of his boots or shoes. But a clew is one thing and a proof is another thing.

Let me point out another difficulty. In a country where there are a large number of criminals whose finger prints are collected, the number of these will soon be very large. How long would it take to examine this collection in order to find out whether any of them corresponded accurately with the finger prints of the man who is now accused? The task would, I think, be a hopeless one.

That finger prints may be important in the detection of crime whenever the criminal has left the print of his fingers behind him I do not dispute, but without much stronger evidence than we now possess that no two persons have undistinguishable finger prints such evidence ought never to be permitted to outweigh what appeared to be a tolerably satisfactory alibi.—Knowledge.

The Plethoric Picnic Pie.

That the joyous picnic season does not bring peace and happiness to all alike is clearly shown by a composition written on the subject by a girl in a New York high school:

"May parties will soon be ripe, and the June walk season will follow hard upon. The difference between a May party and a June walk is a simple matter of chronology. Each has its queen of brief authority and its chaperon of absolute sway. Each has also its hamper, which is as deadly an enemy to the Manhattan populace as the frying-pan to the Kansas farm hand. I took an inventory of one of these hampers last year, and as I was a member of the physiology class at the time, it startled me out of a session's growth.

"When the hamper was opened the chaperon drew forth one bag of sandwiches and one pie; one bottle of pickles, one pie; one sponge cake, one pie; one roast chicken, one pie; one bottle of lemon juice, one pie; one bag of assorted cookies, one pie; one dozen doughnuts, one pie; one package of biscuits and one pie. This was all, except that there were a few extra pies at the bottom, for the purpose, I suppose, of forestalling famine.

"The chaperon wondered after luncheon why the girls and boys didn't enter into their play with as much zest as they did when they first arrived at the park. I didn't. I was studying natural history at the time, and only a few days before a lucid explanation had been given why the boa constrictor takes a month's nap after dining on far more digestible food than anything I saw in Central Park that day."

Temptation.

In our carelessness we too often tempt other people, sometimes without knowing it. Sir Edward Malet writes in "Shifting Scenes" that he had gone to a hotel at Milan, and eager to see the sights, sallied forth, leaving his portmanteau yawning, his dressing case ajar, and money on the table.

I thought of nothing save that I was once more in Italy. Still I locked my door, and took the key with me.

When I came back, an aged and shriveled housemaid followed me into my room. She was wringing her hands.

"Ah, mio signore!" cried she, going up to the dressing table and opening a little drawer. "Is this yours?"

In the drawer lay ten or a dozen gold pieces.

"Yes," I said, "they are mine."

"Ah, signore, how could you do it? How could you leave this money about? It was all lying on the table."

"Why, I locked my door. I knew it was safe."

"No," she cried, "it was not safe! It was cruel to put such temptation in my way!" She sank upon a chair and burst into tears. "Think of me, signore. I am very poor. I have six children to keep and a husband who can do no work. The money would make me rich, and you leave it on the table, the gold pieces all loose to dazzle my eyes and to put the devil into my heart. Through your thoughtlessness I might go to jail, my children might starve, my husband die. Ah, signore mio, never do it again! Think of the poor. Be merciful to us. Do not put temptation in our way."

City and Country.

New York now leads all the other States in the predominence of its city over its country population. Of every 100 inhabitants of the Empire State, 77 live in cities and towns. The percentage of the population living in cities and towns for the whole country is only 47.

Turkish Babies.

The Turkish mother loads her child with amulets as soon as it is born, and a small bit of mud steeped in hot water, prepared by previous charms, is stuck on its forehead.

An Endless Task.

It has been estimated that it will require eighty-five men working every day until 1947 to unearth the entire ruins of Pompeii.

THE STRANGER ON THE BLOCK.

How She Showed the Spirit of True Neighborliness.

True neighborliness is lacking in city life. The essence of it is wanting in that woman who calls on the newcomer in the block whose child is taken for its airing by an English nurse in a uniform of black gown, white cuffs, collar and cap, and whose door is opened by a man in livery, but who leaves uncalled upon the modest lady who so far forgets herself as to have her marble steps cleaned by a small colored girl, with her hair done up in pigtails.

True neighborliness makes no such invidious distinctions. It doesn't depend upon servants at all nor upon the presence of marble statues in drawing-room windows, and therefore it is not to be found in the mercenary city. Its real home is in the rural town, where the one curtain stretcher on a street is looked upon as public property and is just as often to be found in the home of Mrs. Brown as it is in that of Mrs. Smith, though the latter, simply because it was paid for with her money, sometimes selfishly tries to delude herself into believing it belongs to her.

A woman visiting in Baltimore tells this story to illustrate the feeling that exists between neighbors in her native town in a country of Western Maryland: The woman is looked upon as an authority in most matters by those who surround her, and so the other morning, when the maid awakened her at 7:30 o'clock to tell her that a young person wished to see her in the library, the woman jumped up hastily and donned the things she could get into quickest, wondering meanwhile whether Mrs. Allen's baby had another spasm or it was merely an ambassador from Mrs. Fuller seeking to borrow the ice-cream freezer for the day.

If it were the latter she determined that she was just going to nerve herself to refuse it, for the last time Mrs. Fuller had borrowed the freezer she had sent it home one Sunday with the handle so broken that the whole thing was useless, and with a note saying that she was sorry she had been unfortunate enough to break it, but that she hoped its owner could have it repaired.

It was not an emissary from Mrs. Fuller, however. It was an entirely strange individual who faced the woman when she finally reached her library.

"Good morning," said the stranger politely. "You don't know me, do you? Well, I'm Mrs. Cleve. We've just moved in this block and I ran in this morning to ask you if you could suggest a way for me to have a lawn dress made. I noticed you had on a pretty one when you passed the house last evening, so I concluded you had good ideas. Do you mind advising me, or perhaps you would lend me your frock to copy."

Now this was neighborliness, the very essence of that quality, indeed. It was of the sort that waits not for introduction and stays not for formality. But alas! it can never be injected into city life. It is incidental to living near to nature's heart, and bricks and mortar frighten it out of existence. Had this request been made of a city woman how indignantly would she have spurned it, but the woman who comes from the rural town admits sadly that ten minutes later her new organdie was being carried home by the stranger in the block in triumph.—Baltimore News.

ROBBERY SEEN IN A DREAM.

Owner of Stolen Articles Recognizes One of the Robbers.

Spending the summer in the country some twenty miles from her city residence, a lady dreamed that the latter was robbed, she herself being a witness of the robbery. In her dream she saw two men, one of whom limped, in the act of rummaging some trunks in the hall. A candlestick stuck by means of its own wax on the newel post illuminated the scene with a dim light. After finishing their work with the trunks the men went upstairs to a closet, from which they removed curtains and hangings stored for the summer months.

The dreamer observed that they overlooked her most valuable curtains, which had been placed well back on upper shelves. Suddenly she seemed to be transported to her birthplace at Auburn, N. Y., where she especially noted the bronze figure of an Indian which surmounts the prison edifice.

At breakfast the next morning she related her vivid dream to those present, five of whom are now living and vouch for the fact. Subsequently it was found that the city house had been entered and robbed. On the newel post were the marks of the candle. The curtains had all been taken but the best set, which were found where the dreamer had seen them.

Suspicion was directed to a painter who had been at work on the house, who was lame, and who disappeared immediately after the robbery. Investigation of this man's character showed that he had served a term in the Auburn penitentiary.—Health Culture.

GROWTH OF THE EARS.

It Is Asserted that It Never Stops Until Death.

The systematic examination of more than 40,000 pairs of human ears in England and France has resulted in some interesting conclusions. For one thing, it is ascertained that the ear continues to grow in the later decades of life; in fact, it appears never to stop growing until death. If one will take the trouble to look around in any assemblage of people, as at church, he will discover that the old folks have ears considerably larger than those of the middle-aged. A woman who has small, shell-like ears at 20 years of age will be very apt to possess medium-sized ears at 40 years, and large ears at 60.

Why ears should go on growing all one's life, any more than noses, is a mystery. There are a good many other points about them that are instructive, their shapes being markedly persistent through heredity. An ear will be handed down, so to speak, from father to son for generation after generation with comparatively little modification. Some authorities on criminology assert that criminals are very apt to possess a peculiar kind of ear, which is recognizable by an expert in such matters.

There is probably nobody in the world who has a pair of ears perfectly matched; in most people the two differ perceptibly not only in shape, but also in size. Frequently they are not placed precisely alike on the head. The age of a person may be judged with great accuracy by the ears, which after youth is past assume an increasing harshness of contour. A pretty woman whose first youth has departed may not show the fact in other ways, but these female features will surely tell the story of the flight of time. Then there is the little wrinkle that comes just in front of each ear during the thirties—a fatal and ineradicable sign.

Near the top of each ear, just within the down-turned edge and slightly toward the back will be found, if one feels for it, a small lump of cartilage. This is a remnant of what was originally the tip of the ear, when, ever so long ago, that organ in our remote ancestors had a point on it. Most of the apes to-day have pointed ears, but in human beings the upper edge of the organ has, in the course of ages, been folded over so as to cover the real tip.—Philadelphia Saturday Post.

DREYFUS CASE IN TATTOO.

Scenes from the Trial Illustrated Upon a French Coachman's Body.

At least one person in Paris will never, as long as he lives, forget the incidents of the Dreyfus case, as he is a walking pictorial history of that cause celebre.

Some time ago he was in one of the punishment companies in Africa, and an artistic comrade killed time by tattooing him all over his body and legs with no less than 120 illustrations of prominent scenes in the case, including portraits of the leading personages connected with it and various allegorical and emblematic devices as well. Black, blue, red and green colors have been employed, and the work has been executed with much skill. One of the surgeons of his regiment offered him 400 francs for his skin, explaining that he could remove the surface without pain or risk and that a speedy recovery would follow. The soldier, however, preferred to keep his hide and the sketches tattooed on it, and therefore declined the offer.

So, at least, he avers, and the wonderful success of the performance, which took about twenty months in the execution, is calculated to confirm the idea that the proposal may really have been made. What may be styled the two "pieces de resistance" are to be found on the back and on the portion of the body on the other side, which afforded the most space for the flights of the artist's genius. On the former the terrible ceremony of degradation at the Ecole Militaire is graphically depicted. Three months were devoted to it, and it is surmounted by a number of allegorical designs, with hosts of figures personating goddesses, among whom may be seen one representing France, pointing out to the ill-fated captain the distant Ile du Diable.

The other ambitious production gives the spectacle of the court-martial by which Dreyfus was condemned. Above it, on the left breast, a dagger pierces a heart, from which blood is flowing, and on the other side is beheld a serpent in the act of strangling a man. The arms are chiefly dedicated to counterfeit presentments of the generals whose names were so much before the public—Mercier, Billot, Zurlinden, De Boisdeffre, Gonse and so on—and also to a portrait of the late President Felix Faure. Innumerable flags and other patriotic emblems garnish the thighs and legs, and there are other sketches as well.

Why She Quit the 'Phone.

The young woman employed as a stenographer had a beau named Will, to whom she talked some twenty-five times a day. The lawyer who labored under the impression that he was paying for the stenographer's time was not pleased that Maggie should drop her work and rush frantically to the telephone every time the bell rang and stand there for fifteen minutes debating whether or not Will ought to have told Clara that secret which he knew well enough was none of Clara's business. One day the lawyer left his office, and, going to another telephone in the building, called up his own office. Of course Maggie rushed frantically to the 'phone and answered.

"Hello," said the lawyer in a muffled voice. "This is a lineman testing the wire. Kindly stand one foot in front of the receiver and say hello."

Maggie obeyed.

"Thank you. Now stand two feet to one side and say hello." It was done.

"Thank you. Now stand on your head and say hello."

Maggie seems to be somewhat backward in answering the telephone now.—Boston Record.

An Impossible Proposition.

Harold—You shouldn't wait for something to turn up, old chap; you should pitch right in and turn it up yourself.

Rupert—But it's my rich uncle's toes, old chap, that I'm waiting for.—Judge.

When a man is asked to do something for his parents, he suddenly realizes what a burden he is carrying in caring for his wife.

WOMAN'S REALM

INFLUENCE ON YOUNG MEN.

Here is a part of a young girl's life of which the large majority think very little. To amuse and entertain each other seems the chief end for which young men and women come together, and neither sex seems regardful of what may result from what they say or do, so long as the laugh is a merry one; the young girl feels that she is admired, the young man is gratified by evident satisfaction in his society.

The setting one's self up as a sort of reformer and making all the young men whom you know feel as if they were under a microscope which will disclose all their defects, will not aid you or them. The right step to take first is to set up a noble standard for yourself, and then demonstrate its charm by your own attraction.

One way in which a pleasant girl friend can help a man's life is by the character of her conversation. What one wants to accomplish is to speak freely and pleasantly about things which are delightful to talk about, to avoid gossip and evil speaking of others, to use clean, pure English, without slang, and to lead the conversation into impersonal channels.

She should know enough of current events to speak understandingly about the things that we all ought to know, and which all young men like to discuss—the things which stir the nation's heart—the events which rouse the attention of the world—the books which excite public attention—the beautiful things of the earth which are about you—the good deeds of good men and women who are helping the world along—to check any unkind tale-bearing or insinuation, or especially any criticism of girls you know. A man goes away refreshed from a visit which has made him think and talk of such things, and especially if he has had a sweet, bright young girl to talk to.

The world our young men have to work in is a hard, rough place, and they have no time to think quickly over what lies outside of the confines of their day's duty. To find that their girl companions have always some new, interesting thing, sincerely and simply good, to talk about, is a great source of enjoyment and a big step upward.

A young girl in whose society young men feel that they are sure to receive some inspiration to improve themselves is surely "good for something," which helps the progress of the world.—Mrs. Clement Farley, in Ledger Monthly.

Only Woman Colonel.

Mamie Gertrule Morris, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is the only woman Colonel in the United States. At the reunion of the Georgia Society of Chattanooga she rode her horse in uniform beside Gen. Stephen D. Lee, and she was also the "Military's Queen" at the Chattanooga Carnival, where she rode in a chariot of red and white roses drawn by four handsome black horses. She is Lieutenant Colonel, and aide to the Governor of Georgia, and special aide to Gen. Stephen D. Lee.

MISS MORRIS.

Miss Morris is the charming Southern authoress whom Gov. Allan D. Candler, of Georgia, recently honored by giving her a commission as an honorary member of his staff.

Caring for the Teeth.

Without good teeth there cannot be good mastication. Without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect digestion, and poor health results. Hence the paramount importance of sound teeth. Clean teeth do not decay. The importance of a sound first set of teeth is as great to the child as a sound second set is to the adult. Children should be taught to use the toothbrush early. Food left on the teeth ferments, and the acid formed produces decay. Decay leads in time to pain and the total destruction of the tooth. The substance of the following rules should therefore be impressed constantly upon all children:

1. The teeth should be cleansed at least once daily.
2. The best time to clean the teeth is after the last meal.
3. A small toothbrush with stiff bristles should be used, brushing up and down and across and inside and outside and in between the teeth.
4. A simple tooth powder or a little soap and some precipitated chalk taken up on the brush may be used if the teeth are dirty or stained.
5. It is a good practice to rinse the mouth out after every meal.
6. All rough usage of the teeth, such as cracking nuts, biting thread, etc., should be avoided, but the proper use of the teeth in chewing is good for them.

When decay occurs it should be attended to long before any pain results. It is stopping of a small cavity that is of the greatest service.—Motherhood.

Most Extravagant of Women.

The Empress Josephine was allowed at the beginning of her reign $72,000 a year for her toilet, and later this was increased to $90,000. But there was never a year during the time that she did not far over-reach her allowance and oblige the Emperor to come to her relief. According to the estimate Mason has made, Josephine spent on an average $220,000 yearly on her toilet during her reign. It is only by going over her wardrobe article by article and noting the cost and number of each piece that one can realize how a woman could spend this amount. Take the simple item of her hose—which were almost always white silk, often richly embroidered or in openwork. She kept 150 or more pairs on hand, and they cost from $4 to $8 a pair. She employed two hairdressers—one for every day at $1,200 a year; the other for great occasions, at $2,000 a year; and she paid them each from $1,000 to $2,000 a year for furnishings. It was the same for all the smaller items of her toilet.

Cookery Corner

Watermelons or muskmelons that are not very sweet may be utilized in a salad with mayonnaise or a French dressing in which lemon juice is used in place of vinegar.

Spanish sweet peppers and onions added to beef and potato hash give variety to the dish. Serve on slices of toast, with a poached egg on top of each.

Buy good coffee and learn to make good coffee. One cup of steaming hot, strong, golden coffee with cream will do more to put your guests in good humor for a day than the most elaborate breakfast with poor coffee.

The lacquered brass knobs and trimmings used on furniture are best cleaned with a soft cloth in wet alcohol. All unlacquered brasses should be first washed in warm soapsuds and then rubbed with salt and vinegar applied with a flannel cloth.

Summer squash at the best is so watery that it is better to steam than to boil it. If young and tender wash and cut it into quarters without skinning or removing the seeds. When it is done rub it through a colander or sieve and season with butter, salt and pepper.

Most of the odor of roasting lamb and much of the strong flavor of mutton may be avoided by asking the butcher to remove every particle of outside fat, as well as the transparent tissue covering the shoulder or leg. It is this that absorbs the flavor from the wool and gives the taste so disagreeable to most people. All first-class butchers will do this if asked when dressing the meat.

Co-Education.

The young men of Wesleyan University have never taken kindly to the coeducational graft, says the Boston Transcript, but the climax of cubbishness seems to have been reached Friday afternoon, when the seniors voted that the young women of the class be request not to take seats on the platform at the class day exercises. At the same meeting the class day committee was instructed to request the faculty to make the graduation exercises for the women distinct from those of the men. We can hardly imagine anything more absurdly malapert. Doubtless in a year or two, after they have stepped out of their peck measures and take half-bushel views of themselves, as Dr. Holmes used to say, they will be profoundly and wholesomely ashamed of their present attitude.

Health and Beauty.

Hardwood floors and rugs are better than carpet on sleeping floors.

Women should take five minutes a day from work and lie flat on the back, all muscles relaxed, with eyes closed. This will be found a wonderful preserver of health, beauty and strength.

A tendency to stoop and round shoulders may be overcome by keeping the eye in walking on some object higher than one's head, a tall man's hat if in the city streets, or some point on a tree or building.

The bath is a semireligious observance during torrid weather. Those who must bathe in a thimble of water, so to speak, should spend a long time in rubbing the body gently with a coarse towel afterward.

Pimples often annoy during a visit at a fashionable resort. Mixed, greasy, unwholesome food is entirely to blame. Take care of your diet and live largely upon fruits, beef, boiled or roasted, green vegetables and salads. The rest let go.

Novelties in Hats.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

$3 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11.....1901

The long sustained strike at San Francisco among the workers more immediately related to the commerce of the water front and mercantile business of that city has come to an end, and all sympathetic and collateral strikes involved cease with the settlement of the main difficulty. The strike has been a most unfortunate thing, not only for the business of the metropolis, but it has seriously operated to the disadvantage of business in the interior. The cost of the difficulty to the commerce and industries of the State has not been even estimated, but it must amount to millions of dollars, and it has involved, besides, a great amount of human suffering, and a deal of personal strife and wounding. Gov. Gage has successfully brought about peace without calling out the militia.

It is now two years since England began war on the Boers in South Africa, and indications are that the end is a long way off yet. Recently the British troops have met with severe reverses, and the English people are beginning to view with consternation the havoc that is being wrought to the treasury and to their men. It is now estimated that there are only from 10,000 to 12,000 Boers under arms, but is taking over 150,000 British troops to keep them from winning back their country.

Equal opportunity is American doctrine. Upon equal rights to man and equal opportunity rests the glory of our free government. The menace of the trusts takes from man equal opportunity and places the privilege in the hands of the combined few. Under the growing power of trusts both opportunity and ambition, so essential to free government, are denied the citizens of our government.—Reno Journal.

Another chapter has been written in the history of the great transcontinental roads. E. H. Harriman has become President of the Southern Pacific system. Mr. Harriman is a thoroughgoing railroad man from n business standpoint and will no doubt carry out the extensive plans for the improvement of the railroad recently inaugurated. These plans contemplate the expenditure of over ten million dollars in the State of Nevada alone.—Reno Journal.

Japanese who apply for license to marry Caucasian women in this State are generally surprised to be informed that the Japanese are considered Mongolians. This is a little hard, but it will have to stand until an interested party gets a decision from the Supreme Court to the effect that a Jap is something else than a Mongolian. Inter-marriage betwen members of different races has not proven to be a desirable practice.

Captain De La Mar, with his original instincts, has another surprise for the mining world. He has planned to ship from the Bully Hill smelter a lot of metal ingots of pure copper and gold worth $1 per pound, to the Atlantic seaboard. The entire shipment will fill 100 cars, which are to be run in sections labeled with banners and swarming with armed guards. It is estimated that the shipment will be worth about $2,000,000.

The small farm does more for the substantial development of the community and for the material prosperity of a State than any other factor. A forty acre farm well managed is far better than 400 poorly managed. There will be a happier era for Owens Valley when a hundred or more of the big ranches are chopped into 40's for the support of a vastly increased population.

The Pacific Coast Oil Co., an ally of the Standard Oil Co., will this month begin laying an oil pipe line 250 miles from Bakersfield to Point Richmond, on San Francisco bay. A thousand men will be employed in its construction. The work is estimated to cost $3,000,000. There will be ten pumping stations along the line.

All Americans are applauding the little Columbia craft again, as having satisfactorily demonstrated that the Yankees still have the best boat and the best crew. Looks like foreign yachtmen have another fifty years' job ahead of them trying to lift the cup. Their sportsman-like pluck and pertinacity is commendable at all events.

The Chinese exclusion act will come before the next Congress. It will be the most important legislation affecting California that will be considered, and nothing should be left undone to impress upon our representatives that we are in earnest in demanding an extension of the present or a much more stringent law.

The chairman of the executive board of the American Smelting Co. has stated that experiments made by the company show that beyond any question crude petrolum is the preferable fuel for lead smelting and that it has passed the experimental stage of investigation.

The Navy Department is not making much out of the Schley investigation. The Government witnesses are giving strong evidence in favor of the man who destroyed the Spanish fleet at Santiago.

From their beginning to the close of the fiscal year 1900 the gold coinage of the United States was more than $2,000,000,000.

DWELLERS IN FLATS.

A NEW YORK REAL ESTATE AGENT ON THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

Peculiar Lines Which, According to His Experience, People of Different Nationalities Take In Causing Trouble to the Owners.

The first question put by the renting agent was, "What nationality, please?" and the woman in the blue hat replied by asking, "Why do you want to know?"

"I meant no offense," said the agent. "I only thought that by finding out your nationality I could refer you at once to certain buildings on my list which would be apt to please you." The woman in the blue hat had half a notion to get angry.

"I don't see what my nationality has to do with finding a suitable flat," she said.

"It has a good deal to do with it," said the agent. "Now, I can see straight off that you are an American, born and bred. This is a delicate question that you have plunged me into, but since I am in it I mean to flounder around a little while longer and tell you a few facts pertaining to the merits and demerits of different nationalities considered in the light of flathouse tenants.

"First of all, I want to speak from the standpoint of prompt payment. If my success in business depended upon each tenant paying his rent exactly when it was due, I would try to fill all my houses with Scotchmen. Never have I lost a penny on a Scot, and seldom have I had to wait.

"I am not making the rash assertion that it is impossible for a Scotchman to be dishonest while everybody else is trying his best to cheat me out of my very eyeteeth. The point I wish to make is that personally I have never suffered loss at the hands of a Scot. But they give trouble in other ways. They are fearfully quarrelsome and raise so many rows with the other tenants through the dumb waiter shaft that it keeps the janitor busy straightening out domestic snarls. In all my buildings where Scotchmen reside I select a janitor with a view to his even disposition and diplomatic gifts. It doesn't matter so much about his ability for scrubbing and keeping the furnace going. Utilitarian accomplishments are a secondary consideration so long as he is endowed with the blessed qualities of a peacemaker.

"Taken all in all, the most peaceable people I get in my houses hail from Sweden. You never hear a peep out of a Swede. He doesn't bother his neighbors and he doesn't bother me unless the provocation is extreme. As a rule, he is good pay too. The only fault I have to find with him is his fondness for moving. A lease is a dead letter in his eye, and he has no more compunction about moving without a day's notice than he has about going to bed when he is sleepy."

The woman in the blue hat asked what were the chief characteristics of Americans as tenants.

"Their supreme selfishness," said the agent. "They have not a spark of consideration for a landlord. They want the earth. They never get through asking for improvements. They are not content to get the walls tinted and the woodwork painted and the plumbing fixed once or twice a year. They want new decorations every month, and all the trimmings must be first class too. American tenants pay big prices for their flats, but there isn't really so much profit in catering to them as to other nationalities, for the simple reason that I have to pay out nearly all my income in trying to keep up the building in the style they demand. On the other hand, the people who ask for the least are the Italians and the French. They take most any old thing I feel like giving them, the French meekly providing their own decorations and the Italians going without.

"I like German tenants pretty well, too, but they are terribly hard on flats. I never could understand how they manage to inflict so much damage on walls and floors. Judging by the looks of an apartment just vacated by a large German family, one would think that their star piece of furniture was a battering ram.

"The czar's former subjects also have an abnormally developed bump of destructiveness, although they run to glass instead of plastering. I have one house down town that is occupied by ten Russian families, and if they were not compelled to repair their own damages it would keep me poor putting in new windows and buying new gas globes.

"I also rent to colored people. I have three houses full of them at present, and I must say that I have never had better tenants. But when you come down to facts, all my tenants are nice people, only I thought it might not be amiss while on the subject of nationality to mention a few of the peculiarities of each."—New York Sun.

Homemade Stoves.

In many parts of Spain the stove in general use is made from an empty petroleum oil can by cutting a hole near the bottom on one of the sides to make a draft, the can being lined with gypsum to the pleasure of the constructor, giving the fire space accordingly. The stove thus made, primitive as it is in its appearance, is effective in purpose and costs the equivalent of but a few cents of our money.

Peterboro, in New Hampshire, established the first free public library in the United States in 1833, and as early as 1849 a general law authorizing taxation for library purposes was passed.

One of the most destructive earthquakes in the world's history was that which occurred in Tokyo in the year 1703, when 190,000 people were killed.

A Successful Case.

First Lawyer—I just concluded a very successful case.

Second Lawyer—Your client won, eh?

First Lawyer—Oh, no, but I got my fees!—Ohio State Journal.

Every decade brings shorter hours to those who merely work, but for those who would succeed there is no time table.—Saturday Evening Post.

Adam de la Hale, a troubadour, wrote the world's first comic opera in 1240 A. D.

WOMEN AND DREAMS.

Superstition That Is Rife Even Among the Educated Fair Sex.

It doesn't seem possible that in this enlightened age superstition could be rife among the educated, but there are nevertheless a number of young women who converse fluently, if not eloquently, in three languages, and who read Spencer and Browning and Emerson, but who place a dreambook with their Bible on the table beside the bed and consult it in the morning the first thing.

With a credulity worthy of a negro mammy, if their sleep has been visited with unusual visitors they seize this volume as soon as their eyes are fairly open and look for an explanation. If misfortune is foretold by it, the seeker after knowledge assumes a bravado she is far from feeling. "I don't care," she says to herself, by way of bolstering up her courage. "I am not superstitious, anyway, and I don't believe in such arrant nonsense." But she's nervous just the same for days until her troubles have driven this mythical one out of her mind.

There's one young woman known to the writer who never dreams of a young child without shivering and shaking for days after in fear of some dreadful thing happening to her. She has not consulted a dreambook on the subject, and so she doesn't know how infants and bad luck became connected in her mind, but nevertheless, after she has had a visit of this sort while sleeping, she says prayers of unusual length and then makes up her mind to be patient under afflictions sore.

She is an intelligent woman, mind you, but she doesn't attempt to explain the terror that besets her at this particular dream. She doesn't call herself superstitious—of course no woman does, not even the one who wouldn't walk under a ladder—but her friends do and make light of her until she exposes some fetich of theirs, when the subject is carefully avoided afterward. —Baltimore American.

THE CONQUEST OF KOREA.

Japanese Legend of Emperor Chuai and His Valiant Wife.

Seventeen centuries ago the Japanese Emperor Chuai was playing his lute in the presence of his wife and prime minister. Whether on account of the music or from some other cause, the empress became inspired with a divine afflatus and began to utter the thoughts put into her mind by the deity. "There is a land to the westward," she exclaimed, "and in that land is abundance of treasure, gold and silver, dazzling to look upon. This land I will now bestow upon you."

The emperor pushed away his lute. "If you go up to a high place and look toward the west," said he, "there is no land to be seen, but only the great waters. They are lying spirits who have spoken to you."

Then the good god was filled with anger, and again he moved the empress to prophesy. "You are not fit," she said, "to rule this empire. Go the one road!"

But the prime minister trembled when he heard these words and said to his master: "I am troubled, my heavenly sovereign, by this terrible message. Continue, I pray, to play the august lute."

The Emperor Chuai commenced to play softly. Gradually the sound died away; all was still. They held a light to his face and saw that he was dead. But the empress put herself at the head of her fleet, invaded the land of gold and silver with her warriors and soon made the three kingdoms of Korea tributary to Japan.

These things happened, we are told, in the year 201 A. D., and the story of the valiant empress is as familiar to a Japanese as is that of Boadicea to ourselves.—Nineteenth Century.

The Slowness of Starvation.

During a prolonged fast the loss of weight is unusually rapid at first and decreases as the time goes on. Death ensues when a certain percentage of the loss has been reached, and this percentage varies according to the original weight. Fat animals may lose half their weight, thinner ones perhaps two-fifths. A man or woman of rather spare build weighing 143 pounds might, therefore, lose about 55 pounds before succumbing. Children die after a fast of from three to five days, during which they have lost a quarter of their weight. Healthy adults, however, have fasted 50 days when water has been taken. A German physician reports the case of a woman aged 47 years who fasted for 43 days, taking water freely. She lost 44 pounds out of 143 pounds and died from exhaustion.

An Idea of Mars.

"As for me," said M. Flammarion, speaking of the inhabitants of Mars in The National Magazine, "I rather envy them—a land where it is always beautiful, where there are neither tempests nor cyclones, where the years are twice as long as ours, where the kilogram is of 376 grams and where, therefore, men and women who here weigh 70 kilos there weigh only 26, and where, in a word, everything is lighter, more delicate and more refined."

And in another place he goes further, pointing out that if the Martians wished to communicate with us they would have doubtless made the effort many times in the past and probably long ago abandoned it, deciding it a hopeless business to attempt communication with a planet so stupid.

A Talkative Mute.

"She is so garrulous," said the first deaf mute, speaking of a friend who was similarly affected.

"Is that so?"

"Yes. Why, do you know, when no one is around for her to talk to, she makes her right hand talk to her left." —Baltimore American.

Going by Contraries.

"When a lady says 'No,' she means 'Yes,'" observed the philosopher of the boarding house, "and when her papa throws you down the front steps and swears at you until you have disappeared in the gloom there seems to be something contrary about him too."—Baltimore American.

A Real Need.

"Why, oh, why," wailed the woman, picking up the watch at her feet and holding it to her ear, "doesn't somebody invent a watch that you can drop without its stopping?"—New York Sun.

The Lazy, Stupid Shag.

"The shag is the laziest and most stupid form of life to be found anywhere on the globe. It is an aquatic fowl, with big, clumsy looking beak and with a form something like the dodo, now extinct," said a western man. "I have spent much time in watching this fowl, which is found in some of the shallow lakes, and the chief point of interest to me was the startling stupidity displayed. They generally squat on stumps or logs in the lake and watch for the smaller fish that play around the surface of the water. They are fairly clever in catching what they want, and they throw out their bill with considerable precision when they gig for game. But they never get to eat what they catch until they have fed at least one and maybe more than one member of another kind of water fowl.

"Whenever a shag begins to catch fish, a long legged, long necked water hen will take a place immediately behind him. When the shag lands a fish, the water hen simply reaches over and gets it. Without any show of resentment and without turning around, the shag will continue its watch for fish, and this is kept up until the water hen has finished a meal, and then, if no other enterprising member of the same tribe comes along, the shag is permitted to enjoy the product of its own sleepy efforts.

"I have on one occasion seen one shag feed as many as three water hens before eating a single fish. It is certainly a singular display of stupidity, and after having watched the performance a number of times I am convinced that the shag is actually too dull to even know that the water hen stands behind him to steal the fish out of his mouth."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

English Robbers.

Speaking of the early Plantagenet period, Mr. Henry, in his "History of Great Britain," remarks that the number of robbers was so great that the judges could not prevail upon the juries to find any of them guilty.

Even under the most rigorous administration of Edward III a numerous band of them assailed the town of Boston in 1275 at the time of the fair, set it on fire and carried off an immense booty in money and goods. Their leader, one Robert Chamberlain, a gentleman of great power and wealth, was taken, tried and executed, but he could not be prevailed upon to discover any of his accomplices. As the other robbers of this period were very numerous, so some of them were very cruel, and the character which one of their chiefs were embroidered upon his coat in letters of silver might be applied to many others—"I am Captain Warner, commander of a troop of robbers, an enemy to God, without pity and without remorse." (Henry's "History of Great Britain," book 4, chapter 7.)—Gentleman's Magazine.

Benton.

When Thomas Hart Benton, the noted Missourian, wrote his famous work, "Thirty Years In the United States Senate," which every one praises and no one reads, his publishers, D. Appleton & Co., wrote to him asking how large a first edition should be printed. His reply was:

"Sir, they can ascertain from the last census how many persons there are in the United States who can read, sir." And that was the only suggestion he would ever condescend to make.

Benton was massive in body and muscular. No man in public life was his equal in physical strength, endurance and courage. In reference to a quarrel in the senate he once said: "I never quarrel, sir. I sometimes fight, sir, and when Benton fights, sir, there is always a funeral, sir."

Benton was sturdily devoted to the Union. He broke with many friends in consequence. He bore the cognomen "Old Bullion" because of his support of bimetallism.

Tarantulas Are Enemies.

Tarantulas are considered deadly foes to each other and are seldom found in company. When imprisoned together, there is a fight, one succumbs and is eaten by the victor. Nature has done a service in making the tarantula so hideous and formidable looking an object. Indeed, it is owing to this repulsiveness that no greater number of persons are stung. The sight of the great, hairy spider crawling near by will cause a cold, creeping sensation down the back of almost any one.

A Victim's Argument.

"You have no nerve at all," said the disgusted dentist to the patient who was making a frightful fuss.

"Now listen to that," returned the patient warmly—"blaming me for lack of nerve when you told me not five minutes ago that you'd extracted most of it and intended to kill what was left."—Chicago Post.

A Day of Rest.

How thankful we should be for one day's rest in seven. All we have to do on the Sabbath is—split the wood, light the fire, dress the children, feed the mule, read the paper, figure up how much we've lost during the past week and then go cheerfully to meeting.—Atlanta Constitution.

Sleeping Car Ethics.

It seems that there is an unwritten code of sleeping car ethics which has its fine distinctions. The International says: "The seasoned traveler enters the Pullman as if it were a room in a club with which he is familiar, but which he has not visited for some time. He stows away his belongings, according to his habit, puts on his traveling cap and a pair of light shoes or slippers and overgaiters, gets out his newspapers and book and, not forgetting his smoking outfit, is ready to be comfortable. Be it remembered that if slippers be donned they must always be accompanied by overgaiters, for without these latter the slippered foot is not permissible under the unwritten law of sleeping car travel."

When California Was Unknown.

In an old geography printed in 1815 appears the following: "California is a wild and almost unknown land. Throughout the year it is covered with dense fogs, as damp as unhealthful. In the interior are volcanoes and vast plains of shifting snows, which sometimes shoot columns to great heights. This would seem nearly incredible were it not for the well authenticated accounts of travelers."

HOTELS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

-- -X- --

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise or tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Lines stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley

FREE!

We have just issued our regular

Fall & Winter Catalogue

It contains 104 pages and shows the latest ideas in CITY STYLES, quotes prices on an endless variety of merchandise, and is bound to interest you.

Send us a postal card with your name and address, and it will be sent at once, FREE.

WASSERMAN, KAUFMAN & CO.,

The Nonpariel Dry Goods Store, Sacramento, California.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - . Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]

OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.

Independence, : : : California.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, ISSUED out of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, State of California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 27th day of July, 1901, in favor of J. S. Stotler and against Mineral Hill Gold Mining Company, a Corporation, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

One Six-Stamp Quartz Mill; Cyanide Plant; one 6400-foot Tramway, together with all the appurtenances and appliances thereof.

The "Mineral Hill" Mill-site; one Boarding House; one Bunk House; one Assay Office, and all improvements thereon.

The "Mineral Hill" Mining Claim.

The "Mineral Mound" Mining Claim.

The "Breakaway" Mining Claim; one Boarding House; one Bunk House; one Blacksmith Shop.

All situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12th, 1901, at 12 o'clock M. of of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Inyo, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said Mineral Hill Gold Mining Company, a Corporation, in and to the above described property, at public auction, for cash, lawful money of the United States in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and costs.

A. M GIVEN, Sheriff.

Dated September 18th, 1901.

Special Master's Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN AND FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Northern Division.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, a corporation, Complainant,

vs.

RATCLIFF CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LTD., a corporation, EDWIN C. NICHOLS, JOHN DOE, RICHARD ROE and JAMES DOE, Respondents.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of foreclosure and sale rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Ninth Circuit, Southern District of California, Northern Division, on the 20th day of August, 1901, in the above entitled cause, wherein complainant, Wells, Fargo & Company obtained judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., a corporation, for the sum of Eighteen Thousand Four Hundred Nineteen and 3-100 Dollars ($18419.03), and the cross-complainant, Edwin C. Nichols obtained judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., a corporation, for the sum of Eighty Thousand One Hundred Thirty-eight and 72-100 Dollars ($80,138.72), and the cross-complainant Vulcan Iron Works, impleaded under the name of John Doe, obtained judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., a corporation, for the sum of One Thousand Four Hundred Ninety-five and 63-100 Dollars ($1495.63),

I am commanded, as Special Master in Chancery, to sell in one parcel the following described property, to-wit;

The following named mining claims, mill-sites, water rights and locations, situate in the County of Inyo, in the Southern District of California, and known and designated as the "Joker," "Texas," "Grover Cleveland," "John G. Carlisle," "Sunrise," "Kentucky," "Never Give Up," "Treasure Vault," "Big Brown," "Joker Extension," "W. G. Extension" and "Little Till" mining claims, and the "Cleveland" mill site and certain water rights known as the "sale's water right," "Wingfield and Harrison water right," "Dover water right," "James Wingfield water right," "McNulty water right," which said mining claims, mill site and water rights are more particularly described in the notices of location thereof filed in the office of the County Recorder of said County of Inyo, including all buildings and improvements thereon; and more particularly, One (1) 20 stamp mill and building connected therewith and appurtenant thereto, and all machinery and appliances contained therein; One (1) air compressor plant and the building appurtenant thereto and all receivers, pipe lines, power, tools, machines and machinery to operate the same or appurtenant thereto; One (1) Cyanide plant and all tanks, pipe lines, pumps, zinc boxes, machines and machinery and appliances to operate the same and all the appurtenances to said plant; One (1) Aerial Tramway and all cables, buckets, structures, machines and machinery and all appurtenances to and of said tramway; all tools and implements of all kinds used or for use in and about said property; all pipe lines, appliances and appurtenances from said water rights; and ware house No. 1 and all stores and supplies therein; ware house No. 2 and all stores and supplies therein; Superintendent's residence and office and all furniture, fixtures and supplies therein contained; Assay office and laboratory building and all furniture and fixtures, tools, appliances, appurtenances and supplies therein; mill boarding house and all furniture, fixtures, appurtenances and supplies contained therein; mine boarding house and all furniture, fixtures, appurtenances and supplies contained therein; Mill foreman's dwelling house and bunk house and all furniture, appurtenances and contents thereof. All right in powder, fuse and caps contained in the powder magazine. All live stock, vehicles, harness, stables and equipments; all wood, cables and tents; all blacksmith shop buildings, tools and appurtenances connected therewith and appurtenant thereto, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on

Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1901,

at the hour of 12:00 o'clock noon of said day, at the front door of the Court House of the County of Inyo, State of California, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, I will, in obedience to said decree of foreclosure and order of sale, sell in one parcel the above described property to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, for the satisfaction of said indebtedness.

Dated, this 22d day of August, 1901.

HENRY B. STEWART, Special Master in Chancery.

se6t4

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24, 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11..... 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending October 10, 1901:

Highest barometer	30.054	7
Lowest "	29.770	4
Highest temperature	78.1	8
Lowest "	47.5	8
Mean "	62.7	
Average dew point	31.1	
Average humidity	32.7	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	18 N	5
No. clear days	4	
No. part cloudy days	3	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	0.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 0.00
" 1895-6 incomplete, 0.00
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-80, 0.00*
" 1898-9 complete, 0.00
" 1899-1900 0.12
" 1900-1901 0.00
" 1901-1902, .35

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Louis Joseph, the Big Pine merchant, is in town,

Lester Shepherd left for Bakersfield on Monday's stage.

Records of realty transfers "continued til our next."

John Jenkins and wife, of Keeler, are registered among new arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. White Smith, of Bishop, were among visitors of the present week.

O. I. Mairs is in San Francisco as a delegate to the Masonic Grand Lodge of California.

C. H. Cram, mining operator in Old Coso, loaded his team with supplies at Independence.

Messrs. Reynolds & Bastian are baling hay at the rate of $2.25 per ton. Address them at Citrus.

Dr. Doty, occulist, is in town, located at the office building next south of the Court House.

Lost—a bunch of keys. Finder will receive suitable reward upon return of same to Independence Hotel.

Mrs Jas. A. McKenzie accompanies her husband at Independence this week, during the Supervisors' session.

I. H. Mulholland and family and Charley Mulholland got here yesterday, after an absence of nearly a year.

Wm. T. Grant, mountaineer and miner of ye olden time dropped into Independence yesterday from the Sierra summits.

Mrs. Mary Mulholland will arrive on to-morrow's stage from a visit of several months with her daughter, Mrs. Mack, at Los Angeles.

Edward Walker, of Olancha, arrived from that point yesterday. He intimates that the inhabitants of that prospective Oilopolis are all serene as usual.

Mrs. S. A. Densmore has gone to Southern California to spend the winter. Her health has been poor for same time and she hopes to be benefitted by the change.

Ore shipments from the Green Monster mine, Willis & Roeper lesses, will continue in car load lots.. Returns from the first lot were satisfactory enough to warrant continued operations.

The Sheriff's office will receive the completed assessment roll next week, when the usual cards of notification will be prepared by the Tax Collector and forwarded to everybody concerned.

Wm. Jenkins, who has been developing and working the Guadalupe mine in Reveridge District, is on a business visit to Independence. Some mining intelligence gleaned from him necessarily goes over to next issue.

Forest Supervisor Price has received an appointment as Deputy Fish and Game Commissioner. Under California law this gives him ample power to make arrests for violations of the game laws—a prerogative that he is very like to exercise.

The well-known Symmes orchard this year has a grand yield of the finest Winter apples that have shown up in this section for a long time. There are of the best varieties and absolutely from fruit worms or disease of any kind. See advertisement by Frank Lawrence.

A lawsuit in Carson, reported by the News, began by John P. Jones against the Evans Williams estate, brings to light the fact that Senator Jones paid the freight at Cerro Gordo. In the purchase and revival of the Union mines, from September, 1889, to 1893, it cost him $28,645.65. The Nevada Senator's experience in the Stoddard mine in Idaho, with Sam Jones and Evan Williams as partners, was gained at an outlay of $30,318.50.

At noon, Wednesday last, all the property of the Ratcliff Gold Mines was sold, through chancery or bankrupt proceedings, to satisfy three several judgments aggregating about $115,000. The sale was conducted by Henry B. Stewart, Special Master in Chancery, under foreclosure decree by the United States Circuit Court. Judge Jas. A. Gibson of Los Angeles, presumably representing the principal judgment creditors. E. C. Nichols and Wells, Fargo & Co., bid in the property at $96,500. All this is preliminary to acquirement of the mines and plant by a new company, which we believe is being organized by Mr. W. W. Godsmark, a mining operator who represents Mr. Nichols and other capitalists of Michigan. What the future has in store for this really great property remains to be seen.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors convened last Monday and have transacted the following business:

Present: Supervisors T. C. Boland, J. A. McKenzie and Chairman James Jones.

Minutes of Tuesday, September 17th were read and approved.

The following bills were examined and allowed on various funds as follows:

T. C. Harkness	$ 6 60
Flour Johnnie	3 00
D. A. Bradshaw	3 00
Henry Levy	85 70
J. E. Laird	12 00
A. V. Davidso	26 26
Indep. Water Co	13 00
A. W. Eibeshutz	57 05
Ben H. Yandell	4 50
L. Wood	50
W. A. Chalfant	132 52
A. M. Given	16 76
Inyo Mer. Co.	19 50
John Symmes	9 00
John Keegan	7 50
Wm. D. Dehy	26 65
O. I. Mairs	11 00
A V Davidson	22 55
A Carlisle & Co	92 25
C W Robinson	8 50
Ed Schober	107 35
T H Woodworth	16 50
Nathan Rhine	9 50
J E Meroney	21 30
Mrs M Lewis	5 60
R T Boyd	6 00
Will L Smith	1 00
Inyo Mer Co	13 95
Thos Hughes	2 50
W P Yaney	3 10
Geo Hall	10 00
J D Blair	130 00
Mrs M Lewis	162 50
L Wood	1 00
Nathan Rhine	10 25
Thos Boland	48 90

The bill of Jesus Coronado for the care of an indigent person for the sum of $9 was rejected.

The clerk was instructed to order one copy of Hennings County Government.

Tuesday, Oct. 8th.

Present: Supervisors Boland, Cooley, McKenzie, Yaney and chairman Jones. Minutes of previous day meeting was read and approved.

The reports of Justices T. H. Woodworth and A. V. Davidson were read and approved.

The report of the matron of the hospital was examined and approved.

The bill of J. D. Lewis for the burial of an indigent person for the sum of $15 was rejected.

In accordance with a request of the California Miners' Association asking that the Board appoint five delegates to the convention of said Association to be held in San Francisco on the 21st of October, the following persons were appointed: Tracy N. Stebbins, J. J. Gunn, A. M. Squire, W. H. Uhlmeyer and A. W. Eibeshutz.

The new County Plats were examined by the board.

A proposition to refund the County Bonds at a lower rate of interest was brought before the Board and discussed.

Wednesday.

T. C. Boland, N. J. Cooley and W. P. Yaney, committee appointed to visit the County Hospital, presented the following report:

"We found sixteen patients, 15 male and one female. The wards are kept in a neat and comfortable condition and the inmates are well cared for."

Mrs. Mary Ann Green appeared before the board and gave notice that she desired to be released from Ed. Elder's liquor bond. The clerk was instructed to notify Elder to file an additional bond.

J. D. Lewis was authorized to make certain repairs at the Court House, for the sum of $37.

Thursday.

The new county plats were examined and rejected, on account of not having been finished to the satisfaction of the Board.

The action rejecting the county plats was reconsidered. County Surveyor appeared and stated that he would make changes and corrections required by the Board by Saturday evening, and he was given until said time in which to complete the same.

In the matter of painting the court house, bids on file were opened and read as follows:

Lewis & Naylor	$480 00
Kerzell & Gerchell	486 00
J. N. Reynolds	246 70

Contract awarded to lowest bidder, upon filing proper bond.

Adjourned until this morning.

Thos. D. Calkins is meeting with gratifying success in his work of preparing a general illustrated and written review of Inyo county for the Pacific Coast Miner. From here he will on Monday next go to the lower part of the county and later on return to the Big Pine and Bishop section. Mr. Calkins has secured for illustrations of the number some magnificent views of Independence, the surrounding valley and both mountain ranges, showing a distance of thirty miles along their rugged crests. In addition to these a great many pictures of local personages, etc., will add interest to the review and perhaps lead people in some portions of this State and other places to become at least a trifle more familiar with Inyo county.

Millinery.

Ladies are invited to call and see the fine line of trimmed millinery, Paris pattern hats, at the residence of Mrs. W. T. Bunney, Independence, Oct. 19 to Oct. 31. Will also have a line of samples of the Chas. Stevens goods, for which orders will be taken.

MRS. H. H. MCDONALD.

If any one doubts the richness of our mines should read the footings of the smelter returns for the past 30 days. Over $100,000 was received from the smelter for the past month. The amount would have been $175,000 if the smelter could have handled the ore.—Tonopah Bonanza.

Belated, But Got Here.

W. H. Doddridge, of San Diego, and S. Breckenridge, of Santa Paula, are registered in one of our principal hotels. They came up on the last train from Keeler and perhaps the conductor was somewhat surprised when he failed to land two passengers at Citrus. Mr. Doddridge had been here before and of course knew where he wanted to get. So informing his fellow passenger, they dropped off at—the Reward. Appearances, however, didn't exactly accord with recollection, and it seemed to him as though the station buildings must have met with a fire. After trodding ties for five miles, coming northward, they found the familiar station that they really wanted. On finally reaching the county seat, and being invited to take something, Mr. Doddridge declined on the ground that he had already taken a walk. He is the United States Deputy Revenue Collector for this Distrfct. Mr. Breckeridge is the gentleman who will to-morrow bid in, at the Sheriff's sale, the Mineral Hill mines and mill in Sonth Park District.

Dr. W. E. Doty, the eye specialist, will stop at different points down the valley, and expects to return here next spring. His work here has won warm commendations from his patients. We thoroughly believe that Dr. Doty understands his profession, and that those who need attention in his line will save themselves future expense and trouble by consulting him. This is not a paid ad. but The Register's voluntary opinion.—Bishop Register.

FROM A FIRE OF APPLE WOOD.

Through wind swept sheets of driven rain
The ancient orchard shows forlorn,
Like brave old soldiery half slain,
With gaps to tell the losses borne,

And fragments of the fallen trees
Burn on the hearth before me bright;
The fire their captive spirit frees;
Musing, I watch it take its flight.

How swift the flames of gold and blue
Up from the glowing logs aspire!
There yellow bird and bluebird flew
And oriole, each with wings of fire.

Now in the hearth light, on the trees,
Stirs something they and I have heard.
Ah, is it not the summer breeze
Come back to us with sun and bird?

Poor summers, born again—to die!
Quickly as they have come they go.
See, where the ashes smoldering lie,
The orchard floor is white with snow.

—M. A. DeWolfe Howe in Atlantic.

CARDLAND.

The Games That Were Played In the Eighteenth Century.

After the advent of the house of Hanover the favorite games at court were "quadrille," an improvement of "ombre," and "commerce." The gains and losses of the kings and queens were, as a rule, restricted to 100 guineas, but on Twelfth Night it was customary for thousands to change hands. On one occasion Lady Cowper, a lady in waiting, refused for the sake of her children to take part in the game, as none sat down to the table with less than £200.

About the year 1740 a rage for "whisk," or whist, set in, but at first it was considered too wise a game for ladies to join in. Hume, the historian, never went to bed without his whist, and even the great Johnson regretted that he had not learned to play cards. In 1742 "Horry" Walpole finds it absolutely necessary to learn "whisk," "having waited in vain for its being left off." We find him in another letter threatening to build an altar to "Pam" to commemorate the escape of his charming Duchess of Grafton, who, it appears, had been playing cards in Rome when she ought to have been at a cardinal's reception, where the floor fell in and all the monsignores were precipitated into the cellar!

Cards were so very much in evidence in his time that even invitations were frequently issued and notes written upon the backs of playing cards, which on that account were usually plain, without any design. The chevalier's famous order to retreat at Culloden was written on the back of the nine of hearts.

A fresh attempt was made in 1739 to remedy the state of gambling in England by passing an act which provided that "any person keeping a house or other place to game in forfeits £200, half to the prosecutor and half to the poor of the parish," whereupon two ladies of title, Mordington and Cassells, who keep open houses for gambling, claimed their privilege of peerage in order to intimidate the peace officers from doing their duty and suppressing the public gaming houses by them.—Longman's Magazine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Apples.

WILL BE DELIVERED, F. O. B., at Citrus, any quantity of
FINE WINTER APPLES,
in perfect condition, at 2c. per pound.
Send orders to
FRANK LAWRENCE,
Independence, Cal.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 8, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Augusta F. Kispert, of Phebe, Inyo Co., California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 862, for the NE¼ of SE¼, sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1901.

She names the following wit esses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Kispert, Augustus G. McGovern, Louis Thurman, of Phebe, Inyo Co., Cal., and Ben. H. Yandell, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 11, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Lemuel Baxter, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 844, for the S½ SE¼. Sec. 23, SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 24 and N½ NE¼ Sec. 26, T. 13 S., R. 35 E., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, the 16th day of November, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation of said land: Jarius D. Mairs, David Rogers, Harry Burt and Clifford Baxter, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.

WATCH FOR OUR ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW FALL GOODS

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable

Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	255	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	298	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West o Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	**TO RENO.**
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:42 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the mo ning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug1-tf

"For eight years I suffered with inflammation of the womb and bladder, profuse and painful menstruation, and at times it seemed as though I should die. I doctored most of the time, but seemed to fail every time. A short time ago I began to take LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, and thanks to it, to-day I am a well woman."—MRS. L. L. TOWNE, Littleton, N. H.

Mrs. Towne, like many other suffering women, was a victim of theory. Her physician did his best. He had battled with her case steadily and could do no more. If Mrs. Towne had asked advice of Mrs. Pinkham seven or eight years earlier, she would have had just so many more years of happiness and comfort and health.

It is not reasonable to expect that any living person can advise for female troubles as safely as Mrs. Pinkham, whose experience is without parallel in the world. This should appeal to the common sense of any woman, especially when nearly every newspaper in this country is printing in almost every issue the letter of some woman who has been cured by Mrs. Pinkham when doctors had given her up. Don't wait for the doctor to give you up to the surgical knife, or tell you that you cannot live. Get your advice where you are certain to have the benefit of the widest experience. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and rely on her. No charge is made for advice.

There is no female complaint, however simple or however serious, that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will not help; of this there is monumental evidence in its thirty years' record of constant success. When you ask for this medicine at the druggist's, be sure you get what you ask for and nothing else. The medicine that cures is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

$5000 REWARD We have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letter is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

ANECDOTES OF JOACHIM.

His Kindness as a Teacher and His Modesty as a Boy.

"Talent will out," as the schoolboy says, and Joachim asserted his musical gifts almost as a baby. When only 5 years old, he was asked by his mother what he would like as a toy to play with. They were at the time wandering through a German village where a fair was being held. His answer was, "A violin," and nothing would make him alter his mind, so, of course, it was bought for him. Unfortunately, this violin, a very childish affair, is no more in existence, though a picture of it still remains. Joseph's eldest brother, Friedrich Joachim, who was 20 years his senior, had the little boy's portrait painted when the latter was 7 years old, immediately after his first appearance in public at Budapest.

It represents the juvenile fiddler with his first violin under his arm. This portrait is not only interesting as the first which exists of the great violinist, but also as a painting, for it is the work of Marastony, renowned in Hungary as the first teacher of Munkaczy. The portrait is in the possession of Miss Eugenie Joachim, who inherited it from her father. Miss Joachim is the niece of Dr. Joachim, and he is very proud of her. He admires her musical talent and is delighted to find her the first teacher of German songs in London today.

When a boy of 12 years old, the serious bent showed itself in the violinist's character. Nothing gave him more pleasure than to have good books read aloud to him. He loved Schiller's ballads, "Der Taucher," "Die Burgschaft," "Das Lied von der Glocke," etc., and out of the last named the passage, "Wenn sich das strenge mit dem milden paart da gibt es einen guten klang" is strangely applicable to Joachim's own character. As a teacher he is strict, yet always ready to help his pupils in every possible way. Consequently he is loved and adored by them all. This was shown by the tremendous assembly of old students who gathered from all parts of the world on the occasion of his 50 years jubilee as a player, which occurred a couple of years ago at Berlin. A young lady once sang to Dr. Joachim terribly out of tune and rhythm. He corrected her in his usual charming and considerate manner, and she forthwith exclaimed:

"Oh, Dr. Joachim, I will buy a metronome and study with it." He smiled, but answered kindly:

"My dear young lady, you need not go to any expense about it, for rhythm and time in the art of music have to come from the heart, not from a machine."

When in Leipzig, as a boy of 14, he was living in Mendelssohn's house and often used to visit Schumann. One evening, when the three musicians were sitting in the garden, the stars were shining brightly. Young Joachim was next to Schumann, who, as a rule, was very solemn. Suddenly Schumann looked at Joachim, gazing at the stars in raptures, and said:

"I wonder whether there are people living up there, and whether they know that on this earth there is a little boy who plays the violin very beautifully and gives many of us great pleasure. Are they shining down in gratitude on that little boy, I wonder?"

Joachim, modest from his earliest childhood as he is now, looked delighted, but only murmured:

"Oh, how I should like to give them pleasure up there too!"

Hardly.

George Moore, the novelist, once had a play accepted at the Odeon in Paris. The news of his good fortune came to him in London, and he at once repaired to the French capital and in early morning presented himself at the manager's office. The manager was engaged on the stage rehearsing an adaptation of "Othello," and the doorkeeper failed to recognize the gifted author of "Esther Waters" and "The Celibates" and simply asked him his business with the manager.

"Tell him," said Mr. Moore, in his best Erse-French, "I am an English author whose play he has accepted."

The doorkeeper went to the manager and said, "There is an English gentleman at the door who says that you are to produce his play and wants to see you."

"Bien," said the manager. "Show him in. M. Shakespeare without doubt."

Millions In It.

"I say, I've got a scheme," said the inventive genius, "that will make me independently rich if I succeed in perfecting it."

"What is it?" asked his friend.

"It has been estimated," continued the i. g., "that one ordinary female house fly will lay 20,000 eggs in a season."

"Yes," answered the friend, "but what's the scheme?"

"I propose," replied the genius, "to graft the house fly on the barnyard hen."

S. F. N. U. No. 36. 1901

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

HER CHOICE.

If fate should bid us choose a road
'Twixt easy path and by-way,
When, bowed 'neath life's relentless load,
We toil along the highway;
Should choice 'twixt path of promise gay
And steeper climb be given,
Oh, I would choose the crooked way
That you might tread the even!

If life were as a garden green,
Where roses bloomed unbidden,
With many a stealthy thorn unseen,
Beneath the blossoms hidden;
If, lingering ere the close of day,
We'd make our choice of posies,
Oh, I would pluck the thorns away
That you might wear the roses!

And life is changed with changeful lot
Of mingled joy and grieving;
We learn that love endureth not
Since hope is all deceiving.
But be our future what it may,
Mid all the work or leisure,
I still will smooth the cares away,
While you enjoy the pleasure!
—Kathleen Haydn Green in London Mail.

HE WAS CALLED "OLD HORSE."

A Quaint Character of the War Between the States.

"Old Horse" was the nickname of a quaint character of the civil war, a robust, self reliant six footer from a farm in central Ohio, who joined Company C in April, 1861, and remained with it to the end. He was responsible for his own nickname, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. In Company C's first skirmish the boys were greatly excited, but they blundered by squads into a pretty square fight. In relating his experience afterward each man was inclined to take at least a charitable view of his conduct, all except our hero. He said bluntly:

"This old horse was scared. Why, boys, I had no more sense than Tom Lofland's bull. That bull, you know, broke a leg trying to jump a staked and double ridered fence when there was a gate open not three yards away.

"When the rebs began to shoot, I was as crazy as a wagon horse that had walked into a bumblebees' nest. I didn't care what broke, so I got away. But after a whirl or two round an old tree I pulled straight in the breeching, by gum, and came down to work with a tight rein on myself. That's the way this old horse is going to drive hereafter."

After that he was always called Old Horse.

On the first day of the battle at Stone River Old Horse was with a part of Company C that was carried away by a stampede through the lines of another Federal division. When the other part of the company, which had stood fast in spite of the stampede, came up with the flag, Old Horse said:

"I was like a thief caught in a smokehouse with a ham under each arm. I have no remarks to make, no excuses to offer. When the stampede struck me, I thought the world had come to an end, and I ran like a steer. I had lots of company, and the longer I ran the more I felt like running. But I've had all the running I want for one day, and I'm ready to do my share of the fighting."

And he did it.

Almost at the close of the fierce battle of that day and when the brigade was in hot pursuit of the retreating enemy they came up suddenly on a battery that pounded them with shot and shell at short range. They dropped down in a muddy cornfield, knowing by the groans of the wounded that in the gathering darkness the Confederate gunners were getting their range.

Most of the men were greatly excited. Old Horse, however, seemed to be interested in the shooting. He called attention to the fact that the gunners were throwing fuse shells so as to have them drop right down in the Union ranks, and he declared that any man who said you couldn't see a cannon ball in the air was a liar.

Just then a shell with a short fuse came down between Old Horse's shoulder and that of the man next to him. On the instant Old Horse caught up a handful of mud, clapped it on the sputtering fuse and said quietly, "Boys, ten to one she don't bust!" And she didn't.

If this had occurred overseas and long ago—in Wellington's day, for example—Old Horse might have been a hero for school readers. As it was, he was simply one of many brave, resourceful, frank, droll Americans who did their duty in hard times.

Sisterly Sympathy.

Gwendolen—How late you are, dear! What have you been doing all the afternoon?

Maud—Helping the Grigsbys at their "at home" and making myself generally fascinating and agreeable.

Gwendolen—Poor thing! What a hard day's work for you!—Punch.

A Close Call.

"Don't you talk to your husband over the phone?"

"Never. When I have anything of importance to say to my husband, I want to get near him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Men are a good deal like horses; it is always the "old reliable family horse" that knocks everything to smash and runs away.—Atchison Globe.

OFF TO THE COUNTRY.

Some Little Ones Who Really Preferred the City.

From stifling city streets to green fields and whispering woods is a change one cannot imagine other than welcome, especially to a child. Indeed, it is a great thing for the happy hundreds of poor children who are now enabled every season to enjoy the blessed country week, or even a country day.

Yet sometimes the hostesses of these city children, at the very time they gather from their careless chatter how much is lacking in their lives, learn also of unexpected compensations. There is so much for the poor in the daily drama of the streets, the intimate neighborliness of the crowded tenement!

"It's so awful quiet here," wailed one little girl, on a rainy day, "and I can't bear them frogs at night! Nobody told me the country was going to be sad."

Another child, sickly and pining from bad food and worse air, was yet so homesick in a charming seaside cottage that it had been almost decided to send her home, when the mistress bethought her to take the child into her own room at night. Even then she wanted her cot pulled so close to the lady's bed that the two touched, but that concession permitted, she became contented, and soon flourished like a flower.

She admitted that she "just couldn't stand the lonesomeness" of being by herself at night, although she was neither frightened nor nervous. At home, she explained, there were three beds in the room with three children apiece in two of them, and four in the third—and she missed the company.

Still another child, picnicking for the day in the wild grounds of a beautiful villa, fell into confidential chat with her hostess before leaving. She had never seen so lovely a place, and she had had a splendid time.

"But," she asked, wonderingly, "do you really like to live here all summer? Just trees—and trees—and trees—and no folks?"

"I don't like fields without any paths in 'em and fences without any gates," sniffed a little boy with a scraped knee, disgustedly; but he was happily unique in his opinion, "I say, gimme parks!"

Beautiful our parks may be and loved deservedly of the children; but it is hard not to feel that a child has lost one of its natural rights that does not at some time have the "real country" to run wild in, grow brown in, and learn to love.—Youth's Companion.

HOW FLIES ARE MULTIPLIED.

Single Season Means Millions of Descendants to One Family.

Flies multiply at a prodigious rate. Given a temperature sufficiently high to hatch the eggs, their numbers are only limited by the amount of food available for them.

Linnaeus is credited with the saying that three meat flies, by reason of their rapid multiplication, would consume a dead horse quicker than would a lion, and the fact that certain diptera having some outward resemblance to the honey bee lay their eggs in the dead carcasses of animals probably led Samson and Virgil to make erroneous statements with regard to the genesis of honey and the manufacture of bees. The breeding of "gentles" for ground bait is an industry the practicers of which could probably give much information as to the nicety of choice exercised by flies in selecting material for feeding and egg-laying.

According to Packard, the house fly female lays about 120 eggs, and the cycle of changes from egg to fly is completed in less than three weeks. It seems probable that a female fly might have some 25,000,000 descendants in the course of a hot summer. Other varieties of flies multiply, I believe, still more rapidly.

As flies multiply upon and in organic refuse of every kind, it is obvious that the sooner such refuse is placed where it cannot serve for the feeding and hatching of flies the more likely is the plague of flies to be lessened. The most commonly available method for the bestowal of organic refuse is burial. The egg-laying of flies in dead carcasses commences at the very instant of death, or even before death in the case of enfeebled animals.—The Lancet.

A Diplomat's Tribute to Lincoln.

Like a beacon burning through all the nights is the memory of Abraham Lincoln's personality.

"Of all the great men I have known," says Sir Edward Malet, the English diplomatist, in his just published volume of reminiscences, "President Lincoln is one who has left upon me the impression of a sterling son of God. Straightforward, unflinching, not loving the work he had to do, but facing it with a bold and true heart; mild whenever he had a chance; stern as iron when the public weal required it, following a bee-line to the goal which duty set before him. I can still feel the grip of his massive hand and the searching look of his kindly eye."

Reasonable Grounds for Divorce.

The following allegation in a bill for divorce against a wife was held by the Supreme Court of Washington not to state any legal ground for divorce: "She was quarrelsome, vicious in disposition, murderous in threats against the plaintiff and his parents, hysterical and ungovernable in temper, crazy in her actions, and by her causeless and unprovoked boisterousness, screaming, hallooing and other wild conduct, by day and night, an intolerable nuisance to all her neighbors."

Britain's Symbol of Civilization.

Foreigners sneer at the Englishman who dresses for dinner on board a steamer or in a hotel; yet they might as well laugh at the Briton's respect for and pride in the Union Jack, says a writer in an English magazine. The clean white shirt at 8 o'clock is equally a sign and symbol of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

Ingenious Convicts.

With a piece of string and a little sand and grease some Hindoo convicts recently sawed through an iron bar two inches in diameter in five hours and escaped from jail.

You are lucky if you can pick two good cantaloupes in succession.

A KNOT AND A STRING.

An Absentminded Man and an Equally Absentminded Woman.

They were seated very near one another on a sofa and had got past the stage of small talk, seeming content to beam at each other, saying no word. The weather was very warm indeed, and the man reached in his pocket for his handkerchief in order to wipe his brow.

As he pulled the handkerchief out the girl noticed that it had a large knot tied in one of its corners.

"You absentminded man!" she said suddenly. "What is the meaning of that knot in your handkerchief?"

He flushed hotly. "I don't think I ought to tell you," said he. "It might be fatal."

"You foolish thing, Charlie! I don't care if you did forget to bring me that picture you promised me last time you were here. Confess, sir. 'Twere better for you."

"No," he replied. "It wasn't for the picture. I forgot to tie the knot in for that. It was something else."

"I insist on knowing," said she. "Was it something about that Miss—oh, what's her name?"

"You know Lucile Edgerton's name very well. It was not with reference to Miss Edgerton nor to Miss Heightley either."

"Well, what was it, then, stupid? You probably have forgotten what your memory knot is about. Now, haven't you?"

"No, I haven't."

"Well?"

"Confound it, Gladys, I don't want to tell."

"Charles Henry Guelph, proceed."

"Well, well— Oh, darn it, it was to remind me to propose to you tonight!"

"And you forgot?" she said, with a twinkle in her eyes and a suspicion of a dimple.

"No-o-o," he faltered. "Oh, no." Just then he caught sight of a bit of tiny ribbon on her first finger—delicate blue ribbon. "What is that ribbon on your finger?" said he, with no special sequence.

"Stupid, that was to remind me to accept you, dear."

The only sequel to this is the explanation that the man had not brought home a bundle of important papers from the office and that the girl had forgotten to order the fruit for breakfast; but, still, these were mere details.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

CURED BY PERUNA

Of Nervous Prostration.

J. A. SIMPSON,
[Sec'y B'd of Education, San Francisco.]

Hon. J. A. Simpson, Secretary of the Board of Education of San Francisco, Cal., writes:

"I have found Peruna an ideal tonic. Some months ago I suffered with neurasthenia (systemic catarrh), caused by too close application to office work. My system seemed worn out and I felt far from well. I found Peruna benefited me very much. It built up the entire system and made me feel like a new man. I believe it is well worthy the high praise bestowed upon it."—J. A. Simpson.

"Summer Catarrh," a book written by Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, on the subject of the nervous disturbances peculiar to summer, sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, purify the blood. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

A man doesn't know how many people he is acquainted with until he walks up the street with a black eye.—Atchison Globe.

Won a Pass.

An excellent story is told of a certain prominent railway director who is equally renowned for his ability to make or take a joke, says the London Standard. An employee whose home is in the country applied to him for a pass to visit his family.

"You are in the employ of the company?" inquired the gentleman alluded to.

"Yes."

"You receive your pay regularly?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, supposing you were working for a farmer instead of the company, would you expect your employer to take out his horses every Saturday night and carry you home?"

This seemed a poser, but it wasn't.

"No," said the man promptly. "I would not expect that, but if the farmer had his horses out and was going my way I should call him a very mean fellow if he would not let me ride."

The employee came out three minutes after with a pass good for 12 months.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.

It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they *want to*, —but simply because they *must*.

They know they are irritable and fretful; but they cannot be otherwise.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, an uneasy feeling of puffy fulness, headache, heartburn and what not.

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HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic.

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

A DOUBTING THOMAS.

Had His Falling Hair Stopped, and Dandruff Cured, Without Faith.

H. B. Fletcher, Butte, Mont., Oct. 20, 1899, says: "Like many other people, I have been troubled for years with dandruff, and within the last few months my hair came out so badly that I was compelled to have what I had left clipped very close. A friend recommended Newbro's Herpicide. I confess that I doubted his story; but I gave Herpicide a trial; now my hair is as thick as ever, and entirely free from dandruff." "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." At druggists, $1.00. Herpicide is a delightful hair dressing for regular use.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING when you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb 15, 1900.

The Trinket Worm.

Among the novelties in nature is a small worm, called the trinket worm, characterized by this peculiarity, which gives rise to its name:

On the leaves of a wild vine, called the trinket vine, is found a small worm, which looks at first like a small piece of white thread and is almost motionless. If the leaf be taken off and placed under a glass case in the room, this little thread will, in the short space of 24 hours, grow into a good sized caterpillar, beautifully colored and studded with golden spots.

When matured, it will climb up the glass, fasten one of its extremities to the glass roof, and, leaving the other hanging in the air, will curl itself into a variety of forms, presenting exquisite patterns for gold trinkets, such as earrings, brooches and clasps, changing from time to time in great variety, whence its name is derived.

Three a Day.

Tourist In Ireland (to rural postman)—How many mails have you here in the day?

"Three—breakfast, dinner and tay."—London Fun.

Misgivings.

"That was a very lucid document you prepared," said the friend.

"Yes," answered the statesman dubiously. "I made it so lucid that I am afraid the public will fail to regard it as able and profound."—Washington Star.

Loyalty to His Employer.

That young man who consented to have a portion of his blood let out to save his employer, set a remarkable example of heroism. The incident shows what power there is in good blood. There is only one natural way to get good blood, and that is from the stomach. If the stomach needs assistance, try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This wonderful medicine cures dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, and makes rich red blood.

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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and it when is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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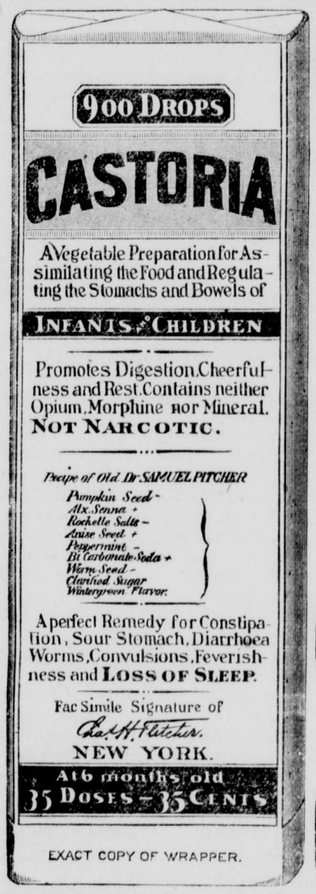

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THE WIND IN THE CHIMNEY.

Over the chimney the night wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the woman stopped, as her babe she tossed,
And thought of the one she had long since lost,
And said, as her teardrops back she forced,
"I hate the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang
And chanted a melody on one knew;
And the children said as they closer drew,
"'Tis some witch that is cleaving the black night through—
And we fear the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the man, as he sat on his hearth below,
Said to himself, "It will surely snow,
And fuel is dear and wages low,
And I'll stop the leak in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang
And chanted a melody no one knew;
But the poet listened and smiled, for he
Was man and woman and child, all three,
And he said, "It is God's own harmony,
This wind that sings in the chimney."

—Bret Harte.

Misdemeanors of Lady Gertrude.

THE poor tutor was left alone with her, and though it was in the days when men fought hard battles even against their own kinsmen, if they so thought it was for the right, his heart throbbed just as a tutor's heart might throb to-day, with the difference that he had not learned to count its beats, as our enamored youth 200 years wiser have learned to do, in a self-controlled manner eminently conducive to the steadying of that obstreperous organ.

What mattered the great insurrection, the cruelties of Judge Jeffries and a fugitive patron, with a price upon his head, when love had sought a shelter in his heart and she to whom he had built a shrine was just as far away from him as the width of the table?

Of what consequence that she was the Lady Gertrude, the daughter of a noble conspirator and he but a tutor without land or wealth! So he continued his story, looking at his book as if he were reading therefrom:

"And the poor man loved the rich lady and he dared not tell her of his love lest she schould scorn him."

"Then surely he was fearful at a nothing, which methinks means he was a coward. Master Humphrey."

"A coward, if 'twere cowardly to fear the anger of this lady——"

"Why should he expect such anger?"

"He had naught to offer her but his love."

"Love were wealth enough! But I am tired of our story. 'Tis not so good as you are wont to tell, Master Humphrey, and 'tis our last lesson," she added, very gently.

"You will not miss the lessons?"

"No, not my lessons, only the stories—I have loved some of them!"

And she moved restlessly in her seat, as if she would say more, yet could not find words.

"But surely my father should be here even now," she murmured at last.

The poor tutor turned pale. "You will go with him to Holland?" he said.

"It would be too great a risk to accompany him, but I follow to-morrow if all succeeds as we have planned. Ah, if they should take him! They have killed the duke. Why are they not satisfied? Poor Monmouth!"

"They will not take him!"

"Now at the last moment I am terrified lest things should not go well. Look at the time! He may be here at any moment. Indeed, he should be here now!"

The Lady Gertrude rose hastily and stood—tall even as the young tutor by her side—with a look of eager impatience on her fair face.

"Not yet time, I think," said he. "To cross the marshes on foot needs indeed an hour."

So they stood irresolute, each with hearts for one another and thoughts for the absent fugitive.

"There are learned men, in Holland, I am told," stammered the young man, irrelevantly.

"It is so rumored; yet not more than that there would still be room for another, I am sure, Master Humphrey!"

Which pretty speech nigh overpowered the equanimity of Master Humphrey and threw him into a discourteous silence like enough to pique his noble pupil, who, indeed, felt she had made too bold and had lacked in modesty, since he would vouchsafe no answer.

"Continue your story, sir," she said, with marked coldness. "I have no mind for lessons just now."

"There is no more to tell, my lady," he said.

"Then 'tis a poor story."

"'Twas about a poor man."

"With a poor spirit!"

"Nay, do not challenge him, for he hath an idea 'twere better to be poor spirited than false hearted."

"Why should he be either?"

"Were it not a mean thing to harass an unprotected lady and false to betray the trust of her noble parent, his patron, when he was absent risking life for his country?"

"To harass her would be wrong, sir; to betray a trust a worse wrong; yet I cannot see that, if he loved the lady well, he would be doing either of these things."

"Madam, were I your humble tutor, the poor man, would you still so reason?"

"Were you that man, Master Humphrey, I could but be sorry for the lady."

"'Tis a fair answer; I crave your pardon! Shall we continue the translation?"

"Were you the man, in truth, I should be sorry for the lady to have so inconsistent a lover."

"Inconsistent, madam?"

"Who will make love whenever he may find a ready listener, though in covert language that saves him from a declaration. Pray, Master Humphrey, if it be as you desire, that you are this man, convey my sympathies to the lady!"

Now the tutor rose in wrath, and would have gone his way, for without doubt his mistress was making sport of him, but the sound of faint footsteps from behind the paneled wall arrested his attention, and he stood still, considering whether 'twere best to go or stay.

"It is my father!" cried the girl, aware that he alone knew the secret passage.

Then Master Humphrey saw a look of joyful relief rise to her pretty face, and he remembered how brave she had been, how good and noble and fair she was, and how miserable a worm was he; and so lifted his head in the pride of humiliation, as humble-minded folks are wont to do, in such a manner that the Lady Gertrude found him as beautiful and arrogant as a king, for all his shabby clothes and slight stature.

"I may not see you again; he will cross to-day—I to-morrow," she said, in sudden haste.

"God be with you!" answered the tutor, and he bowed low.

* * * * *

The fugitive noble stood in the shadow of the open paneling, and the Lady Gertrude, full of apprehension that he should stay too long, strained an ear to catch any ominous sounds from without and drank in eagerly the detailed plans he slowly explained of his own escape to Holland, and her journey thither on the morrow by another route.

When he ended there was a little silence between them, as with those whose hearts are too full to speak. It was speedily broken, however, by a loud ringing of the great bell, which reverberated from the deserted courtyard below through the house. The girl hastened to the casement window and looked quickly out.

"There are armed men," she said; "they have traced you here."

"Wary hounds," he murmured, with a look of grim humor—"to the hole, but not within. Twenty minutes and I shall be beyond the most cunning ferret's scent. God be with you, little daughter! Keep them dallying here a while. Remember to-morrow at Ballam bridge by nightfall!"

The panel fell back, and Lady Gertrude sat down to her books and made much pretense of mumbling to herself as the old doorkeeper, scare-stricken and panting, tumbled into the room with an officer of the king's service on his heels. "Soldiers," said he.

"And, good Oliver, what is their will?" said she, not deigning to raise her eyes from her book.

"No harm to so fair a hostess!" exclaimed the intruder.

Whereupon the Lady Gertrude slowly lifted her pretty head and scanned the uncomely countenance and fat proportions of the officer with much deliberation.

"Should fairness diminish harm, sir, 'twere a pity there were not more of the quality among his majesty's servants."

"A truce, fair one, to the war of words. I am here to crave your hospitality while waiting for the presence of one who, I am informed, purposes to visit his daughter between the time of noon and midnight. You start! 'Tis now hardly noon. We demand to know, in the king's name, at what precise hour that interview is to take place."

"Sir!"

"'Twere well, madam, to save that pretty head; for those who wilfully harbor the treacherous Monmouth's followers can receive no clemency from his most gracious majesty, King James. Their life is forfeit, man or woman."

"Sir," said Lady Gertrude, after some moments of seeming fearful deliberation, "I await my lord, my father, here within one hour from now, and may God curse you for a coward!"

The fat soldier grinned. The lady's bady was loud enough, but her bite was indeed most easily averted with a threatening whip, as was the way with women; so he sat his broad person down and did all that which he thought would beguile so pretty a shrew from her fretful humor.

Full three-quarters of an hour thus passed, when news was brought by a breathless soldier that the Earl of W—— had boarded a frigate not fifteen minutes since, and—as was related in all seriousness—had doffed his hat in acknowledgement of the fiery salute from shore.

Whereupon the fat colonel got up in a fearful rage and kicked and swore, as only a gentleman soldier knows well how to do, and snarled aloud that nothing should save the cunning jade from the lively fate of Mistress Gaunt, who, indeed, was burned to death for a lesser misdemeanor.

But the Lady Gertrude lifted up her proud head and said:

"Even so, I shall deem my father's life most cheaply bought, sir."

And she walked out between the file of armed men, who indeed were sorry for so brave a fair creature, taken thus roughly a prisoner.

* * * * *

The poor tutor sat over his books in the upper room of a small dwelling-house and wrestled with his thoughts till he knew not which was conscience and which the devil most plaguing him; for the Lady Gertrude had said that love was wealth, yet his rooms betrayed no signs thereof.

He had a little piece of land not very far away, from which he acquired a small income; yet withal these things could in no wise be counted riches.

Indeed, no, thought he, when hurried footsteps upon the stair became confused with his wandering fancies, and ere he had time to weigh the matter Lady Gertrude stood before him.

And then something of a sweet shyness came over her, so that all in a great hurry she set to explaining how she had been taken prisoner by the irate colonel, and how indeed she had escaped through the help of a cousin among the officers, who, she avowed, had once cared greatly for her.

Then the boy and girl, for they were not much else, looked into one another's eyes, as they had looked these many past days during the lessons he had been set down to teach her; and now there was no table between them, so that he knelt down and taking both her little white hands in his he covered them with humble kisses, the which the lady seemed to have no desire to resent.

"So, after all, Master Humphrey, you must needs take charge of your pupil still a little while longer. To-morrow at Ballam bridge at nightfall there will be those waiting to conduct me to Holland, where I think, sir, you told me, you had a mind to follow in search of further learning. Yet till then must I remain a prisoner here for fear of my very life," laughed she.

Now, hardly had she spoken than a clamor without sent the blood from his cheeks, and fear at last into the dauntless eyes of the Lady Gertrude.

"Quick! within," said he, and thrust open the door of the narrow chamber and closed it upon her. Then the steady tramp of men's feet echoed upon the winding stair.

"In the king's name," said a tall officer, as he entered the room, followed by several men-at-arms. There was a strange look in his eyes as he met the tutor's gaze, and he faltered in his speech, whilst repeating the common formula.

"There is no one here," answered the student, deliberately.

"It is necessary the place should be searched," replied the officer, "and I must warn you that if the prisoner found your life will be forfeited without trial, as a traitor harboring one in conspiracy against his majesty's crown."

"There is no one here," repeated the tutor.

"Search," said the officer. He had grown pale as the poor youth, who, with seeming indifference over his books and clung close to his chair as the men approached the little door, which opened suddenly from within as a beautiful youth in a velvet suit, with fine lace ruffs, and a mass of brown, curly hair, falling negligently about his shoulders, such as was then in fashion to affect, confronted the officer.

"What noisy matter is this?" said he, haughtily. "Is there no peace even for students, who, loyal to his majesty, claim but the quiet of their chambers to peruse the books which tell of mightier deeds than those of the eternal wars of a discontented people?"

Now a look of humor crept into the officer's eyes, as he bowed perhaps lower than was necessary to so young and haughty a youth.

"I am grieved to so disturb you, sir," said he. "We have been misinformed, for apparently the lady we seek is not here," and he turned upon his heel and departed with his men from the lowly roof of the poor tutor.

"Master Humphrey," said the beautiful youth—and his face was crimson even as the skies after the sun hath set—"you risked being hanged on high, Master Humphrey, for me." And there were tears in his eyes.

Then, indeed, did nearly all Master Humphrey's fortitude depart. "Lady, 'twere a paltry thing to risk," said he, and bowed his head as one ashamed, and within himself he thought:

"Now, indeed, I cannot woo her, for 'twould be the way of a coward to thus force advantage of a man's gratitude."

But the while he was pondering she stole up to him and he knew not how it happened, but he wooed her just the same.—Pall Mall Gazette.

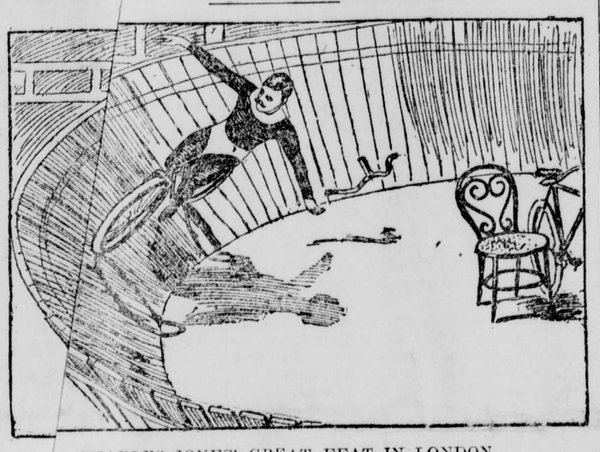
How to Judge of Tobacco.

Color, burn and texture are the three things which the grower of tobacco has chiefly to consider. At present the trade calls for a light cinnamon-brown shade, which must be uniform, not mottled. The leaf when rolled on a cigar and smoked must leave a white or light gray ash, which does not flake off and fall into one's bosom or over his waistcoat, and it must not "coal"—i. e., have a black, charred ring just behind the ash on the burning cigar. This is sure to give a bad flavor and taste. The leaf also must burn freely, and when lighted hold firm for a reasonable time. It must have a soft, silvery texture, glossy surface and the elasticity of a piece of kid, so that it may be drawn smoothly and closely about the cigar. Flavor is not wanted in Connecticut tobacco, for if there be much of it it is sure to be bad. Perfect burn, color and texture can be got in the northern climate, but a delicate and agreeable flavor has not yet been obtained. Flavor is conditional upon soil and fertilizers. It is desirable, therefore, that the leaf be neutral, without taste, as far as may be. We get the flavor wholly in the Cuban filler. To obtain these qualities of leaf is the problem of the grower—a much more complicated one than meets the ordinary farmer.

The man who looks wise as an owl when giving others advice is apt to make a fool of himself by not using some of it.

There is an element of success in every man, but he seldom gets it in operation until some smart woman begins to tread on his heels.

REMARKABLE FEATS OF AN AUSTRALIAN BICYCLE RIDER.



CHARLES JONES' GREAT FEAT IN LONDON.

The star feature at the Pavilion in London this season is the extraordinary cycle performances of Charles Jones. There are men who do some daring acts on wheels on the stage nowadays on wire stretched at dizzy height. Among the performers is a one-legged man who can ride better and more gracefully than some of the most expert bicyclists, another who makes a turn while balancing half a dozen men, but the work of Charles Jones is marvelous. This rider uses a track which is built at an angle of sixty degrees and which is opposite the stage. To the uninitiated it seems impossible that any bicyclist could balance his wheel on this even for a few seconds. Mr. Jones' most remarkable feat consists of removing the upper portions of his clothing while coasting at full speed without using the handle bar. All the power used for the regulating of speed, the propulsion of his wheel and the maintenance of the rider's equipoise on the difficult track is concentrated in his lower limbs.

DAUGHTERS OF OUR PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Semple, Pride of the White House When Tyler Was President.

The recent death of a daughter of President Zachary Taylor raises the question of how many presidents' daughters are now living. In the Soldiers' Home at Washington is a charming and interesting woman, now an octogenarian, who once diffused an atmosphere of gayety and brightness throughout the executive mansion, lending something of her natural brightness and charming personality to such of the White House functions as she presided over, for in those days it was not at all the functions by any means that women were present. Indeed, excepting the dinners given the cabinet officers and the diplomatic corps, there was but one occasion during Mrs. Semple's residence at the White House when women were present at public dinners, and that was when the Prince de Joinville was entertained there. To the public dinners, which were given fortnightly, men alone were bidden, and when the President received he stood well out in the middle of the room, while the women

MRS. SEMPLE.

of his household stood modestly in the background.

It was owing to the semi-invalidism of President Tyler's wife that the duties of first lady of the land devolved upon Mrs. Semple, and none was better fitted to fulfill them than the gifted and beautiful daughter of President and Mrs. Tyler, who was for a time virtually the mistress of the executive mansion, one of the fairest and noblest it has ever known.

Mrs. Semple was a young matron then, Mr. Semple, who was paymaster in the United States navy, was absent much of the time. Mrs. Robert Tyler was a member of the presidential household, but was occupied with her young family, and Miss Elizabeth Tyler, who afterward married Mr. Waller, was then but a young girl. Many are the interesting reminiscences which Mrs. Semple can relate of the life at the White House sixty years ago.

The women wore low-necked gowns, short-waisted, and with scanty, clinging skirts, too short to conceal their dainty, high-heeled slippers. The hair was worn parted smoothly on the forehead, and a cluster of little curls almost hid the ears. Pretty faces and bright eyes were enhanced by the gay flowers and ribbons heaped in profusion on enormous leghorn bonnets, extending far over the face, and cushions of hair, or eiderdown, held the huge "leg of mutton" sleeves in shape. The men were resplendent in buff waistcoats, green coats, frilled shirt fronts and collars so high that they half concealed the cheeks and made the turning of the head a difficult task. It was during Tyler's administration that dancing was introduced at the White House, and owing to his daughter's grace and wit the functions at the executive mansion lost some of their prim stiffness.

Mrs. Semple was her father's constant companion, and her ambition was to be as good, rather than as clever, as her father. For all that her reign at the White House was one of intellect as well as beauty.

Another of President's Tyler's daughters is still living, Mrs. Margaret (or Pearl) Ellis, of Mecklenburg, Va., the only surviving daughter of his second marriage to Miss Julia Gardiner.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dandridge (Betty Taylor), daughter of President Taylor, lived in Winchester, Va., and has just passed away. Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris lives in Washington, as does Mrs. Stanley Brown, who was Mollie Garfield. A few years ago Miss Fanny Hayes, daughter of President Hayes, was married at Fremont, Ohio, to Ensign Harry Eaton Smith. Ellen Herndon Arthur resides in New York. Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee has her home at Saratoga Springs. Ruth, Esther and Marion Cleveland and the little 4-year-old girl of the late President Harrison represent the daughters of the ex-Presidents of the United States.

DIDN'T KNOW HE WAS RICH.

Wyoming Miner Who Died with Great Riches Almost Won.

Poor Jack Kurtz worked nineteen years to find the rich mines of copper and gold that bear his name, but died in poverty when within two feet of the long-sought wealth, says a New York World dispatch from Grand Encampment, Wyo., the scene of the story.

Kurtz was a blacksmith who made a scant living at his forge in Rawlins. One day, while wandering about, he found bits of copper ore thickly strewn over the mountain side. Investigation convinced him that a great vein of ore lay beneath the surface. The blacksmith closed his shop, and with pick and dynamite began to tunnel at the base of the mountain near Copper Creek.

This was nineteen years ago. Kurtz was in the prime of life, strong and enthusiastic. Doggedly he hewed his way through rock and quartz. His friends laughed at him. The years passed and with them came gray hair, a bent form and a hard and wrinkled skin. But hopes grew brighter, for every day the tunnel was forced a little further into the mountain.

Kurtz worked on heroically until the tunnel was 1,500 feet long. But the hard work and the exposure at last brought on a violent attack of pneumonia. Jack Kurtz died.

Kurtz had scarcely passed away when a party of Eastern capitalists sent trained men to examine the mountains near his tunnel. A wonderful discovery was made. Less than two feet of rock separated Kurtz's tunnel from a massive vein of copper and gold ore.

Two days' more work by the old miner would have revealed to him the promised find. Further examination brought to light the fact that Kurtz's tunnel paralleled the vein of ore for 200 feet. The old miner had worked for two years in a line parallel with the rich ore. Had he turned his pick to the left untold wealth would have been his.

MADE A NEW ATHLETIC RECORD.

Roy H. Albertson, of Chicago, who put the pole-vault mark of the Athletic League of North America at 11 feet, beating the record of 10 feet 5 inches, held by Harry Spear, of Cincinnati.

OLD CARS PUT TO USE.

PECULIAR TOWN JUST OUTSIDE SAN FRANCISCO.

Discarded Vehicles, Still Showing Their Old Colors and Inscriptions, Have Been Transformed Into Neat and Cosy Dwellings by Their Owners.

It was reserved for some original genius in San Francisco to discover a method for the utilization of ancient and out of date street cars.

An Italian immigrant in San Francisco solved the problem. He had purchased a lot of land, but had no money left with which to build a dwelling. Observing several of the old cars in store he bought one for $10 and had it transferred to his land, where, at small cost, he built a small addition to it and provided a very comfortable home for the family. The example was followed by others, and in various parts of San Francisco there may be found discarded street cars doing duty as dwellings, barns, wood and out houses that are not only substantial, but at the same time economical and highly picturesque.

There is a little settlement just outside the city where the large majority of the structures were once street cars. There are perhaps fifty of these car dwellings in the little settlement, many of them fitted out with considerable elegance and numerous conveniences. They are arranged upon a general plan affording their occupants the widest views, all fronting the sea. Streets intersect, at right angles, and plank walks are laid so as to give pedestrians access to their homes without wading through the deep sand. Few of these cars have been adorned with a coat of paint. The exteriors are generally intact, and the conspicuous signs denoting the route over which the cars once perambulated are not obliterated.

Little method is used in the adornment of these curious resorts. Many of them are covered with vines, most have galleries extending around the front and sides. The roofs of some are arranged as lookouts and awnings drop over the windows. There is considerable space for storage below the cars, while other cars acquire additional room by little extensions. In some instances one car is raised above another, and sometimes the cars are laid upon other buildings, thus giving an extra story. The platforms of the cars are often transformed into balconies and bay windows with the aid of the carpenter and glass fitter, and afford points of observation protected from the cold winds, besides giving extended views of the sea and land.

The arrangement of the interiors of these dwellings is highly ingenious, the necessities of the case requiring the utmost economy of space, the average sleeping car suggesting a model. Half a dozen persons have been at night accommodated with lodging in one of them. Ventilation is always assured.

While there are many families permanent residents of "Cartown," the larger number occupy the "vehicles" as others do the houseboat, giving opportunities for original methods of entertainment and diversion for themselves and friends. Cafined and restricted as these dwellings are, there is compensation in the fresh ocean breezes which here blow right from the sea, besides the enjoyment of a health-giving environment.—Scientific American.

THE MOUNTAIN LION.

Reminiscence of an Episode in the Sierra Madres.

I had a tamish episode with a mountain lion in the Sierra Madres four years ago. We had gone part of the way up Wilson's trail and were camping for a couple of weeks. There was a small two-roomed frame house with a gallery along the front, and at one end I put up my tent, in which two of us slept, while my daughter and little 5-year-old boy had cots in the living room of the house. The weather was very warm, and as the windows were covered (except one) with heavy iron netting she only closed the doors at night, while we slept with the tent flaps open.

I had been told that a pair of lions had recently been seen near there, but that didn't trouble any of us, says a writer in Forest and Stream. One day my daughter went down to the village to be gone until the following forenoon, leaving the little fellow to sleep in the house alone. Somehow that unguarded window was left open and I was awakened by a crash of falling tinware in the kitchen. I dashed into the house and all I could find was some tin plates and cups on the floor. I had no light except some matches, so couldn't see very well, but fearing the youngster might be frightened if he found himself alone I gathered him up and carried him into the tent, where I soon fell asleep.

Before long I heard another rattle-to-bang in the kitchen and made a rush, catching up my hunting knife, and that time I heard a soft thump as an animal of some kind jumped out of the window.

Procuring a light from a candle in the tent, I discovered, as before, tin things all over the floor and the leg of mutton gone from the kitchen, that had just been sent up. I at once surmised that a lion had been there, but in making his exit the first time he must almost have jumped over the baby. Fortunately, he preferred dead mutton to live kid, or there would have been serious trouble in the camp.

The next day when my daughter came back I told her of my visitor and she expressed some objection to sleeping in the shack by herself, but as I closed up the open window and told her the beast could get in no other way, she was at length satisfied. Besides, I didn't believe it would come back, and wasn't sure that it was a lion, anyhow.

Well, that night was dark as pitch, but I laid my rifle handy and would have stayed awake had it been possible to see. About midnight I heard a scream and rushed out, but a frightened girl was all I found. She said that she had been unable to sleep, and lay on her cot for hours.

All at once she heard the floor of the gallery creak, and some heavy, soft-footed animal walking up and down, occasionally giving a sniff; she lay still, hoping I was awake and would hear it, but when it presently reared up and, putting its paws on the wire netting, looked into the room her nerves gave way and she screamed. She had a good look at it, as its head was against the sky, and it was undoubtedly a mountain lion. I afterward made a pointer dog stand up on his hind legs under the window, but a person inside could not see her head over the window sill.

The next night I was resolved to get a shot. There was no moon, so we all moved into the house, and before turning in I fried a bit of bacon in order that the smell might float around the gallery up to the window, and hung what was left of the meat inside the netting. I then made a bed for myself on the floor, so I could see the head of any animal against the sky. Well, I did this for three nights, and thought it a good scheme, but—the cat didn't come back, and I lost the best part of a good story.

CARRIED TOO MUCH POSTAGE.

So Declared the Huffy Old Judge to His Clerk.

"The old judge was one of the kindliest of men," said an attorney of this city, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, speaking of a distinguished member of the local bar, "but his temper was as warm as his heart, and when momentarily exasperated he had a tongue like a razor. When I was studying law in his office we had a copying clerk who was known about the place as 'the late Peter Jones'—a sobriquet he acquired by being always behind time. He was a slow, abstracted, dreamy kind of fellow, with his mind generally a hundred miles from his business, and he was continually working the judge up to the point of explosion. One day a wire basket fell off the top of his desk and grazed his cheek, making a slight scratch several inches long. Being very busy at the moment, and wishing to protect the abrasion from the air until he could get some court plaster, he slapped on three postage stamps and went on with his work. A little later on he had some papers to take to the United States Court, and, forgetting all about his peculiar decoration, he put on his hat and sallied out. He must have created a sensation on the street, but, as usual, his mind was elsewhere, and when he returned in half an hour or so, he was still in blissful ignorance of his Mardi Gras aspect. The three stamps happened to all be of different colors, and looked like an Apache chief made up for a ghost dance. As he entered the office, the judge raised his head and fixed him with an astonished stare. Poor Jones quailed under his eye. 'Anything—er—wrong, sir?' he inquired, tremulously, when the silent scrutiny became unendurable. 'Yes, sir!' thundered the old gentleman; 'you are carrying too much postage for second-class matter.'"

BIGGEST GAME PRESERVE.

Several Nations Interested in a Vast Territory of Africa.

The largest game preserve in the world is the continent of Africa, or at least the greater portion of it—extending from the twentieth degree of north latitude down to the northern borders of Cape Colony and Natal. This great scheme was made possible by a treaty co-operation of England, Germany, France, Belgium, Portugal, Italy and Spain, by which it is provided that the hunting and destruction of vultures, secretary birds, owls, giraffes, gorillas, chimpanzees, mountain zebras, white-tailed gnus, elands and the little Liberian hippopotami are absolutely prohibited.

Similar protection is given the young of certain animals, including the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, antelope, gazelle, ibex and chevrotain, and to the adults of these species when accompanies by their young. Particular stress is laid on the protection of young elephants, and elephant tusks weighing less than twenty pounds will be confiscated. The eggs of the ostrich and many other birds are protected, but those of the crocodile, python and poisonous snakes are to be destroyed. Even lions, leopards, hyenas, harmful monkeys and large birds of prey may not be slaughtered at the hunter's will. Hunters are required to take out licenses, and the number of animals each may kill is limited. The use of nets and pitfalls is forbidden, nor may explosions be used for killing fish.

The main object of this vast protective enterprise is economic, to encourage the domestication of the elephant zebra and ostrich and to husband the trade in wild animal products, which was threatened by the rapacity of market hunters and so-called sportsmen.

His Advantage.

"I've got the best of the ould railway company for once in me loife."

"How is that, Pat?"

"I've got a return ticket to London, and" (in a whisper) "I ain't coming back."—London Tit-Bits.

Unless a man has an exceptionally good memory, he should not set himself up as a liar.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

$3 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.....1901

Tonopah Mining Company stock is in great demand here but stockholders will not let go. The stock is bound to take a big jump and remain at a high figure. One shaft is now down 150 feet on the Mispah and in seven feet of solid ore that will net $200 per ton, the rock requiring but very little assorting. Can this be beat anywhere in any of the mining states?—Tonopah Bonanza.

President Roosevelt has adopted a new policy in the appointment of federal judges in the South. Instead of hunting around for a third-class lawyer in Alabama who voted the Republican ticket, he has selected an ex-governor and a straight-laced Democrat for a judicial position. The mother of the president is a native of Georgia, and if he will give the south half of himself free play he will make a great chief executive.

Such has been the prosperity of the country during the past summer that the revenue reduction act, which was calculated by fiscal experts to reduce the revenues by $40,000,000 annually, will actually reduce them by less than $25 000,000. The surplus in the Treasury is piling up and Secretary Gage is kept busy devising means to get it into circulation again. It is an old saying that a surplus is better than a deficit, but all the same it has its drawbacks.

Sport rivaling in excitment that of a buffalo hunt was scheduled to take place in Washington and Iron counties and across the Utah line into Northern Arizona on Thursday, when the people of the Canaan district expected to set forth and exterminate as many desert horses as can be rounded up. The hunt is booked to start at Pipe Springs. Where it will end no one pretends to know. The mustangs, or desert horses, are so thick in the district lying between Hurricane Ridge and Kanab Wash and over the old Canaan range to Mount Turnbull that ranchers are complaining on many scores. The range is being eaten up, gentle horses are being run off and in many valuable animals are being shot by mistake by careless sportsmen firing on supposed desert horses. So the populace has decided that the mustang must go. Two years ago a similar decision was reached. During the progress of the hunt 300 horses were shot and left on the plain and 1500 were run down and dispatched, with the exception of 300 considered worth keeping. Predictions are freely made that this record will be broken this time. Prominent cattlemen and horsemen have the proposed drive in hand and are marshaling their forces for an epoch breaking round-up.

England furnishes a striking example of such abuse of the privilege of asylum as the American people have lately witnessed. That country, like the United States, has long been a land of refuge for political exiles and victims of oppression in other lands. The British government, like that of the United States, has always been averse to entering any coalition with European powers that might abridge the privilege of asylum. But England now finds that, like the United States, it has been warming a serpent in the protection and latitude given to European anarchists.

An anarchistic meeting was recently held in London to hear a lecture on the assassination of President McKinley. The report states that assassin Czolgosz was characterized as a "saint" and that mention of his name caused hearty applause. His act was called a "deed of heroism." The comment of the London Standard, appended to the report of the meeting, indicates that the English people are alive to the importance of putting a stop to the hatching of anarchy in British dominions. In allusion to a speech at the anarchists meeting the Standard says the speakers "went quite far enough to call for the notice of those whose duty it is to stop apologies for murder."

Both England and the United States will have to change their attitude in harboring European anarchists. Without any abatement in cordiality of welcome to the oppressed people of other nations, they must in self-defense take measures to extirpate the serpents of anarchy.

Again there is positive and perhaps authoritative statement that the Harriman syndicate will build a railway connecting Salt Lake and Los Angeles. Nothing has recently been heard relative to practical operations on this line, which began so vigorously a few months ago. This fact, in connection with the energetic work on the Clark road, led to the belief that the project of the Oregon short line had been abandoned. The statement alluded to, however, revives interest in the matter, and indicates that the stoppage of active operations was due to the legal question at issue with the opposing company. It is unquestionable that the Southern Pacific railway company had long contemplated a short cut between Los Angeles and Salt Lake. When the late Collis P. Huntington made his last visit to Los Angeles he explicitly stated that it was the purpose of his company to construct such a line. And he intimated that active work would begin whenever the general revival of prosperity seemed to warrant the undertaking. In anticipation of active work when the proper time came, complete surveys of the route with maps and all desirable data, were made ready for instant use. If the fresh assurance of Harriman's purpose is correct, there will be two railways connecting Los Angeles and Salt Lake in the near future. There has ceased to be any question about the Clark project, add its completion is now merely a question of time—the shortest time possible to do the work.

Death of A. R. Burnsides

The Bodie Miner gives the following account of the death of "Buck" Burnsides. "The funeral of the late A. R. Burnsides took place last Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The local Masonic lodge, of which the deceased was a member, had charge of the obsequies, which were largely attended. A large number of men who knew Burnsides, and who felt the loss of a friend in his death, followed the remains to their last resting place, and it is safe to say that the entire town was bereaved at the death of one who appreciated exintence, was well liked and a friend of everybody. Little is known of the life of A. R. Burnsides previous to his coming to Bodie, but since his arrival here, more than twenty years ago, much good may be said of him. He came here as a miner and those who knew him best say he was a good miner and engineer. He meant harm to no man, was everybody's friend, and always possessed a good character. Deceased was a native of Missouri, aged 53 years. He was supposed to have relatives in Missouri but nothing is as yet known of them to anyone in Bodie."

Large Wheat Deal.

What is probably the largest wheat deal ever made in the State of Nevada was closed last Sunday when Capt. W. L. Cox, manager of the Reno Flour Mill Company, purchased from the Lovelock Land & Development Company its entire crop of about 30,000 bushels. The price paid was $16.50 per ton, which is the highest price paid for wheat in this section this year. The wheat will be shipped to Reno at once from Perth and Granite Point.—Argus.

The greatest activity prevails since the strike was called off. All sorts of wheels are turning at a high speed and grain, hay and other produce, not to speak of all kinds of merchandise, are moving as fast as possible to the places which have been waiting for them for many weeks. Every one seems to have become utterly weary of the strike and the conclusion seems to be that it has helped no one and has hurt many. It is probable that a repetition of the experience will not be soon invited. The weather holds fine and favors the flight of produce to shelter or to transportation, and every bright day happily lessens the changes of serious losses. Late fruits are also favored by what promises now to be a bright October.—Rural Press

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Plaintiff, vs. E. M. DINEEN, Defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT. Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, on the 9th day of October, 1901, in the above-entitled action, wherein A. W. Eibeshutz, the above plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against E. M. Dineen, defendant, on the 7th day of October, 1901, which said decree was, on the 8th day of October, 1901 recorded in Judgment Book 2 of said Court, at page 167, I am appointed Commissioner and commanded to sell:

All the right, title and interest of the defendant E M. Dineen, consisting of an undivided one third interest in and to those certain mines and mining claims situate, lying and being in Wild Rose Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California commonly known and designated as the "Monarch," "Combination," "Monopoly" and "Kennedy" mines, the notices of location thereof being of record in the mining records of said Wild Rose Mining District, and in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the 14th day of NOVEMBER, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highestand best bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States.

GEO. S. WOOD
Commissioner.

Dated October 14, 1901.

LEGAL.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 8, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Augusta F. Kispert, of Phebe, Inyo Co., California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 862, for the NE¼ of SE¼, Sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1901.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Kispert, Augustus G. McGovern, Louis Thurnau, of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal., and Ben. H. Yandell, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 11, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Lemuel Baxter, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 844, for the S½ SE¼ sec. 23, SW¼ SW¼ sec. 24 and N½ NE¼ sec. 26, T. 13 S., R. 35 E., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, the 16th day of November, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation of said land: Jarius D. Mairs, David Rogers, Harry Burt and Clifford Baxter, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

Apples.

WILL BE DELIVERED, F. O. B., at Citrus, any quantity of
FINE WINTER APPLES,
in perfect condition, at 2c. per pound.
Send orders to
FRANK LAWRENCE,
Independence, Cal.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

HOW WE MARKET FRUIT.

Why Not Accommodate the Consumer?—A Hint From Foreigners.

A few weeks ago there came to my place two bright young men from Belgium, graduates from a university, who had been traveling over our states for six months visiting our transportation industries. They had money and leisure and intended to locate here, and they had decided that the fruit industry offered the greatest inducement of anything they had discovered in America. They criticised some of our methods. They said to me:

"One trouble is you place your stuff in the market at any place at all, whether it is overloaded or not, and then, too, you put it in a barrel. If I want to buy an apple, I buy two for 5 or three for 10 cents. I pay $10 a barrel at that rate, but I can buy the whole barrel at $1.75 to $2. But if you are staying at a hotel you don't have any room for that much. You force a family to buy a barrel, and the way they have of living in flats and all that sort of thing you have no place to put them unless they are put under the bed, and that is not a good place to put apples. And then if you buy a small quantity you pay an extravagant price."

It seems to me the one great business point in our fruit market today is the lack of putting the fruit up properly, that our peach package of five-eighth or one-half bushel is pretty large for family consumption, therefore they are dumped on the stands. A member of the family goes and buys a quart or two and thinks he has done his duty.

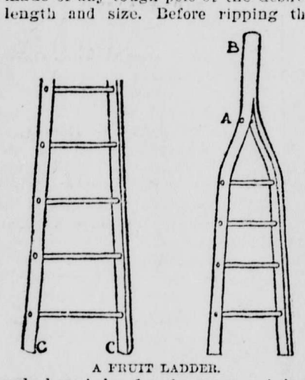
We curtail the consumption of our fruits when we put them in a basket so large that it has to be broken. We may also curtail it by using too small a basket. The question to be thought out and planned out is the largest possible limit we can sell our productions. I have spoken to you about the necessity of growing fine fruit. There is not going to be any room in a little while for the man who grows inferior fruit nor for the man who packs fruit dishonestly or carelessly, says J. H. Hale of Connecticut.

Changing the Color of Flowers.

A foreign investigator tells of using alum, hydrochloric acid and caustic potash to change the color of flowers. Watery extracts were made of various red, purple and lilac colored flowers and dilute solutions of the chemicals mentioned added. The alum changed the lilac to blue and the rose color to lilac. Hydrochloric acid changed the lilac and the light red to a copper red, and in some cases the lilac was changed to green or brown. Potash transformed the rose and lilac to green or yellow. Similar results were obtained when cut flowers were placed in solutions of the above or by watering with them plants grown in pots.

Convenient In the Orchard.

The fruit ladder shown in the illustration from Farm and Fireside can be made of any tough pole of the desired length and size. Before ripping the



A FRUIT LADDER.

pole bore holes for the rungs. A is a bolt to prevent splitting. In use B will fit any crotch of the tree, and C C will rest upon the ground and not upon one leg, like common ladders.

Greeley's Awful Writing.

It is interesting to recall the fact that Horace Greeley left behind him a very frank criticism of the legibility of his own chirography. Being up town in New York one day, and wishing to send a telegram and also to get shaved, he entered a hotel and sent his dispatch. Then, passing into the barber shop, he sat down in a chair and (according to custom) was soon sound asleep.

Meantime the telegram had created a decided sensation. Mr. Greeley having thrown it down hastily on the desk and neglected to translate it. Nobody, from the manager down, being able to supply a legible equivalent for the mysterious characters, a messenger was sent into the barber shop with the screed.

Waking with a start, and supposing that the boy had brought an answer to his dispatch, Mr. Greeley took the paper, scanned it for a moment, and then, with a look of deep disgust, piped out: "What blamed idiot wrote this?"

Diplomacy a Fine Art.

Diplomacy is a fine art, and in its successful practice much depends upon the observation of social conventions. Some of the most successful diplomats seem to spend most of their time at dinners and parties, apparently doing nothing but enjoying themselves, but in reality serving well their countries. In truth, the reputation of a country at a foreign court and ofttimes its welfare in important issues depend very largely upon the social abilities of its minister, for the man who is popular socially is very likely to drive a better international bargain than his unsociable brother. This is well understood at Washington, and the selection of a chief for one of our foreign embassies depends in no small part upon his social culture.—Edward Page Gaston in Woman's Home Companion.

Lessons In Love.

"I've noticed," said the observant girl, "that the big men are the most demonstrative in their lovemaking."

"Perhaps," remarked the wise girl; "but, after all, a girl should never judge a lover by his sighs."—Philadelphia Record.

SIZE AND QUALITY.

No Money In Common Horses For the American Farmer.

The American farmer cannot afford to raise a common horse or a small horse, says The National Stockman. The ranchman can raise small horses because they are the easiest to raise, the hardiest and stiffest, and because he can sell them cheap and still make money, but as a business proposition for him the small horse is behind the larger one too. He can and does raise and market a 15 hand horse, good shape and sound, for less than the grain it costs a farmer to raise one of the kind.

A farmer who does not expect to raise a bigger horse than that will nine times out of ten make money by keeping the service fee in his pocket and putting his feed into something else.

BLACK PERCHERON.

He can better afford to buy this kind than to raise them. No farmer can come out even on a common horse, a horse that is not a saddle horse, a driver, a carriage horse, an express horse or a draft horse.

Every man who breeds a mare should have long ago made up his mind as to what he has and what he ought to use to get a horse that will sell. If he has not the kind of a mare to produce a seller, he had better not breed. If he cannot find a stallion that will produce a seller, he had better not breed. Get size, no matter what class you breed, and as much quality as possible. Size and quality are a rare and costly combination, and it pays to go after them.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY

The provision of green feed for a stud flock is one of those matters that should always be in the mind of the flock owner, says Wool Markets and Sheep. For the well being and full development of the sheep a constant change as well as variety in food is required, and consequently there should always be provision for fodder crops. The late summer is a very important time in this respect, for during it many crops should be sown for the provision of both late autumn and winter keep. Dependence should never be placed upon any single variety, for if this fails little remains. Early white turnips may be got in. The value of a crop of this kind, both to the ram breeder and to the feeder for market, is hard to assess. Clover, Italian rye grass, sainfoin, vetches and rape may be made available. To follow white stone turnips a mixture of turnips and rape is recommended. Cabbage should never be forgotten. Always plant out whenever an opportunity occurs, for use can always be found for these. In fact, they are always valuable for all kinds of stock; also kale, which will afford a good change of food for the ewes and may be made available to fill up any bleak places there may be in the root crops patch.

The Sheep For Profit.

I choose sheep thick chested, big through the heart, with a round body and broad, straight back, says an Ohio grower. Choose the thick necked kind, where the neck sets on the shoulder broad and thick, and big, heavy quarters, with a straight, short leg. I do not care for small bone in a sheep. I do not care how large it is.

Exercise For the Ewe.

Want of proper exercise seems to result in both small and weak lambs. The size of the lamb is not of so much importance as are its vigor and activity. In fact, the small lambs are sometimes the most active. The ewe that has outdoor exercise every day is more likely to produce a more active and vigorous lamb that will take care of itself shortly after its arrival.

Docking Lambs.

Castration and docking should be done when lambs are between 2 and 3 weeks old. They do not feel it as much, heal up more quickly, and there is less danger of bleeding to death.—Wool Markets and Sheep.

Cowpeas as Cattle Food.

A correspondent of The Breeder's Gazette, writing from Kansas, says:

"I am feeding young breeding cattle for bone and muscle. My best feed crop is cowpeas. How should this be supplemented to get the best results?"

The inquiry was answered by W. A. Henry as follows:

Our correspondent does not say whether he means the seeds of the cowpea plant or the vines of the same made into hay. Both are rich in protein. If he is feeding the peas, they should be mixed with cornmeal and bran to lighten them up, as alone they are a heavy feed. A grain ration consisting of one-third cowpeas, one-third bran and one-third cornmeal should put bone and muscle on young cattle about as fast as any combination at the command of the feeder. If our correspondent means hay made from the cowpea vine, then he has a roughage rich in protein. This will take the place of clover hay. Let the ration, then, for the animals consist of oats, bran and corn for concentrates and cowpea vine hay and corn stover for roughage. A pound of the concentrates for each hundredweight of live animal daily should suffice. Give all the roughage required.

A Serious Complaint.

What made you leave your place wif dat gemman?" asked Miss Miami Brown. "Didn't he pay you right?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "He paid fus' rate, but his clothes was so out of style dat I was almost fohced to keep out of society."—Washington Star.

Waited For the Appropriation.

"Yes, he has cut loose the dogs of war."

"What was holding them back?"

"The sinews."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CARE OF SHEEP.

Why Some Growers Cannot Make Their Flocks Pay.

"I have young sheep that have swelling under their jaws. When first noticed, the skin hangs loose. It comes on through the day and is nearly gone in the morning. The swelling increases in this way until they die. Some swell only a little and then get well. One died last year. Some farmers lost nearly half their flocks three years ago from this disease. Their heads are swollen sometimes about six weeks before they die. Appetite good. Have been feeding mixed hay, timothy and clover and oats twice a day, a few potatoes and cut turnips once a day of late. This disease comes only in the spring of the year."

The above plaint is answered by C. H. Smead in The National Stockman as follows:

"My friend, a short answer to your question would be starvation. The cause of the swelling is general debility—nothing more, nothing less. The fact of its always being present in the springtime makes it clear that worms

COTSWOLD RAM.

do not cause the debility. What, then, can do it or, rather, does it? Simply lack of food or food, water and care. But you say you have fed mixed hay, timothy and clover and oats and a few potatoes and turnips of late. But you don't say how long you have fed this class of food, neither do you say how much oats per head.

"I mentioned care. That means more than food and shelter from storms. I have seen men who had good sheep shelter, fed nice mixed hay, furnished plenty of water and fed grain in plenty, but how was it done? The hay was fed on the ground or in a rack that the sheep jumped into the minute the hay was put in and soon put it in shape that it would not be eaten. The water trough had several inches of manure in the bottom. The feed trough where the grain was fed was half buried in manure, and the farm poultry had access to it and ate what the sheep left, the larger quantity. The sheep were run down in flesh and lambs came weak, no milk for them. Many died, both old and young.

"These men told the truth when they said they fed fine mixed hay, all the flock would eat, water always before them, and the troughs almost always had grain left in them until the hens got around. They had simply furnished the food and water in such shape that a fastidious animal like a sheep would starve rather than eat and drink filth. They became debilitated, dropsical swellings appeared under the jaw, and death usually closed the scene. My friend, I fear some of these things will hit your neighbors if they don't you. When sheep always have disease of the kind you speak of in springtime and no other, as you say, there is a call for better food, more food or a better manner of serving it to the flock. This is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and the remedy is to regulate the conditions, so as to prevent. Drugs are of no account in these cases."

STOCK BARNS

The best is the cheapest in paints and painting, as well as in many other things, but it often happens that a farmer wants to improve the looks of his buildings while feeling that he cannot afford to pay out the necessary money for a good grade of paint. There are several substitutes which can be used that look well for a time and serve to protect the wood in a greater or less measure. The following is recommended by a practical man who has tried a variety of paints, whitewashes, calcimines, etc.:

Slack one peck fresh stone lime, and while the liquid is still warm add four ounces glue previously dissolved, one quart raw linseed oil and such color as is preferred, stirring it all well together. This is said to be very durable on stone, brick or wood and will not rub off. Whitewash or dry color put on with water is much more durable if varnished over with raw oil. Another cheap paint is made by mixing venetian red ground in oil with boiled linseed oil and adding five times the quantity of crude petroleum.

Dishearitening.

Even the clergyman, noble and inspiring as his vocation is, has now and then his bad moments.

"Oh, sir," said a poor woman to a Scotch minister, who was by no means a popular preacher, "well do I likes the day when you give us the sermon."

"Indeed!" said the minister, flushing with pleasure. "I wish there were more like you, my good woman. It is seldom I hear such words from any one."

"Maybe their hearing's stronger than mine, sir," said the woman promptly, "but when you preach I can always get a good seat."—Youth's Companion.

A Clock Run by Balls.

A clock owned in England is run by balls which fall into pockets on the right side of a wheel, which revolves and operates the works. The balls drop into a drawer when the wheel revolves far enough. The clock is "wound up" by placing the balls in a receptacle on top of the clock.—Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

The first anthracite coal known to be such was discovered at Mauch Chunk, Pa., in 1791. The Lehigh Coal Mining company began business in the same year, making a commodity of the recent discovery.

The first European book that ever appeared in the Japanese language was a translation from the German of Heine's songs.

HOTELS.

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AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

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BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Independence, California.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending October 10, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	30.097	12
Lowest "	29.864	14
Highest temperature.....	81.1	12 13
Lowest "	50.1	17
Mean "	65.3	
Average dew point.....	24.5	
Average humidity.....	21.5	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	22	NW 12
No. clear days.....	6	
No. part cloudy days.....	1	
No. cloudy days.....	0	
No. rainy days.....	0	
Precipitation for week..	0.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 0.00
" 1895-6 incomplete, 0.06
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-80, 0 00*
" 1898-9 complete, 0.00
" 1899-1900 0.12
" 1900-1901 0.01
" 1901-1902, .35

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

BORN.

HANBY—At Bishop, Cal., Oct. 14, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hanby, a daughter.

MARRIED.

MEYSAN—HANCOCK—At Lone Pine Cal., Sept 15, 1901, by A. C. Harvey, J. P., Felix P. Meysan and Martha Ellen Hancock, both of Lone Pine.

DIED.

CHALFANT—At Bishop, Cal., Oct. 13, 1901, Agnes B, Chalfant, a native of California, Aged 21 years, 4 months and 4 days.

J. H. Bulpitt of Bishop spent a couple of days in town this week.

John Collins was down from Black Canyon one day this week.

Gustave Sanger and Will Sanger of Alvord were at Independence yesterday.

Mrs. Annie Steward of Big Pine was a visitor at Independence on Wednesday.

John McMurry came down from Big Pine last Tuesday, returning next day.

Attorney White Smith came down from Bishop Wednesday on legal business.

Arthur Mairs got in from Long Valley last evening and says the cattle will arrive to-day.

Gus. Hendrickson came in from Coso on Tuesday and registered at the Independence Hotel.

Pete McGann started for Los Angeles last Monday with a band of about thirty horses and mules.

Charley Robinson got back yesterday with his wife and boy. Mrs. Robinson spent the summer at San Diego.

John Kispert spent a couple of days in town this week. He and Billy Matnack are running a blacksmith shop at Big Pine.

Forest Supervisor Price went to Bishop to-day to look after some land business there. He expects to be back next Tuesday.

Billy Lynch, a well known character about Belleville and Benton for many years died at Sodaville on Tuesday of last week.

Dr. Woodin has several cases at Big Pine and is kept very busy. He left here Wednesday night at midnight to attend them.

Frank Lawrence is marketing the finest crop of winter apples ever raised in the country. They were grown on the Symmes ranch.

Louis Foucault, a woodpacker, was kicked in the abdomen by a mule at Big Pine on Thursday of last week and died on Saturday.

Tax-Collector Given is sending out his annual reminders of taxes due. The first installment becomes delinquent after November 25.

Blacksmith Fraser is the busiest man in town these days. He has been occupied all the week fitting up the big wagons of the Coso company.

Charley Summers was down from Bishop early in the week and bought about 200 head of beef cattle from Wm. Mitchell, Myers Bros., and others.

Forest Ranger Ivan Bunney got in yesterday from a trip to the Long Valley country. He says the various cattle men are now on the way out with their stock.

Mr. C. F. Cram left for Coso on Monday's stage. He was quite ill with stomach trouble for a couple of days but seemed to be entirely recovered before leaving.

O. I. Mairs arrived home Wednesday from San Francisco where he went to attend the Masonic Grand Lodge. He saw P. H. Mack there and states that Mr. Mack will be at Independence in a few days.

W. L. Hunter arrived home last Monday after an absence of nearly a year, most of the time being spent in San Francisco. While his health has very much improved he is still far from being recovered.

Will Russell of Davisville, Yolo County, arrived at Independence on Wednesday's train. Mr. Russell will spend several days here looking after his real estate interests and enjoying some good quail shooting.

P, P. Keough was at Independence yesterday on his way to Los Angeles accompanied by his three children. One of them, a boy of fourteen, has heart trouble and Mr. Keough will leave him in Southern California.

CANNOT RECOVER.

As we go to press the death of Mrs. J. C. Irwin may occur at any moment. The physician and nurses state that she has been in a dying condition since six o'clock last evening. Her sister, Mrs. Loomis, has been telegraphed for to Chicago and is on the way, being at Cheyenne this morning.

A Great Mine.

The Tonopah Bonanza of the 12th contains the following:

"The developments on the Mizpah ledge up to the present date demonstrate it to be a continuous ore chute about 1,000 feet long, and averaging about four feet in width- At no point along this 1000 feet does it produce anything less than what might be termed a high grade milling ore, while 50 per cent of the ledge so far as it is opened up, is composed of ores containing values in gold and silver of from $100 to $300 per ton. Along the course of this ledge and within the 1000 feet above mentioned, ten shafts have been sunk, all over 100 feet in depth, from which drifts have in many cases been run for some little distance. To a depth of 150 feet the ledge has been pretty well blocked out, and its value is no longer a matter of speculation.

Yesterday and to-day the people of Tonopah are flocking south five miles from this place to a reported rich discovery. The ledges are wide and the stringers very rich, assaying as high as $560 to the ton. The new find is on the same belt as Tonopah and Klondike. The croppings assay $25 in gold."

Doing Well.

Mr. G. L. Dean of Dean & Jones was at Independence Wednesday on his way back to Slate Range. For the last three years and a half Dean & Jones have been conducting successfully a mining property in the Slate Range, which they purchased from Carr & Haggin. They keep twenty stamps constantly dropping, and while little is said of their enterprise, they are quietly but constantly grinding rock. Mr. Dean purchased seven head of fine young horses ranging from 1300 to 1600 pounds from A. O. Collins. These he is taking down to put to work on his ore team. Mr. Jones has gone to Mono county to examine a mining property there.

Death Loves A Shining Mark.

With feelings of deep commiseration for the bereaved family we record the death of Agnes B. Chalfant. She was born at Independence 21 years ago and is remembered as a bright and amiable child. She possessed musical abilities of the highest order and her death was caused by too diligent endeavors to perfect herself in the art she loved. She spent considerable time at San Jose in study and since her return devoted herself to piano practice to such degree that her health was fatally impaired. This community tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved ones.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

J. H. Bulpit to P. P. Keough—5 acres known as "Way Property", Bishop, $10.

J. H. Bulpit to P. P. Keough—120 acres in Sec. 21 Tp 6 S R 33 E $10.

J. H. Bulpit to P. P. Keough—About 12 acres in S W ¼ Sec 2 Tp 7 S R 32E $10.

R. Way et ux to J. H. Bulpitt—Way Place at Bishop $100,

R. Way et ux to J. H. Bulpitt—About 4 acres at Bishop $5.

E. L. Cross to F. L. Howard—Undone third interest in Buckeye mine South Park Dist. $500.

Railroad Extension.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10 — The "Express says: The Randsburg Railway is to be extenbed to Keeler. The latter is a terminal point of the Carson and Colorado Railroad built by D. O. Mills and transferred to the Southern Paific before the death of Collis P. Huntington.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew is at the head of the syndicate owning the Randsburg line, which is controlled by officials of the New York Central. Rights of way for the proposed extension are being secured.

Mr. J. Irving Crowell, a mining expert whose headquarters are at Los Angeles, has been at Independence for several days past. Mr. Crowell's mission is to make a thorough examination into the mining situation of this region with a view of ascertaining the probable output of ores and influx of supplies from a railroad standpoint. Mr. Crowell is in the employ of the people who propose extending the Randsburg road and naturally a great deal depends upon his report. He has already spent some time in the southern end of the county.

Rob't Doyle Esq., the main owner of the Mammoth mining properties at Mammoth, arrived from Chicago Thursday night. On Friday he was driven by A. Farrington to Crater and from there he will continue on to the Mammoth mine for the purpose of viewing the properties and making calculations for starting the mine next spring.—Miner-Index.

Wm. E. Cox Esq., an Eastern attorney in the employ of the new owners of the Eastside canal, is at Independence. Mr. Cox is very reticent concerning the plans of his Company, but there is a chance that some steps may be taken toward the settlement of the large tract of land under the Eastside Canal.

Twenty-one head of horses brought down from Inyo county by R. W. Scott were sold at auction at the Alameda track last Tuesday and averaged $75.56 per head. They were a very fair lot of horses and the prices obtained were satisfactory—Breeder & Sportsman.

The young folks around town gathered at B. Rhine's new residence last Saturday and spent the evening in dancing. At midnight a cold supper was served at the Inyo Mercantile Co.'s lunch rooms to which ample justice was done.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 11, 1901.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, all members present.

Bond of J. N. Reynolds on contract to paint Court house was examined and approved.

The application of C. N. Rose for rebate of taxes was laid over till next regular meeting.

The monthly and quarterly reports of the treasurer and the quarterly report of the auditor were examined and approved

The treasurer and auditor were instructed to transfer $100 from the general road fund to the fund of road district No. 5.

The petition of bee-keepers for the appointment of an apiary inspector was rejected on account of not being drawn in accordance with the law governing such petitions.

The following claims were examined and allowed:

C. E. Dorrance, Hosp fd.....	$ 44 50
Bridge fund.	
W. H. Kinney	156 00
" "	25 00
C. F. Wildasinn	34 25
Wm. Slee	1 00
C. W. Geiger	21 97
D. A. Bradshaw	4 80
J. W. Hanby.....	7 25
V. G. Smith.....	51 73
Alex Porteous	3 00
C. F. Wildasinn.....	12 05
Robt Love.....	8 00
J. B. Usher	5 00
Geo. Watterson.....	43 16
Wm. Slee	4 00
Road Dist. No. 1 fund.	
Geo. D. Cooley	4 50
J. B. Usher	1 00
Leece & Watterson.....	24 00
J. T. Anderson	1 50
H. P. Nelligan.....	2 00
M. S. Harbour.....	15 50
T. E. Jones.....	10 00
W. M. Smith.....	13 75
S. E. Vermilyea	2 00
C. H. Parsons, for Jack Mallory	25 00
W. H. Brockman.....	2 25
R. M. White	2 00
N. J. Cooley, Salary fund	60 00
N. J. Cooley.....	5 50
W. P. Yaney, Salary fund.....	39 09
Road Dist. No. 2 fund.	
C. M. Philips.....	5 00
J. A. Sturgill.....	5 50
E. Powers.....	1 50
E. M. Chamberlain	2 00
D. A. Bradshaw	3 00
Jas. Enloe	5 75
M. McCuish.....	3 00
E. R. Yaney	14 25
Will L. Smith.....	2 62
E. Stanfield	4 50
Arthur Wines	4 75
O. Hampton.....	2 00
C. W. Geiger, bridge fund.....	9 60
M. Merten.....	5 50
Thos. Hughes	3 00
Wm. Slee	1 00
Road Dist. No. 3 fund.	
W. W. Mason	80 00
L. Schalten	7 00
J. D. Mairs.....	101 50
S. J. McMurry	11 00
G. W. Gilliam.....	29 75
J. E. Randle.....	11 50
E. B. Smith.....	36 00
R. W. Thomas.....	19 00
Jas. Jones, Salary fund.....	54 00
Road Dist. No. 4 fund:	
Henry Glade	27 25
A. C. Harvey.....	2 00
A. Diaz	18 00
J. R. Turner.....	34 50
O. F. Dearborn.....	44 00
P. Celaya	8 50
Oscar Dearborn.....	26 00
C. Meysan.....	1 00
M. Diaz.....	8 00
Road Dist. No. 5 fund:	
Jean Carthery.....	20 00
Porter Bros., by S. Smith.....	32 50
Porter Bros., by Henry Both	27 50
Jean Carricart.....	20 00
W. H. Walker.....	42 00
Henry Mettler.....	20 00
W. G. Morton	7 50

SATURDAY, Oct. 12, 1901.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, all the members present.

The auditor was instructed to draw a warrant on the general expense fund in favor of N. J. Cooly for the sum of $30 to pay for the maintenance of Ethel White in the Children's Home at San Francisco, where she now is, for the term of six months.

Ed. Elder's additional bond for a liquor license was examined and approved and Mrs. Mary Ann Green was released as a surety on his original bond.

The new County plats were submitted to the assessor for his approval before further action by the Board.

On motion, Rob't Love, S. E. Vermilyea, J. W. McMurry, T. C. Boland and P. H. Mack were appointed delegates to the "Convention to urge the extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act," to be held in San Francisco on the 21st of November, 1901.

The following bills were examined and allowed:

I. P. Yaney, Gen. Exp. fund	$25 00
Leece & Watterson, sundry funds	10 30
Salary fund:	
T. C. Boland	66 00
J. A. McKenzie.....	75 00
N. J. Cooley.....	50 40
J. A. McKenzie.....	52 80
Jas. Jones	42 30
W. P. Yaney.....	49 50
T. C. Boland	45 60

The Board adjourned for the term.

Millinery.

Ladies are invited to call and see the fine line of trimmed millinery, Paris pattern hats, at the residence of Mrs. W. T. Bunney, Independence, Oct. 19 to Oct. 31. Will also have a line of samples of the Chas. Stevens goods, for which orders will be taken.

MRS. H. H. MCDONALD.

This office is a red-hot place just now. We are fighting for possession of the premises with something more than a million wasps, but we still hold the fort. Any suggestion that will reduce the number thankfully received.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Independence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEFER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.

Oct. 14, 1899. Watch Us Grow Oct. 14 1901.

THE KEYNOTES OF OUR SUCCESS: GOOD GOODS, COURTESY, LOW PRICES.

We have been with you for two years now and want your patronage to help on with the good work.

Yours for trade and low prices,

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

BERTRAND RHINE, President and Manager

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,

Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,

Of San Francisco, Cal., and

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,

Of London, England

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House...	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton.....	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill....	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska.....	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver.....	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista.....	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston.....	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs....	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville.....	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit.....	177	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen.....	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek ..	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence..	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine.....	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 87 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound Houso with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West o Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs..	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House....	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	**TO RENO.**
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House ...	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs.	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 3:25 p m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the mo ning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spen examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

MRS. FRANK CARTER,
3 Merrill Street, Amesbury, Mass.

This letter should carry Faith and Conviction to the Hearts of all Sick Women.

"I suffered with inflammation and falling of the womb and other disagreeable female weaknesses. I had bad spells every two weeks that would last from eight to ten days and would have to go to bed. I also had headache and backache most of the time and such bearing down pains I could hardly walk across the room at times. I doctored nearly all the time for about two years and seemed to grow worse all the time until last September I was obliged to take my bed, and the doctors thought an operation was the only thing that would help me, but this I refused to have done.

"Then a friend advised me to try the Pinkham medicine, which I did, and after using the first bottle I began to improve. I took in all five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier, four boxes of Lydia E. Pinkham's Dry Form Compound, three boxes of Liver Pills and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and I am as well now as I ever was. I am more than thankful every day for my cure." — MRS. FRANK CARTER, 3 Merrill St., Amesbury, Mass.

$5000 *will be paid if this testimonial is not genuine.*
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.

An Ant For a Pet.

One of the queerest little pets ever seen is the tame ant belonging to a well known scientist. This man keeps tribes of ants in nests which he has made himself and feeds them with honey or sugar through a tube that connects with the nests. One day he saw that one of the ants kept coming into the tube to eat up the honey in the glass bulb at the end. When he took out the cork that closed the bulb, the insect came to look for the food, and he offered it some honey on the point of a needle, says the New York Tribune.

The ant shrank back at first, then drew nearer, feeling about with its antennæ, until it reached the needle. Soon it learned to take the honey off its keeper's finger, although ants are among the most timid of living things, and a new odor or the least movement outside their nests usually drives these little insects away.

This ant is now so tame that it quits the bulb as soon as the cork is removed and goes to find the honey on the scientist's finger. When its meal is over, it does not try to hurry away, but waits till its master lifts it on a bristle and carries it back to its nest.

Consolation and Comfort.

Who is it that does not wish to be out in the open air or alive in some field of sport, whether it be with the bat, rod or gun; whether we go coasting over the hills and vales on the wheel or sailing over rough waves or into serene coves, it is all sport, and the springing muscles seem to need it. It is bound to happen that some misbap will occur. Thus it is that we have sprains in abundance. Light sprains, sprains that cripple, sprains that give great pain, sprains that rob us of sleep, but sportsmen of all kinds have come to know that there is nothing better than the old reliable St. Jacobs Oil. Have it with you for use; you may rely on its cure of the worst sprain and restoration to the comforts of life.

WHAT CAUSES DANDRUFF.

Greatest European Authority on Skin Diseases Says It's a Germ.

The old idea was that dandruff is scales of skin thrown off, through a feverish condition of the scalp. Prof. Unna, Hamburg, Germany, European authority on skin diseases, says dandruff is a germ disease. The germ burrows under the scalp, throwing up little scales of cuticle, and sapping the vitality of the hair at the root. The only hair preparation that kills dandruff germs is Newbro's Herpicide. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Not only cures dandruff, but stops falling hair and causes a luxuriant growth. Delightful hair dressing.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, purify the blood. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Stock Market Tips.

Does it ever occur to those who follow journalistic tips on the stock market that they are written by men who find it worth their while to follow an arduous and moderately remunerated profession and that therefore the tipster obviously cannot trust to his tips for a livelihood?

Is it conceivable that any one whose judgment of the movements of securities was sufficiently trustworthy to make even the majority of his shots bullseyes would waste his time by compiling paragraphs for newspapers? Would he not rather spend half an hour or so in the morning at the end of a telephone instructing his broker to buy and sell and devote the rest of his day to the graceful consumption of the boundless fortune that his knowledge and acumen would, ex hypothesi, inevitably provide?

And tips from stockbrokers come under the same suspicion, for it is not reasonable to suppose that one who really had tips worth following in his possession would utilize them as baits for clients who reward his efforts with a beggarly half crown per cent.—Cornhill.

Nuts as Food.

Nuts contain a large amount of nourishment, and owing to their oily nature digest easily. Eaten with salt they are palatable. Either as a dessert course or salted and used as a relish their value is the same. They are not expensive, for from the peanut through the imported varieties they can be bought in bulk at small cost.

The peanut has many good qualities to recommend it, and from its low estate is coming to the front as an important item in dietetics. It is supposed to cure insomnia if eaten just before retiring. Salted, they are much cheaper than almonds. The small hickory nut, at a few cents a quart, can be used on the most economical table. The English walnut makes a very good salad blanched and used with celery. Filberts, almonds and Brazil nuts are more expensive, but as only a few are needed at a time the cost is not great.—Woman's Home Companion.

Religion Losing Ground.

The country is becoming agitated over the statement that religion is losing ground. This results in countless discussions until the agitation runs its course, and still religion flourishes. It is only useless things that deteriorate. The finest recommendation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great stomach strengthener, lies in the fact that it has lived for fifty years in spite of hundreds of imitations, and is renowned for its cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness and malaria, fever and ague.

If you can't say anything good of a man you can at least have the courtesy to sit around and and hear other people say bad things.

What are Humors?

They are vitiated or morbid fluids coursing the veins and affecting the tissues. They are commonly due to defective digestion but are sometimes inherited.

How do they manifest themselves?

In many forms of cutaneous eruption, salt rheum or eczema, pimples and boils, and in weakness, languor, general debility.

How are they expelled? By

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which also builds up the system that has suffered from them.

It is the best medicine for all humors.

Sure of a Visit.

As a rule, said a prison warden, a man is in a despondent mood during his first week's imprisonment. There are exceptions, however, as this incident will show.

One Saturday about dinner time I was suddenly accosted by one of the new arrivals who had served the first week of his sentence.

"I say," he remarked, "has a lady been asking for me at the gate?"

I told him that if he had been wanted the governor would have sent for him.

"Oh, very well. Keep cool," he said. "This is the first time for ten years I've put in a full week's work, and the old woman is sure to be at the gate for my wages."

And with a grin the cheerful one passed on.—London Answers.

A Little Too Faithful.

A thief in Paris, being chased by the police, threw away during his flight the purse he had stolen and was in a fair way, after being taken to the police station, of being allowed to go free for lack of sufficient evidence to hold him when his faithful dog, which he had trained to fetch and carry, trotted into the station, wagging its tail, with the missing purse in its mouth.—Paris Journal.

The Gentleman's Psalm.

A reader of the Scriptures emphasizes the Fifteenth Psalm as the gentleman's psalm because it describes as among the many who are entitled to be considered as gentlemen "one who leadeth an incorrupt life, speaketh truth from his heart, doeth no evil to his neighbor, is lowly in his own eyes, keepeth his word even if it be to his own hindrance."

Poisoned by Absorption

POISON OAK, POISON IVY, BARBER'S ITCH, LEAD AND BRASS POISONING, ETC.

Through the pores of the skin many poisons are absorbed into the blood, deranging the circulation and affecting the constitution as quickly and seriously as those generated within the system. Just under the skin are innumerable hair-like blood vessels, and connecting these with the skin are millions of small tubes or glands, through which the poison is conveyed to the blood system. During the spring and summer, while the skin is most active and the pores well open, we are much more liable to be affected by Poison Oak and Ivy and other dangerous plants. Workers in brass, copper, lead and zinc have their health impaired and the blood supply poisoned through the absorption of fine particles of these metals and the acids used in polishing and cleaning them. Inhaling the fumes of lead give painters that pallid, waxy appearance of the skin. Barber's Itch is another disease that reaches the blood through the skin, and is a most obstinate one when it becomes firmly fixed in the system. After the poison has reached the blood and been disseminated throughout the system it is too late to resort to local applications. In many cases the blood is affected simultaneously with the appearance of the rash or eruption on the skin, and all efforts should be directed to the purification and building up of the blood. Ugly eruptions and sores will continue to break out in spite of salves, washes, soaps or other external treatment.

S. S. S. is especially recommended for poisons of this character. So completely does it destroy the effects of the Oak and Ivy that there is no possibility of its reappearance, and it is equally as efficacious in brass or lead poisoning or Barber's Itch; building up and purifying the blood and driving out of the circulation impurities of every kind, and removing every blemish, sore or eruption from the skin. There is no substitute for S. S. S.; it is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and the safest and best in all constitutional or blood diseases.

Our Medical Consultation Department.—If you desire any special information or advice about your case, write our physicians, explaining your condition, and they will carefully consider what you have to say and you will receive a prompt reply. Our physicians have made a study of blood and skin diseases, and you can have the benefit of their experience and skill without any cost to you whatever. Don't hesitate to write fully about yourself, as nothing you say goes beyond our office. We have a very interesting book on Blood and Skin Diseases, which we will be glad to mail free.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

FINE COUNTRY HOME.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S "IDLE HOUR" ON LONG ISLAND.

A Palatial Structure in the English Style on Great South Bay—Some of the Rooms and Their Decorations—Preparing the Grounds.

W. K. Vanderbilt's new country house, Idle Hour, the ground for which was broken last October, is practically completed, only a few minor touches being now lacking.

The new mansion, of which P. H. Hunt has been the architect, is built of alternate tiers of brick and limestone, trimmed with marble, and supported by immense iron and steel beams. To prevent a repetition of the fire which two years ago destroyed the old Idle Hour, while Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were spending their honeymoon there, as little wood as possible has been used in the construction of the new house.

The new Idle Hour has, besides the basement, three floors. The ground plan is L-shaped, with a frontage on Great River of 180 feet, the wing measuring a hundred feet. In the angle of the building is a court containing conservatories, fountains and stone and marble basins. The other two sides of the court are formed by covered cloisters leading to an elliptical palm garden, built wholly of ornamental steel and glass.

The house is massive in appearance and resembles the typical substantial English manor. There are two entrances on the front, each guarded by two crouching lions in stone. The main entrance opens into a spacious hall lined with pillars, each bearing brackets holding torches for lights. The parlor is in the extreme south of the house, and is finished in white and gold and carpeted in fawn-colored Brussels. The dining-room has a ceiling of heavily quartered paneled oak, hand-carved, and a huge fireplace of variegated marble.

In an alcove above it is a statue of Diana. The chandelier hangs by an immense deer's foot, from which branch out three horns bearing lights. The dining-room table is a low, massive, antique, mahogany piece, supported by hand-carved tiger legs. The chairs are old-fashioned, with high wooden backs. In this room there are also five smaller tables and chairs to match. The side walls of the dining-room represent, in stucco work, studies of Green and Roman types. The library and salon are small rooms.

In the banquet room is a large pipe organ, which may be played by hand or steam. The walls of this room are covered with green tapestry, with a top border of hand-painted arboreal designs. The feature of the reception room is a granite mantelpiece, whose finely chiseled vines and grape clusters are said to have taken five sculptors six months to complete. The table in the billiard room is inlaid with mother of pearl, as are also the cues. On the third floor is a handball court.

Mr. Vanderbilt's suite and the eighteen guest chambers are on the second floor. Each guest chamber has a connecting bath room. The third floor is exclusively for servants, with the exception of a large number of cedar chests for storage. In the basement are the wine cellars, kitchen, pantries, silver safe, men servants' quarters and servants' dining-room. There is a broad terrace before the house, with marble and granite steps leading down into the river. A few feet out from the base of the terrace steps is moored a great floating landing stage.

A steam dredge has been at work for months dredging gravel from the bottom of Great River, which is being used to form a solid bed for the several miles of roads upon the Idle Hour estate. The newly constructed canal, which separates the mansion from the farm section of the estate, has beautifully sodded banks, and is spanned at the many road crossings by pretty bridges. The estate will have one of the finest henneries in the world, including an elaborate incubating department.—New York Sun.

A PRIMEVAL TRIBE.

Queer Race of Indians Recently Discovered in Northwest Mexico.

Carl Lumholtz, the noted explorer, has recently returned from an expedition into the wilds of Northwest Mexico, bringing back a wonderful collection of ceremonial objects, which have just been placed on exhibition on the first floor of the new west wing of the Museum of Natural History.

This material is the work of the Huichol Indians. The area of this race is difficult of access, as they occupy a deep ravine in the Sierra Madre del Norte range, in the State of Jalisco. They are hemmed in by huge mountain walls 8,000 to 10,000 feet in height. Here they have been able to defy all invasion from the outside world, and have expelled the missionaries who came to teach them. No churches or priests are allowed in their country, and they are living in the same grade of culture as when Cortez first put foot on Mexican soil.

Having preserved their ancient customs and beliefs unaffected by white contact, they are more than ordinarily interesting to ethnologists. For the first time their products have now been brought to civilization, and their mythology reported on.

The Huichol number about 4,000. They dress in garments of their own manufacture, decorated with elaborate and artistic designs. The most interesting industry of the people is weaving. The women make belts, sashes and pouches of cotton and wool. The ribbons and sashes are ornamented with odd and beautiful figures, all of which have a symbolic meaning. Dr. Lumholtz's collections among this tribe not only cover the whole range of their industries, but illustrate in a most exhaustive manner the beliefs and ceremonials of the people.

Their country is comparatively arid and their food supply depends largely upon the regularity of the rainfall. For this reason most of their ceremonies are intended to propitiate the gods of rain, and all the objects they use in their ceremonial worship are covered with symbols indicating rain. Most of their gods have control over clouds and rain. In each village there is a large temple around which stand a number of small houses sacred to various deities. In these are deposited the offerings made by the people.

Woven shields are sacrificed for good luck. These bear designs of the symbols of the deity to whom they are offered. On others are shown the animals sacrificed to the deity and a pictorial representation of the object of the prayer. A man who prays for the health of his wife will make an offering on which the figure of a woman is represented weaving or painting. When he prays for the welfare of his herds figures of cattle or sheep are represented on his offering, while a woman who prays for skill in any kind of handiwork sacrifices a sample of it.

A symbol of prayer is attached to an arrow. The arrow is frequently stuck into the thatched roof of the temple, and is supposed to take a course toward the deity, carrying the wishes of the supplicant. In the temples are also found chairs in which the god is supposed to sit. Symbols of prayer are often attached to the seats, where they will at once attract the attention of the deity.—New York Herald.

PAN-AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Englishman's Description of Men and Women He Saw at Buffalo.

Two things will probably impress every observant foreigner who comes here. One is the external refinement of the American women whom he will meet (all or nearly all of them, as he would say, provincial). A large proportion are pretty, a few are beautiful, and nine-tenths of them are well dressed without being overdressed. The next thing which will strike the stranger is the surprising sturdiness of the men, their air of alertness, their self-reliance, and also their lamentable lack of polish. We are apt to imagine that all Americans are of the strenuous, wan, excitable, nerve-worn type so commonly met with in Europe. But, as they say, "there are others," millions of others, scattered about the far West and the great middle West, who are not only singularly wide-awake, but also healthy. These, and not the Wall street speculators, or the grasping and "chin-bearded" farmers, are the men who are building up this country, earning the fortunes which go into the pockets of the multi-millionaires, and threatening Europe with the most formidable of trade rivalries. Taken in the mass, they seem poorly educated—far more poorly than the women. Their manners, to a sensitive Frenchman or a cultured Englishman, are the reverse of prepossessing. They are raw, they are ungraceful, they are often awkward. But they are good-tempered, without affectation, and in most practical matters they are unmistakably intelligent.

Women and men alike, whether they be well or ill dressed, poor or prosperous, talk too loudly and in shrill or rasping tones, eloquent of the disdain with which all evidently regard the privacy so dear to English folk. If you were to address any one of them in the conventional phraseology of London "society" it is "dollars to doughnuts" that the answer you would get would be a quick and rather irritating "What's that?" (equivalent to our "Beg pardon?"), or an even more exasperating nasal, long-drawn-out, and wondering "How?" In the eyes of the women there is a rude curiosity, but no speculation. In the eyes of the men there are self-concentration, eagerness and the suggestion of that scheming turn which, in exceptional instances, produce great organizers like Mr. Carnegie, and in the multitude makes business "hustlers."—Buffalo Letter to London Chronicle.

A Boy's Art Critique.

Wise men say there is nothing really new in this world, and perhaps the boy who passed the following criticism upon the drawing abilities of his big sister was an unconscious plagiarist; but, anyway, his verdict amused the sister so much that she tells it occasionally, though the joke is on herself. The young woman has a fondness for executing those works of art which consist in the representation of dead game birds hanging by their heels from a nail on a board, fish on a platter ready for the cook, and fruit grouped on a table around a wine glass. These gems she turned off at the rate of about four a year, and presented them to her friends for their dining-room walls. She had just completed a twin pair for a bride. One represented a mess of lobsters in a nest of salad; the other a basket of peaches, with down on them like plush. She was so pleased with both that she asked her brother if he did not think they were just splendid. It was evident that the youthful critic liked one and not the other. After looking at them a minute or two he said:

"Sis, you're a peach on lobsters, but you're a lobster on peaches."

Surely a Gentleman.

In far-off years Sir Walter Scott visited the first Lord Plunkett, who was then Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and was taken to see the ruins of the Seven Churches of Glendalough, one of the sights of Ireland.

One of the most romantic spots is St. Kevin's Bed, a cave which requires a scramble over the rocks to enter. Sir Walter, in spite of his lameness, penetrated the "shrine," an old peasant woman lending him a willing hand.

On the return the Lord Chancellor asked her if she knew how great a man she had assisted, adding, "He is Sir Walter Scott, the illustrious poet."

"Begorra, your honor," the old woman replied, "be's no poet! He's a gintleman born an' bred—for hasn't he left in me hand a piece of silver?"

Truly, there is more than one way of knowing a man by his works.—Youth's Companion.

The Modern Prize Fight.

"Mr. Fitz-Jeffries," said the reporter, "a cable message from Paris says the champion heavyweight of France wants to fight you."

"Well, if he does," replied the great pugilist, "he'll have to do it in English. I'll be hanged if I'll learn his language."—Philadelphia Press.

CRITICAL PERIODS

In Woman's Life Are Made Dangerous by Pelvic Catarrh.

Mrs. Mathilde Richter.

Mrs. Mathilde Richter, Doniphan, Neb., says:

"I suffered from catarrh for many years, but since I have been taking Pe-ru-na I feel strong and well. I would advise all people to try Pe-ru-na. As I used Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin while I was passing through the change of life, I am positively convinced your beneficial remedies have relieved me from all my ills."

Pe-ru-na has raised more women from beds of sickness and set them to work again than any other remedy. Pelvic catarrh is the bane of womankind. Pe-ru-na is the bane of catarrh in all forms and stages. Mrs. Col. Hamilton, Columbus, O., says: "I recommend Pe-ru-na to women, believing it to be especially beneficial to them."

Send for a free book written by Dr. Hartman, entitled "Health and Beauty." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

How the Fuss Started.

"That hand me down suit you're wearing," remarked Rivers, "reminds me of an unripe watermelon."

"Why?" asked Brooks.

"Because it's so different. One isn't cut to fit, and the other isn't fit to cut."

It was then that Brooks blazed away at him.—Pick-Me-Up.

Hamlin's Soliloquy.

Hamlin (standing before the tattooed man in the dime museum)—Heavens, how that fellow must suffer if he ever gets the jimjams!—Smart Set.

Easy Come, Easy Go.

The man who creeps along bent over, with his spinal column feeling in a condition to snap like a pipestem at any minute, would readily give a great deal to get out of his dilemma, and yet this is only the commonest form by which lumbago seizes on and twists out of shape the muscles of the back. This is commonly known as backache, a crick in the back, but by whatever name it may be known, and however bad it may be, 10 minutes' vigorous rubbing with St. Jacobs Oil on the afflicted part will drive out the trouble and completely restore. It is a thing so easily caught, it may be wondered at why there is not more of it, but because it is so easily cured by St. Jacobs Oil may be the very reason that we hear so little of it.

For pimples, sallow complexion, impure blood and poor digestion use Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills. They improve complexion and cure constipation. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

E. L. Van der Naillen of the Engineering School of that name in San Francisco, has lately been appointed Consulting Engineer for the Warren Contracting Company and has given much practical work to many of the young men studying engineering.

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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and it when is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y. Feb. 17, 1900.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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Heavy bettor as he was, Pierre Lorillard once met his match when he ran up against gray bearded James E. Kelly, who introduced bookmaking into this country. It was nearly a generation ago and at Jerome park. Kelly was laying 2½ to 1 against one of Lorillard's horses in a big stake event. The news went to Mr. Lorillard, seated on his coach on the clubhouse lawn.

"I'll just take a little of the conceit out of that sawed off Irishman," said Lorillard to Wright Sanford, Newbold Morris, John Hunter and a few other congenial spirits. They started for the ring together.

"I'll lay $10,000 on my horse at that price, Kelly," said Mr. Lorillard in his princely fashion, expecting to see Kelly wilt and refuse to take the wager.

"Certainly, Mr. Lorillard." Then turning to his sheet writer, Kelly said: "$25,000 against $10,000, Pierre Lorillard." Quickly he turned to the tobacco magnate with a polite "Much obliged to you, Mr. Lorillard; very much obliged. Would you or your friends care to bet another $10,000 at the same odds? Should be delighted to accommodate you."

"What a nerve!" was all Mr. Lorillard could say as he turned on his heel and walked away.

Jimmy Kelly won the bet, for Lorillard's horse was beaten.—New York Times.

They Weren't Fed.

"Some years ago," said a San Francisco man, "a globe trotting Englishman came into the city by the Golden Gate, and it fell to my lot to entertain him. So one night I took him to dine at the far famed Cliff House. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and from where we sat upon the porch we looked out upon the broad bosom of the Pacific ocean. The moon's light made a path across the waters, and in its center the Seal rocks lay like a black patch. The Englishman inquired what they were and upon my informing him said: 'Bah Jove, are those the Seal rocks of which I have heard? I'd very much like to see the seals. I say, my man,' turning to the waiter, 'caun't I see the seals? Don't you feed them at night?'

"'Oh, yessir,' replied the waiter, who was of Hibernian descent, without blinking an eye. 'At 9 o'clock we always gives them their ham and eggs, sir.'

"The Englishman accepted this surprising piece of information without turning a hair and announced that he would surely be on hand at the time mentioned. He was; but, needless to say, the waiter was not."

CASTORIA

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An Occupation Which Attracts Many Refined Girls.

Many girls of education and refinement are turning to the profession of trained nurse as a means of livelihood. It is a serious occupation and a responsible one, for the word of an experienced nurse carries great weight in matters relating to her profession. It is this fact that prompted an interesting interview with Miss Kathryn Nash, of North and Plattsburg avenues, Burlington, Vt., published in the News of that city. To a reporter she said:

"I had been caring for a patient steadily for nine months without rest and was run down and tired. I had very little appetite and sometimes I would skip one or two meals and not feel it at all. While visiting in Boston, an abscess formed back of my ear. I had no strength and, although I was always drowsy, sleep did not seem to refresh me. After I came home I had seven abscesses on my back, near the waist line, and was unable to sit up much for three or four months. The doctors who treated me said I had blood-poisoning from which I would never recover."

"That must have been very discouraging," said the reporter.

"It was. It took all the ambition out of me for awhile. But one day, when I was feeling particularly despondent, a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She was taking them with benefit and thought they might also help me. I bought some at once and before I had used one box of the pills I found I was gaining strentgth. My appetite and digestion improved and I felt rested after sleeping, instead of being tired as I was formerly. I soon became entirely well and able to resume my duties."

"Then you believe the Pink Pills cured you?"

"I am certain they did and I intend to keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People by me all the time so that I can take them if needed. I recommend them to my patients as well as to everyone who is suffering from any complaint brought on by derangement of the blood or nerves."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box; six boxes, $2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

E. W. Grove

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Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, OCTO. 25, 1901.

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WOMAN AND HOME.

TWO CHICAGO YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR UNIQUE PLACES.

The Older Girls Dropping Out—The Girl In the Store—Discipline of Children—Happiness In Married Life—The Bride's Cake.

In the active out of door conduct of one of the large teaming businesses of Chicago and in the indoor management of one of the largest city and suburban express businesses of the city two Chicago girls have unique places in the business world.

For as Miss Barbara Hess of West Sixteenth street is the head of the Joseph Hess teaming business, so is Miss Maude Hastings of Wentworth avenue the manager of the down town office of the Hastings Express company. Forty teams, 125 horses and nearly 50 men are under the supervision of Miss Hess, while 132 wagons, 250 horses and more than 200 men and boys are looked after by Miss Hastings.

Of the two young women Miss Hess has the more "strenuous" life. She has fewer mental worries, but in all weathers and all circumstances her buggy, always

MISS MAUDE ADELAIDE HASTINGS.

hitched, stands in the shadow of the old Market street station, and from her dark little office, 200 feet away, she may have to hurry, jump into her rig and send the impatient Sam bowling down the street as if a 4-11 alarm had just struck and she were a member of a woman's fire brigade.

Miss Hastings leads a quieter life, but every moment of it is given to the details of business. In this, however, she still has time to leave a sharp impress of femininity on the whole office. A bunch of flowers, a glove, a veil, the neatness of the office and the disposition of books and papers on the desks, all show a woman's presence.

She is tall, of firm figure and with a striking head of auburn hair. She was born in Englewood in 1877, passed through the public school and, being of an active disposition, asked for a place in her father's office. From this position she has grown to managerial charge of the down town office of the company.

Every detail of the business is at her fingers' ends. With so many wagons and men in so many sections of the city the nicest judgment is required in timing deliveries, in making rates and in expediting business generally. All these details have been mastered by Miss Hastings, and the whole office looks to her for direction.

It is Miss Hastings' opinion that she has accomplished nothing extraordinary for a young woman. As she sizes up the duties of her position all that she needs to do is to be down to work promptly on time, to be quick at figures, to remember faces over the counter and voices over the telephone, to keep in mind just where and when each wagon in service should be at any emergency and at all times to be ready with tact, judgment and common sense in the transaction of business.

The Older Girls Dropping Out.

"I never see you anywhere nowadays," some one remarked to an attractive young woman. "Do you never go anywhere now? You used to be the gayest of the gay. Why have you given it all up?"

"Because I am neither fish, fowl nor good red herring," she laughed. "I have no place in society. I ought to be married and have my own establishment, and I have not. You see, it is this way with girls whose people do not entertain much: The first year they come out they are feted and made much of and have a beautiful time. The next year or two their glory pales a little, but they still feel it is their prerogative to go about and have a good time. Then comes a period of toleration, which also lasts a year or two. This brings a girl to her fifth or sixth winter. If she comes out at 18, she will be about 24 or 25—still young enough to enjoy life, one would think, but society has had enough of her. She feels it herself very keenly. Her invitations grow fewer in number, her partners fall off, her father no longer pays for her ball dresses with alacrity, her mother's attention is absorbed by her younger sisters, who must now be considered, and she feels that her day as a social butterfly is practically over.

"'I wonder that those old girls try to hang on,' I heard a callow youth remark at the last dance I went to. 'Mrs. X. has roped me in to dance the cotillon with one of them. I should think they ought to know enough to stay at home, with all the other girls coming on needing partners.' Fortunately I was not the 'old girl' he had to dance with, but it was one of my contemporaries, and I quite agreed with him. I think there is something undignified in keeping up the same old routine year after year, still anxious to get partners for the cotillon and supper at every dance and feeling all the time that the game is not worth the candle.

"For married women it is different. They have their assured place, and if they enjoy that sort of thing there is no reason why they should not attend every function, but it is becoming more and more the fashion for young women of my age who are unmarried to drop general society. By that I do not mean social life. We go to dinners, theater parties and once in awhile to some particularly smart ball; we have our warm friends and intelligent interests, but we decline to be society hacks, and I think we are right. Don't you?"

In Boston this habit of older girls "dropping out" is even more of a recognized thing. The women at the dances of the smart set there are nearly all debutantes and married women; the girls of several seasons are conspicuous by their absence. —New York Tribune.

The Girl In the Store.

No class of women is so much criticised and misunderstood as those who stand behind counters. It seems little is known about their real life and character, although it comprises some of the largest and most interesting bodies of the working women of today.

Like in all callings of life we find those among them who are not qualified for the business which they have so unfortunately chosen, but this cannot be said of the successful clerk. Like in every business so here—to be successful a good moral character is necessary, and the largest number of women in stores are intelligent and of a good moral character; indeed, the highest type of womanhood is found among them.

A girl who is a successful clerk, and there are many who are, is generally dignified, polite, observant and a good judge of human nature, as these are some of the most essential requirements. She is also a woman of tact, and her perceptive and conversational powers are well developed because of her contact with all classes and conditions of people. Notice the easy and graceful manner of women in stores—they move about with little or no embarrassment.

True, we meet with those who are ill mannered and even ofttimes rude, but this cannot be said of the majority, and in speaking of any class the majority should be taken into consideration.

No occupation in life is more trying and taxes the patience so much as standing behind the counter. The clerk is expected to be a walking fashion plate and dry goods journal. Many buyers are incapable of thinking for themselves, and the clerks must do all the thinking for them. In many cases they must study the peculiar style of beauty of their customers and know just what is best adapted to it, as to color, trimmings and materials, and they are also expected to know the exact amount required, notwithstanding the fact that they know nothing about the style in which the gown is to be made.

Many shoppers think a clerk should never grow tired, that it is entirely out of place for her, and she must under no consideration grow impatient or discourteous no matter how discourteous the one may be upon whom she is waiting.

There is often more discourtesy before the counter than there is behind the counter, and the lady is as often found behind the counter as before, and no doubt those who have so much cause to complain about the women behind the counter are not gifted with an overshare of courtesy themselves.—Elizabeth Voltz in Pittsburg Press.

Discipline of Children.

How many mothers, I wonder, realize the true significance of their play and fondling of the nurslings. It is hard to realize "how the mannikin feels his way, blind and wailing and alone, into the light of day." At first his little body is to him the world, his first sensation hunger and taste his first gateway of knowledge. The pleasure of feeding is his first emotion. Have you ever thought why he puts everything into his mouth as soon as he is old enough to grasp? Simply because the habit of knowing things through his mouth and tongue is his oldest habit and the one most frequently exercised, hence the strongest avenue to convey impressions to his soul.

After taste hearing seems to be the next sense developed, for nurse or mother has rocked and sung, and the rhythm and sound have distracted the mind wholly from tasting. Then comes the bright light, which by sharp contrast with darkness awakens the nerves of sight, and after awhile the little one responds to playful touches here and there.

The mother must exercise all these senses consciously in her play. Taste will take care of itself, but after feeding and sleep there should be occasionally bright objects brought into relation with the eyes, not too near nor too bright, nor must the impression be too prolonged. Let him hear pleasing sounds, music or singing, with repetitions and pauses, for the intermittent, rhythmic or otherwise is most impressive.

Pleasing sounds are better than the confusing noises sometimes used to attract and distract the "fussy" baby. Always play with the little hands and feet with accompaniment of the old nursery rhymes and melodies, as "Pat-a-Cake" and "This Little Pig," and the "mother play and nursery songs."

Froebel received all his best suggestions from the peasant mothers with their rural and folk songs, which unconsciously developed while they soothed. These methods he tried to free from all that was prejudicial and unwise, and we can do no better than apply his results to our own nurseries. The baby who receives intelligent but not officious attention in a playful way is apt to be a brighter baby than the "good" baby that will lie for hours quiet and attracted only by chance impressions so long as he is not hungry. Too much excitation, however, is to be avoided by the overzealous.—Boston Globe.

Happiness In Married Life.

Happiness in married life is to be gained just as enduring happiness in any other phase of existence on earth is to be found—by the use of the old fashioned virtues of unselfishness, consideration for others, politeness and kindness, all based on love and capped by common sense.

Like the old recipe for cooking the hare which begins, "First catch your hare," a happy marriage for a woman begins with "First select a man;" not an ideal made seraph, not an ossified brain, not a mere animal, but a man capable of loving and appreciating a woman's love.

Of course he will be more or less selfish. That is the way parents rear their sons to be. It is your task to bear with this selfishness at first until you can tactfully teach him how beautiful is thoughtfulness for others, and in a very sweet but very dignified way show him that you expect the same treatment you give, says Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the meantime you must recollect that a husband can always, at every approach, be the Prince Charming to anchor the enchanted princess with his first kiss if he is skilled enough in love's arts and refined enough to wish to keep the interesting role.

And in all love's ways man is much given to following woman's lead.

If you have no independent income of your own, have an understanding in your honeymoon with regard to money matters. Ask for an allowance to be set apart for your use, in order that no humiliating and indelicate discussions need ever occur between you on this subject. Then study to be economical and thrifty, and wise in your use of your allowance.

Love, sense and patience—those are the three important elements necessary to happiness in marriage.

The Bride's Cake.

The bride's cake is exclusively the bride's. Whatever the amount of cake previously stored in boxes for the guests to carry away as they pass out, there is always an especially decorated cake among the "goodies" served to the guests. It is intended frequently that the bride herself shall cut the cake in the presence of the guests, especially her maids, who expect to find in it a gold ring or some other article foretelling the marrying within a year of the finder. A bride lately took high handed hold of tradition and substituted a heart for the ring of our forefathers' superstition.

Some persons account for the bride's cake by saying that it originally was a sample of what she could do in the way of fanciful housekeeping; her wedding cake was her chef d'œuvre. Whatever it may have been, the confectioner takes the hazard now, and the dear girl is relieved of any possible last minute dissatisfaction with her accomplishments. One New York maker of cakes, whose pastry has long been famous, shipped an ornamented bride's cake with distinguished success 6,000 miles to Libreville, Gaboon, west Africa, says the Montreal Star.

Pastry ornaments of bride's cake often are uncolored. The rage for gold in every possible form is expressed in cake by the occasional use of a wreath of gold fruit and flowers, which remains intact after the cake is cut.

Boxes covered with silk and satin are among luxurious possibilities, but most are merely decorated with one or both monograms.

Do Our Girls Need Chaperons?

Just so long as a girl can cast responsibility on her mother, her school or her chaperon she will do so. When her thoughtless actions bring unpleasant results, she does not blame herself. Some one should have told her. Some one should have forbidden her. It is the business of the powers that be to look after her, and if she falls upon evil days the fault is theirs.

But suppose she has no chaperon and is obliged to think out her own course of action. When she does imprudent things and is uncomfortable in consequence, she must blame just herself. After she has spent some bad half hours in fruitless regretting she chooses her paths with more care.

Every time a girl decides for herself what is best for her to do or not to do she is stronger. This holds even if she does the wrong thing. Our mistakes teach us much. It is well for her to make small mistakes which do not count for much. By these she will learn to avoid later errors which count a great deal.—Florence Reid Myrick in Woman's Home Companion.

Old Maids and Old Bachelors.

There is an old saying that a woman is no older than she looks and a man no older than he feels, and the age at which bachelors and old maids become old depends very much upon themselves, though, as a matter of fact, people bring upon themselves the appellation of "old bachelor" or "old maid."

The man or woman who possesses a well regulated mind, a kind, pleasant disposition, sympathy with the suffering of others and fortitude to support pain is never referred to as an "old bachelor" or "old maid."

A selfish, unpleasant mannered, self absorbed, easily irritated man is "a miserable old bachelor." The term "old maid" is frequently given to the harsh voiced woman who imitates man in dress and bearing, one who interferes with everybory, causes trouble and does her best to make life miserable for everybody she comes in contact with.

Pay Parents Back.

I know of a family in which the girls are in possession of account books bearing witness to the expenditure of every cent they have cost their parents. This money they are paying back by degrees because they consider it a debt of honor. It would be a beautiful scheme to bring up every child to recognize the obligation he or she is under to parents—the financial obligation, I mean, for the other can never be wiped out. The money would mean little luxuries which, perhaps, were denied the parents in the early days of their married life and would scarcely be missed from the purse of a young and ardent worker without incumbrances. This plan would work well with the one of putting in the bank a sum of money at the birth of each child and allowing it to remain until majority is reached.—Betty Bradeen in Boston Traveler.

For Tired Feet.

Tired feet will be much relieved if the following little hints are carried out: Bathe them every night in warm water, washing them well with carbolic toilet soap and a loofah and using a brush to the nails. In the morning repeat the bathing and add to the water a teaspoonful of liquid ammonia or toilet vinegar. Do this again after coming in from a walk, when the feet feel very tired. Let them soak in the water for about ten minutes; then dry them and powder them.

Some of the costly things in the sultan's treasure house at Constantinople are children's cradles of pure gold inlaid with precious stones, divans covered with cloth of gold embroidered with pearls, suits of mail thickly incrusted with big emeralds and diamonds and other relics of former Ottoman splendor.

When washing clothing with the use of one of the cleansing soaps which are to be rubbed in before the real washing, the articles should stand for not more than half an hour. Some people soap them overnight, but this is not good with a soap, especially a yellow soap.

The first teapot made in England is still in existence and shows the London hallmark, 1697. Most of the early teapots seen in England were melon shaped and fitted with feet. Such a one is worth $125. Tea caddies a century or more old are also valuable possessions.

If hair which is to be curled be rolled up for a few minutes in papers or patent kid curlers while the fair damsel owning the locks is dressing, a prettier, fluffier effect will result than could be obtained from a hot iron or longer curling.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

The Boy's Knife.

All boys have knives in their pockets, but some of them are so dull they are not of much use either to their owners or to their owners' neighbors. A boy without a knife, as I know from experience, is very miserable and in a poor way to get all the enjoyment out of life. Of course girls do not use knives so much as boys do, but they frequently have to borrow of their brothers or their friends when they want to sharpen pencils or cut their jumping ropes or gather pussy willows. Do not think I would urge selfishness upon my readers, but persons who borrow knives are often very careless with them, losing them or keeping them much longer than they need.

What I want to tell you is the very simple thing of how to keep a pocketknife sharp. With a little trouble and patience a knife can be sharpened and kept in good order, but it is surprising how few boys know how to do this. In the first place, if the edge of the blade is badly nicked, or if the sides curve out, it should be ground on a grindstone until the nicks all disappear. Be sure to put plenty of water on the stone, so that the heat arising from the friction will not take out the "temper" of the steel. Hold the blade firmly so that the stone will grind from the top of the blade nearly to the edge. When the grinding is done, the sides of the blade should curve in. The blade may then be said to be "hollow ground." If the stone is allowed to grind to the edge, the blade will become too thin and will "nick" easily.

Now place the blade in a flat position on a whetstone and grind with a circular motion. Treat both sides in this way till a slight fringe appears on the edge. If the knife does not need grinding, it can be "whet up" in the same way, with the exception of bearing a little more strongly near the cutting edge when rubbing across the stone. Either water or fine oil may be used on the stone, which should be kept clean. Last of all, rub the blade carefully on a strop or piece of soft, smooth leather, which will remove the fine fringe on the edge and will polish the blade. In following these directions you can put an edge on your knife that will require you to be careful of your fingers. —Chicago Record.

Changed Their Minds.

Tom and Bob—So you're the new boy in school, eh? Well, see here; we just dropped in to give you a—

Quiet tip that we'll back you if any of the fellows should try to fight you.—Young People's Magazine.

How Did Jim Know?

For several years my early morning walk lay through the first block of West Fifty-seventh street, where I used regularly to meet a milkman delivering milk. He would take from his wagon a rack containing several bottles and go from house to house, while his old gray horse walked sedately on alone.

One morning as I was passing the pair midway the block the man said to his horse:

"Go on, Jim, and turn at No. 7."

I watched with interest. Jim did go on until exactly opposite No. 7. Then he carefully turned and walked back to his master, or shall I say comrade? Yet some people think that the lower animals cannot reason.—Our Animal Friends.

Margie and the Diamonds.

A very bright 4-year-old had been told in the kindergarten of the beauty and value of diamonds, but none in her family had any to show her. She was told that Mrs. Taylor, an elderly and amiable friend, had some diamonds which she could see. Margie had gone to Mrs. Taylor and asked to be shown her diamonds. Quite a handsome ring was put in her hand for inspection, and she studied it intently for a few minutes, turning it in all lights. Then, looking up earnestly in Mrs. Taylor's face, she asked, "Which is the diamond, the brass or the glass?"

The Flowers With Wings.

Such a lot of yellow buttercups all in a meadow grew
So many, many years ago, when all the world was new,
And you'd thought they'd be the happiest things with nothing else to do
But be cuddled up by Father Sun and fed by Mother Dew,

But I hate to say it wasn't so, for when the birds would fly
High up among the mighty trees that towered to the sky
They would watch them with such envy and lament and mope and sigh:
"Oh, dear, just see them skim along! Oh, why can't you and I?"

Now, the fairy of the flowers once was passing by that way
To nurse a little primrose that was sickly, so they say,
And she heard them all bewailing to a blackbird on a spray,
"Oh, won't you let us have your wings a little while today?"

So the kindly fairy listened, and they told her all their woe,
And she summoned all the fairy knights whose wings were white as snow,
And begged and borrowed every one—they've several pairs, you know—
And put them on the buttercups, the poor things pleaded so.

Oh, high they flew, and low they flew; the old sun blinked his eye;
The breezes came a-chasing them, all laughing with surprise,
And ever since that day when first they fluttered 'neath the skies
We've had the buttercups with wings and called them butterflies.

—New Orleans Picayune.

ISLAND IN THE JACK POT.

It Is Now a Part of Minneapolis and Is Worth Many Fortunes.

At one of the most interesting games of poker ever played in Minneapolis Nicollet island was put in the jack pot by a man who thought he understood the game, but found there were others who understood it better. In 1846 Pierre Bottineau took up a claim on the spot where St. Paul now stands. A year later he traded it for a horse and cow, which he drove away into the wilderness, never dreaming that the land he had almost given away would in a few years be the site of a great city. For a smal sum he purchased a large portion of what is now the business part of Minneapolis and put up a log cabin in a little mound in the center of Nicollet island.

Half a dozen of the old settlers, Bottineau among them, had a little poker club. One evening the stakes kept growing larger and larger until every jack pot contained a small fortune. Mr. Bottineau had been losing heavily, but at last he was dealt a hand upon which he hoped to regain his losses and win something besides. He was given four queens and, drawing one card, secured an ace, leaving four kings as the only hand by which he could be beaten. He thought he saw one of the players discard a king, and he considered his hand invincible and played it accordingly. Soon all but Bottineau and the man opposite him dropped their cards and retired to watch the game. The table was heaped with money and the personal belongings of the two men.

The flickering light of the candle shone dimly on the flushed faces as they watched each other warily out of the corners of their eyes. All of Bottineau's possessions lay on the table, and it was his bet. He looked at his hand carefully and then said that all he had left was Nicollet island, which he would bet against $200. The bet was called, and Bottineau laid down his four queens with a smile of triumph. Amid a dead silence his opponent laid on the table, face up, four kings and a tray. It was so still you could have heard them breathe. Then Bottineau called for writing materials and made out a deed to the island. From that day he never touched a card or countenanced gambling in any form.

After drifting around the country he went to Red Lake Falls and took up a claim and remained there until the time of his death. He was employed as a guide and scout and was one of the principal members of the Sibley expedition. He knew every foot of the northwest country, having traversed it ever since he was 10 years old, when he guided Lord Selkirk's colonists from old Fort Garry. When he died, the last of the old time Canadian voyagers and guides, who were such an important factor in the upbuilding of the northwest, passed away.—Albany Telegram.

"The Beggar's Opera."

Gay's "Beggar's Opera" may be considered a comedy. It is very witty and very wicked. It makes a jest of crime and at the same time tends to set men against men. Probably it was altogether written by Gay, though it is above his average. But Gay was a follower of Swift and Pope, and the influence of Swift appears to be discernible in it. So, perhaps, the play was in some measure the work of that strange author, though not actually written by him. Pope says that the play was Gay's own writing, but acknowledges that he and Swift gave now and then a correction or a word or two of advice. This interference may or may not have had a great effect on the character of the whole play. One does not know. Fielding's "Jonathan Wild" must have been suggested by "The Beggar's Opera." Peachum is like Jonathan Wild, and there are other similarities. Gay may be easily credited with the whole authorship without the aid of his powerful friends of the inferior sequel, "Polly."—Notes and Queries.

Rough on William.

The following dramatic criticism appeared recently in a Norwegian paper: "The traveling theatrical company at present visiting this town gave one night a representation of a play styled 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' by a person called Shakespeare. The play is said to be a comedy, but is terribly monotonous in its effect, especially the first two acts. An uncouth and besotted cavalier, who flirts and spoons with a bevy of demimondaines, but who becomes a victim to their absurd intrigues—such is the sum total of the plot. We can only say that such a play is poor fare to invite an educated public to. It was a relief when the curtain dropped, and we had an opportunity of listening to a selection of humorous songs."

Why He Wanted It Kept Quiet.

One of the officers in a certain regiment is much disliked by his men. One evening as he was returning home he slipped into some deep water. A private in his regiment, however, happened to see him and after some trouble succeeded in pulling him out. The officer was very profuse in his thanks and asked his rescuer the best way he could reward him.

"The best way you can reward me," said the soldier, "is to say nothing about it."

"Why, my dear fellow," said the astonished officer, "why do you wish me to say nothing about it?"

"Because if the other fellows knew I'd pulled you out they'd chuck me in!"—London Answers.

Facts In the Case.

"Here's a good paragraph," said Singleton as he glanced over his paper. "It says that every time a woman sees her neighbor with a new bonnet she wants one like it."

"Huh!" rejoined Wederly. "I'll bet some old bachelor wrote that. A married man would have said that every time a woman sees her neighbor with a new bonnet she wants one a little bit better."—Chicago News.

Not Going to Quarrel.

"Why," inquired the New York girl, "do Philadelphia people never eat snails?"

"Oh," answered the Philadelphia girl, with the air of one who had heard something like it before, "I presume it is because snails are so hard to catch."—Washington Star.

They Go Fast.

"Instead of seven league boots worn by giants in the old fairy stories they ought to have used boys' shoes."

"For what reason?"

"Because they go so fast."

In Peru it was once the custom for domestic servants to have two of their upper front teeth extracted. Their absence indicated their servitude.

IN AN OLD ALMANAC.

SOME CURIOUS FACTS CULLED FROM A PUBLICATION OF 1835.

A Dramatic Incident In the House of Representatives—Anecdotes of Washington—Old Time Postage Rates—Men Who Rose to Fame.

Among the finds in a recent rummage through a secondhand bookseller's stock was a copy of the "American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge For the Year 1835," the contents of which were, its publisher assured its readers, "of permanent and indeed of increasing value." Certain it is that they are of interest now, although in a way hardly expected by the industrious compiler.

First, of course, come those astronomical calculations and predictions which furnished the excuse for almanacs then, as now. To these is annexed an extended account of the meteoric shower of Nov. 13, 1833. The almanac records that some of the fire balls on this occasion were so bright as to be visible after the sun had arisen, and a Dr. Smith of North Carolina is quoted as declaring that he saw one "larger than the full moon rising."

Furthermore, the account continues, "at Poland, O., a luminous body was distinctly visible in the northeast for more than an hour. It was very brilliant, in the form of a pruning fork, and apparently 20 feet long and 18 inches broad. It gradually settled toward the horizon, until it disappeared. At Niagara Falls a large, luminous body, shaped like a square table, was seen nearly in the zenith, remaining for some time almost stationary, emitting large streams of light."

Passing to the department of "useful knowledge" it is recorded in the "Chronicle of Events" that on July 8, 1834, the weather was extremely hot and "eight persons (and on the 9th 11 persons) died in the city of New York in consequence of drinking cold water."

A dramatic incident is also set down as having occurred at the capitol at Washington Feb. 11. On the preceding day Thomas Tyler Bouldin, M. C., from Virginia, had been censured by a colleague for omitting to call the attention of the house to the death of his immediate predecessor, John Randolph. On the 11th he had risen to reply when he was "seized with a paralysis, sank down into a chair and died immediately."

The rates of postage in 1835 would somewhat startle our postmaster general's present patrons. For a single letter composed of one piece of paper the schedule was as follows:

	Cents.
For any distance not exceeding 30 miles	6
Over 30 and not exceeding 80 miles	10
Over 80 and not exceeding 150 miles	12½
Over 150 and not exceeding 400 miles	18¾
Over 400 miles	25

A letter composed of two pieces of paper was charged with double these rates; of three pieces with triple, and of four pieces with quadruple. One or more pieces mailed as a letter and weighing one ounce were charged with quadruple postage and at the same rate should the weight be greater.

As an encouragement to sobriety and righteous living the almanac gives Dr. Franklin's moral code and Mr. Jefferson's ten rules of life. A brief essay on the "Punctuality of General Washington" is added. The latter recounts that when Washington "assigned to meet congress at noon he never failed to be passing the door of the hall while the clock was striking 12. Whether his guests were present or not he always dined at 4. Not infrequently new members of congress who were invited to dine with him delayed until dinner was half over, and he would then remark: 'Gentlemen, we are punctual here. My cook never asks whether the company has arrived, but whether the hour has.'

"Captain Pease, the father of the stage establishment in the United States, had a beautiful pair of horses which he wished to dispose of to the general, whom he knew to be an excellent judge of horses. The general appointed 5 o'clock in the morning to examine them. But the captain did not arrive with the horses until 5:15, when he was told by the groom that the general was there at 5, and then fulfilling other engagements. Pease, much mortified, was obliged to wait a week for another opportunity, merely for delaying the first quarter of an hour."

It is interesting to go through the roster of the national and state governments and note what men were holding office in 1834 whose names still live in American history. Andrew Jackson was president and Martin Van Buren vice president. The cabinet, headed by John Forsyth of Georgia, secretary of state, included six members counting the postmaster general, who, the almanac says, "has for the most part not been considered a member."

Among the senators the most famous now were Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, Henry Clay of Kentucky and Thomas H. Benton of Missouri.

John Bell of Tennessee was speaker of the house, and among the representatives from Massachusetts were John Quincy Adams, who had already been president and had been defeated for re-election by the then occupant of the White House; Rufus Choate, the great lawyer, soon to succeed Webster in the senate, and Edward Everett, just beginning the career which was to include governor of his native state, minister to England, president of Harvard college, secretary of state and United States senator.

New York sent Millard Fillmore, later elected vice president, and by President Taylor's death to become the chief executive. From Virginia came Henry A. Wise, under whose administration as governor of that state John Brown, 15 years later, paid the penalty for his heroic fanaticism. David Crockett, to whom the coons came down from the tree tops, was a member from Tennessee. He had only a few more years of life, as he was fated to be killed at the Alamo in 1836. James K. Polk, also a future president, was one of Crockett's colleagues. Polk was elected speaker in the next congress after the one whose membership is given in the almanac.

In 1834, also, John Marshall was still chief justice of the United States supreme court. He died July 6 of the following year. Few of the governors of the states then are remembered now. Exceptions are William L. Marcy of New York and Robert Y. Hayne of South Carolina. Hayne's famous debate with Webster had taken place four years earlier.—New York Mail and Express.

MEXICAN MERRYMAKERS.

How Laborers on a Plantation Celebrate Its Saint's Day.

The time honored custom of celebrating the saint's day, after some of which nearly all the large haciendas in Mexico are named, was witnessed on a recent Sunday at one of the principal ranches in the valley.

This custom was started by the Spaniards as a religious rite and still retains a great deal of the same sentiment, although it is looked forward to by most as a genuine merrymaking. The extent of the celebration depends upon the number of families living in the hacienda and the liberality of the owner, who generally gives a certain sum to one of the leading employees, leaving the matter in his hands to arrange for the greatest amount of enjoyment to his fellow workmen. A strict account is kept of the way this money is spent, so there is no dissatisfaction among the others, although the workman enjoying the distinction of being chosen to manage the feast is generally a leading star in the proceedings.

In the celebration of Sunday the ranch-house had been beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, with Chinese lanterns hung in rows along the portals. While work was more than usually well attended to the day before, one could notice an undercurrent of excitement prevailing in the colony of some sixty odd hands, and by 8 o'clock Saturday everything was ready for the short vesper dance which is usually held on the night before the saint's day celebration proper. If the music procured for the occasion is good enough, the people of the house generally enjoy a little dance themselves, while all the peons gather in front of the main building and are left entirely to their own devices to make the most of the occasion.

However, this was only the preliminary for the next day. At 8:30 in the morning mass was heard in the chapel of the place. At this mass not only the working people and the people of the house attended, but also many from the neighboring haciendas. Particular prayers were said for the success of the haciendas, and altogether a very impressive service was held. Everything went as usual during the day, but at night the entertainment was given over entirely to the workpeople. Tables had been placed on the lawn in front of the house on which were immense stacks of candy and fruit, free pulque from the ranch had been procured in quantities, and the major domo had to have several assistants to help him deliver these things, of which the people, old and young, are so fond. System had to be employed in distributing the fruit and candy. As they passed in front of the tables those appointed as waiters gave to all as much as they could conveniently eat in a day or so. Attempts are always made to work the waiters as many times as possible, and it was amusing to watch the little fellows especially dodge through the crowd and start in again, marching up as seriously and innocently as could be with their little shirts bursting with what they had already stored away inside.

The dancing began about 9 o'clock and lasted until 11, being carried on with vigor the whole of the time by old and young. It doesn't make much difference on these occasions who or what the partners are so long as they are nimble on their feet and have good staying powers. If a girl or woman be not available, men and boys dance with each other, the primary object being not to waste the music.

Perfect order, good feeling and politeness prevailed, and after the night was over the people were ready to go home feeling better for their recreation and resolved to deserve by their work another fiesta of a like kind when the time comes round.—Mexican Herald.

Curious Chinese Twins.

Curious Chinese twins are now being exhibited in Europe. Like the famous Siamese twins, they are joined together at the lower part of the chest.

These twins are boys, and they were born in China a few years ago. They are of normal intelligence, and each weighs 13 kilograms. Four years ago they had smallpox, the infection passing in 24 hours from one to the other. One day whisky was given to one of them, and yet it was the other one who first began to show signs of intoxication. They go to sleep about the same time, but it is possible to awaken one without arousing the other. They can walk and run with ease, and when they lie down they very quickly find a comfortable position.

M. Chapot-Prevost, a scientist, who has given much attention to monstrosities of this kind and who successfully performed an operation some time ago on two girls who were similarly joined, recently examined these twins and concluded that the ligament uniting them could be severed without much, if any, risk. He therefore suggested that this be done, but those in charge of the twins said it was impossible, as it was the will of the Chinese god Khango that the boys should be born thus, and his will must be respected.

Her Home.

Some years ago, when a part of the Japanese imperial palace was burned at Tokyo, the empress was forced to flee to one of the old Daimio houses near by. It was not at all comfortable, and, as the story goes, her majesty, appreciating that her subjects would be much concerned at her living in such a mean place, sat down and wrote them a little poem in which she denied that she had changed her residence. The poem, which was in the best Japanese language, stated that "her majesty's home had always been in the hearts of the people and that neither the flames nor the cold could ever drive her from that dear abode."

One That Didn't Count.

Harris—I saw Bulger just now. He said he was so glad that he was out of debt at last.

Farren—Out of debt! Why, he owes me $15.

Harris—He probably meant that he was out of debts that he had got to pay. —Boston Transcript.

Suggesting a Substitute.

"Have you any shirt waists for men?" asked the customer.

"No, sir," said the affable salesman, "but we've got some corsets we're selling mighty cheap today; second aisle to the right."—Chicago Tribune.

A Suburban News Center.

"Is it quiet out in the country where you are, Simpson?"

"Quiet? Why, when I get home at night our cow comes around and sits down by the porch to hear what I have to tell."—Chicago Herald.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

$3 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25 1901

The execution of assassin Czolgolz has been set for next week.

President Roosevelt says he will select only the best men for appointment, irrespective of cliques or pull, a sentiment to which all good citizens will respond a hearty "amen!"

It is announced from Washington that another and more vigorous effort will be made in Congress this winter to establish a Department of Commerce, and it would be worth while for the West to put in her demand for a Department of Mines at the same time.

Johann Most, the anarchist, was sentenced to to one year in the penitentiary in the Court of Special Sessions, New York, for publishing in his paper, the Freiheit, an alleged seditious article on the day following the shooting of the late President McKinley.

The Chinese exclusion act expires in May, 1902. Before that date a new law must be enacted or we shall again see California flooded with Coolies. This would be a calamity that eastern ignorance should not be permitted to inflict on this coast. A campaign of agitation and education is needed east of the Sierras.

Where, in a game of poker. money is tained by one player from another through a trick or through fraud, the Supreme Court of Washington, in the case of State vs. Skilbrick, holds the party so obtaining the money is guilty of robbery. In other words the Supreme Court of Washington will take cognizance of cheating at cards, and will punish the person conducting a fraudulent game.

President Roosevelt has decided that it is about time to appoint the best men in the south to federal offices and the announcement of this policy is said to have given great offence to Mark Hanna. Mark threatens to resign as chairman of the national Republican committee, but the chances are he will keep his temper and his job until the ship subsidy bill is safe.

While an the subject of irrigation, let us refer to a Helena, Montana, dispatch of October 11th, which tells about the opening of a canal owned and to be operated by the State to irrigate some 33,000 acres of fine land. The price is fixed at the cost of the canal system, and settlers are allowed to purchase one hundred and sixty acres at six per cent interest to be paid in ten annual payments. The State is building the canal system and will own and operate it in perpetuity for the sole benefit of the occupants of the land and without profit to any one, making the enterprise entirely co-operative in its nature. This is the first irrigating canal on the American continent to be built and operated by a State government and undoutedly marks an epoch in irrigation progress.

In regard to the sugar controversy now being waged in the daily press the following extract from a letter from Willett & Gray, sugar statisticians of New York, will be of interest: "The total consumption of sugar in the United States last year was 2,219,847 tons * * this year should be 2,360,585 tons. Of this quantity 1,000,000 tons in round figures will come from American sources * * all being free of duty, leaving 1,360,585 tons to come from other sources and upon which duty is paid. The average duty assessed is $36 per ton, or a total of $48,981,060. The price of all the sugar consumed, however, being enhanced to the extent of the duty of $36 per ton, or a total of $84,981,060, it is evident that $36,000,000 additional is paid by the people in order to provide the government with $49,000,000 for revenue, of which the government is not now in need. If the duty is taken off Cuba sugar the benefit of $85,000,000 goes to the people. On October 8th the quotation for Cuba centrifugal sugar, 96 test, free on board Cuba, was 1.96c. per pound, duty on the same amounts to 1.685c.—equivalent to 86 per cent. advalorum."

The annual report of the U. S. Geological Survey on the mineral resources of the United States shows some interesting facts, among others that the general prosperity of the country is affected by the condition of the country's basic industry; that when miners prosper the country prospers, and that when the mining industry languishes there are "hard times" all over the country. The two panic years of 1893, add 1894 are shown by the received U. S. Geological Survey report to have been years when there was a decline in the value of mineral products, and coincident with the increase in the country's mineral production in 1895 came increased wealth, work and general prosperity. The report shows that every year since 1891 there has been an increase in the annual gold output of the country, and that despite the fact that silver is about eliminated from politics it is by no means eliminated from the precious metal output, the production for the last fiscal year being within 283,457 ounces of the great 60,000,000-ounce of 1893. The report deals with big figures, showing that the value of the mineral products of the country in 1900 was considerably over one thousand million of dollars; and in this furnishes an unanswerable argument for the creation of a cabinet department, a bureau of mines and mining. Nothing has done more for the nation than the mining industry. Nothing has had less aid from the nation than the mining industry.

Ballarat Holds The Schoolma'am.

The southern metropolis is awaking to the fact that Owens Valley can't be beat when it comes to the raising of alfalfa and pretty girls. Here is what the L. A. Times says of a young school ma'am from Georges Creek:

From the forbidding desert a good story blows in. The temperature out there must be up for the story is a warm 'un. It happened away out in Ballarat, a mining camp nearly three hundred miles northeast of Los Angeles on the west side of the Panamint and thirty miles west of Desth Valley. The population of Ballarat consists almost entirely of men. There are a few women, of course, but their lords are with them. It is a swift conclusion, therefore, that the unmated are lonesome. When the stage from Randsburg or the one from Darwin pulls up at the postoffice and a dainty foot appears on the step, followed by a skirt, and then the blushing face of a maiden fair is revealed, the town goes wild. On such an occasion Mary's or Susie's health is drunk in generous and frequent potions of the "pizen" straight. If the young lady sojourns in the breezy town of Ballarat for a few days she will have a proposal from every man in town.

About two weeks ago the Darwin stage stopped at the office in Ballarat, and a blushing young woman alighted. She was the new schaolma'am. The town went wild and the time-honored custom relative to "health" and "good-luck" was renewed. She was sufficiently charming, however, to deserve enthusiasm. Up in the Owens Valley country, whence she came, they raise long, thick timothy, red-top, alfalfa and, in fact, almost everything, but chiefly good looking women. This was to be her "first school". She was therefore a little bit shy. The miners liked that and swore that "she was a nugget". A few days before school opened the startling fact was discovered that Ballarat had only one child of school age. To begin school five children must be enrolled. The miners turned pale. Men who could and had looked into the muzzle of a loaded six-shooter without flinching trembled. But they are a sagacious lot, and they did hard thinking on this particular subject and finally hit upon a scheme. As a result of their deliberations a man was sent out early last Saturday morning, two days before school began, on the swiftest cayuse that could be got in those parts. He was going to see Panamint Tom. Panamint Tom is an Indian who has a record—a bad one—and a wigwam full of papooses, and they are bad ones. But that has nothing to do with the story. Panamint Tom lives about twenty-five miles from Ballarat, away over in Anvil Canyon. It's a hard way to his place over steep trails and along hot stretches of "dry lake", but the man with a mission found him at last. He sat in front of his open wigwam, trying to make peace with his stately squaw, Pocahontas Tom. The smoking pipe was in his mouth. Around him was a picturesque group of papooses, dusky maidens and ambitious but undeveloped bucks. The "man with a mission" reined his foaming cayuse and made his proposition. It was that Panamint Tom might spare four of his progeny for a day that they might attend school.

"Huh," grunted Tom.

Panamint Tom is many generations from Chingachcook, but he has the old flavor in the Indian grunt. Panamint Tom gave the weighty matter due deliberation. Panamint Tom is crafty. His face said: "How can I let my precious papooses go, even for a day?" In his heart he said, "Heap big luck, me make the pale face pungle up some dough."

That's the way it finally happened. Panamint Tom got a "V", bore four weeping papooses from their hold on the poles of the wigwam, begged a "chaw" of tobacco from the pale-face, ordered Pocahontas to fetch a pair of burros, and wrapping his blanket about him, disappeared. When the cavalcade reached Ballarat on Sunday morning there was a large exhibition of joy. The schoolma'am blushed, turned pale and wept. The boys emptied several barrels of 'wet goods." The torch of education was not to be snuffed out. Monday, the opening day of school, passed by beautifully. Five ohildren, four reds and a white, were in their seats. The school was saved! Next day there was only one pupil. The four red ones had departed. They had gone over the mountains to the bosom of Pocahontas. But school still kept, for it is only on the opening day that there must be five pupils. After that one is enough. The pretty girl from Owens Valley, where the timothy, red-top and alfalfa grow so thickly, has a year's work ahead of her at $75 a month, and Ballarat wiil bask in the sunlight of her smiles. The lonely camp on the desolate waste is happy, and Panamint Tom grunts contentedly as his memory reverts to the easy "fiver" and the good things it bought him. And school "keeps."

Apples.

WILL BE DELIVERED, F. O. B., at Citrus, any quantity of
FINE WINTER APPLES,
in perfect condition, at 2c. per pound.
Send orders to
FRANK LAWRENCE,
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INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24, 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

ENGLISH SPARROWS.

Dates at Which These Birds Were Imported Into This Country.

I have been asked several times lately at what date the common English sparrows were imported into the United States and by whom.

It seems that the first attempt was made in 1858 by a private citizen of Portland, Me. In the fall of that year he liberated six sparrows, and they immediately made themselves at home in his garden and outbuildings. For a few years these birds and their descendants were seen in and about the town in small squads. These birds multiplied until in the winter of 1871 a flock of them appeared in every nearby town, thus showing their tendency to spread over adjoining territory.

About 1869 12 birds were imported and liberated near Madison square, New York city, and this was repeated for several seasons.

In 1864 the commissioners of New York liberated 14 birds in Central park. About this time numerous persons returning from abroad brought a few birds home and set them at liberty in and about Jersey City.

The craze for importing these birds spread, and in 1868 the city government of Boston imported a great number. But the birds had not been carefully handled, and they did not thrive, and others were brought over. The birds which survived from these various importations were carefully fed and looked after by the city government.

In 1869 a thousand were imported and liberated in the city of Philadelphia, and soon the birds spread over all adjacent territory.

About this time the Smithsonian institution became interested in bringing these birds to this country, so they imported 300, but most of them died. In 1871 the same institution brought over another lot, and they were successfully cared for.

From this it is seen that the birds have started from a number of points and were not one or two importations to New York, as is usually supposed.—Washington Post.

STOVES.

Owing to the mildness of the climate in Portugal heating stoves are rarely used in that country.

Heating and cooking stoves are both used by the upper classes in Greece, but the lower classes still live without using either.

Very few heating and cooking stoves are used in Paraguay. All the houses have brick stoves built in them, so that iron stoves have little or no sale.

Stoves made of tiling are in general use in Austria. They are said to be superior to iron stoves on account of the great economy of fuel possible by their use.

There is in the Mediterranean countries a widespread prejudice against all artificial heat, and consequently not more than one house in six is ever heated during the winter time.

Iron cooking stoves are almost an unknown luxury among the people of South America and the West Indies. They still cook in open fireplaces and by other primitive methods.

The cooking stove, as it is known in the United States, does very little service in France. A few are in use in the country, but in most farmhouses the cooking is done in a large open fireplace. In the cities a furnace is built in the small kitchen.

The fig is the favorite fruit among animals, and horses, cows, hogs, sheep and goats will eat this fruit as readily as man. The elephant considers it a dainty, while all the fowls greedily devour figs.

Athletes are short lived, and giants seldom live out the allotted time of threescore years and ten. They expend too much vitality.

LEGAL.

Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Plaintiff, vs. E. M. DINEEN, Defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT. Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, on the 9th day of October, 1901, in the above-entitled action, wherein A. W. Eibeshutz, the above plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against E. M. Dineen, defendant, on the 7th day of October, 1901, which said decree was, on the 8th day of October, 1901 recorded in Judgment Book 2 of said Court, at page 167, I am appointed Commissioner and commanded to sell:

All the right, title and interest of the defendant E. M. Dineen, consisting of an undivided one third interest in and to those certain mines and mining claims situate, lying and being in Wild Rose Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California commonly known and designated as the "Monarch," "Combination," "Monopoly" and "Kennedy" mines, the notices of location thereof being of record in the mining records of said Wild Rose Mining District, and in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the 14th day of NOVEMBER, 1901, at 2 o'clock p m of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highestand best bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States.

GEO. S. WOOD
Commissioner.

Dated October 14, 1901.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 8, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Augusta F. Kispert, of Phebe, Inyo Co., California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 862, for the NE¼ of SE¼, Sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1901.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Kispert, Augustus G. McGovern, Louis Tharnau, of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal., and Ben. H. Yandell, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 11, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Lemuel Baxter, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 844, for the S½ SE¼, Sec. 23, SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 24 and N½ NE¼ Sec. 26, T. 13 S., R. 35 E., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, the 16th day of November, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation of said land: Jarius D. Mairs, David Rogers, Harry Burt and Clifford Baxter, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

THE YOUNG GAMBLER.

He Had an Even Chance, but Fate Was Against Him.

I remember one handsome young fellow whom I used to meet occasionally on the staircase who captured my youthful fancy. I met him only at midday, as he did not rise till late, and this fact, with a certain scrupulous elegance and neatness in his dress, ought to have made me suspect that he was a gambler. In my inexperience it only invested him with a certain romantic mystery.

One morning as I was going out to my very early breakfast at a cheap Italian cafe on Long wharf I was surprised to find him also descending the staircase. He was scrupulously dressed even at that early hour, but I was struck by the fact that he was all in black, and his slight figure, buttoned to the throat in a tightly fitting frock coat, gave, I fancied, a singular melancholy to his pale southern face.

Nevertheless he greeted me with more than his usual serene cordiality, and I remembered that he looked up with a half puzzled, half amused expression at the rosy morning sky as he walked a few steps with me down the deserted street. I could not help saying that I was astonished to see him up so early, and he admitted that it was a break in his usual habits, but added, with a smiling significance I afterward remembered, that it was "an even chance if he did it again."

As we neared the street corner a man in a buggy drove up impatiently. In spite of the driver's evident haste my handsome acquaintance got in leisurely and, lifting his glossy hat to me with a pleasant smile, was driven away. I have a very lasting recollection of his face and figure as the buggy disappeared down the empty street. I never saw him again. It was not until a week later that I knew that an hour after he left me that morning he was lying dead in a little hollow behind the Mission Dolores, shot through the heart in a duel for which he had arisen so early.—Bret Harte's "Under the Redwoods."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Cover sandwiches that are not to be served at once with a damp napkin and bowl.

To clean a kitchen table rub the greasy stains with lemon juice, and they will speedily disappear.

Whiting mixed with alcohol is excellent for cleaning silver and will give a much more brilliant polish than if water is used.

A small flat paint brush has a value in cleaning the corners of the window sash. Hot, sharp vinegar will clean off paint spatters, and turpentine will remove putty.

The small stiff vegetable brushes that are so convenient in cleaning potatoes, etc., are useful in housecleaning time for scrubbing the moldings and corners of the woodwork.

Loosely twisted knitting silk is better for darning woolen underwear than wool, which is apt to shrink. If the threads of the darn are left loose, after washing it will have about the same appearance as the original texture.

If articles of decidedly strong flavor have been chopped in a wooden bowl, sometimes washing will not be sufficient to entirely remove taste and odor. In that case fill the bowl with warm borax water and let stand half an hour; then rinse in cold water and put in the sun.

The Widow Was Comforted.

"There is no accounting for the construction which some people will put upon certain passages of Scripture," remarked a clergyman. "I remember the story of one clergyman who went to call on a woman whose husband had recently died. He had expected, quite naturally, to find her heartbroken with the burden of her sorrow and was greatly surprised when she greeted him with a very happy smile and ushered him into the parlor.

"'Well—er—sister,' he said at length, 'you have my warmest sympathy.'

"'Thank you, doctor,' replied the widow casually. 'I did feel very badly—very badly indeed. But I came across a verse of Scripture which comforted me very much indeed.'

"'And what was the verse, sister?' inquired the clergyman.

"'I don't remember just where to find it,' replied the widow, 'but it was made up of only four words—four helpful words—'Why need I care?'"—Brooklyn Citizen.

Jay Gould's First Trade.

Two boys who became distinguished in widely different ways were Jay Gould, the multimillionaire, and John Burroughs, the naturalist. They attended together the humble school in Roxbury, N. Y. John loved books, and Jason was fond of making trades. Young Gould had some books which his school fellow wanted very much to own. The more Burroughs thought about the coveted books and more diligently he strove to save up his pennies. Finally he had 80 cents hoarded. Taking his wealth to Gould he found that thrifty young gentleman quite willing to do business. The books were traded off for the money—mostly big copper pennies—and both boys were made happy. Mr. Burroughs never regretted his end of the bargain.—Success.

A Proper Apology.

"How many cranks live in this street besides yourself?"

"That's an insult, sir!"

"Oh, well, I apologize. How many cranks live in this street including yourself?"—Baltimore World.

Are There None?

"Johnnie, give me an example of a combination of meaningless phrases."

"Yes'm. A burglar proof safe stood in a fireproof block."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Immediately Suspicious.

"Why did you terminate your interview with that professional politician so abruptly?" asked the confidential man.

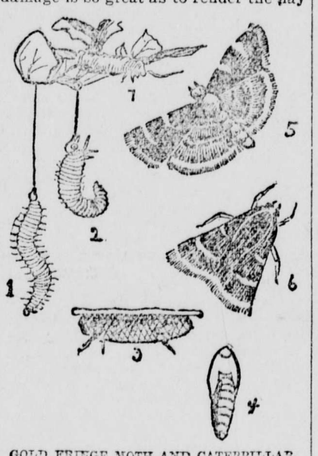
"He made me suspicious at the outset," said Senator Sorghum. "I don't care how much prevarication my assistants use toward other people, but I want them to be frank and honest with me. The first thing that man did was to tell me a falsehood. He said he was working from disinterested motives and didn't want money."—Washington Star.

HAYSTACK MOTH.

Most Common In Clover—Neat and Tidy Premises Discourage It.

Pyralis costalis, a species of caterpillar occasionally found in large numbers in haystacks, more commonly attacks clover, and therefore the parent is frequently called the clover hay moth. The parent is a beautiful little reddish brown or purplish moth with yellow markings on both wings, which are fringed with the same color, and on this account the moth is sometimes called the "gold fringe."

Great damage may be done when the caterpillars are present in numbers in a hay stack or mow, as they may spoil the lower layers, and occasionally the damage is so great as to render the hay



GOLD FRINGE MOTH AND CATERPILLAR.
[Pyralis costalis—1, 2, larva; 3, cocoon; 4, pupa; 5, 6, moth; 7, larva within the web.]

worthless. Moths from caterpillars passing the winter appear in June or July, possibly earlier.

It is probable that the insect may either be carried to the stacks with the clover or the moths may lay eggs on the hay after stacking. Giving this account of the insect, Country Gentleman recommends the following preventive measures:

Clean up and burn all the rubbish about mows and places where hay is stacked before the new crop is cut, thus destroying material attractive to the insect. Ventilation under stacks keeps the hay drier and is of value because the insects thrive best in the presence of some moisture. Salt in the lower layers has been recommended and certainly will do no harm.

Athletic Appetites.

"The actual amount of good roast beef that a table of athletes will consume," writes Walter Camp in The Century, "is something appalling to the uninitiated. Three members of a Yale football team once went to Cambridge to watch a match between Harvard and some other team. These three men stopped at a hotel for their luncheon. Among other things the spokesman of the party ordered three portions of cold roast beef. 'But, sir,' said the waiter, 'two portions will be a great plenty for all three of you.' The giant of the party looked up blandly at the servant and said, 'You bring the three portions and then watch us eat it.'

"When the writer was captain of the team, long before the days of special method in management, the eleven were to play at Cambridge and, leaving New Haven the afternoon of the day preceding the match, went to a Boston hotel for dinner and the night. Most of the men were readily collected at one or two large tables, but a certain rusher, being late, had seated himself at a table in a distant part of the dining room, and he was told by the manager to order his own dinner. That boy's dinner, and it is needless to say that it was without wine, came to the extraordinary total of $13.85! He was quite able to play the next day, however."

The Joke on the Snake Charmer.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans when a young officer was on the Indian station in the man-of-war Delaware. With several others he set up a bungalow on shore. He tells in "A Sailor's Log," published by the Appletons, what happened to a snake charmer that came along:

"The unfortunate thought came to one of our men that it would be a good idea to get the Mohammedan drunk to see what he would do. So he prepared a dose for him that was very effective. He poured a good stiff drink of brandy into a beer glass and then filled it with gin instead of water. The charmer took kindly to the drink and in a short time rolled out of his chair on to the floor very drunk and was soon fast asleep.

"The bag of snakes had not been thought of up to this time, but it also fell, and the inhabitants quickly spread over the floor. In the meantime five American officers took to the table and, drawing their feet up, carefully remained there until the snake charmer slept off his dose. He snored quietly while the snakes crawled over and around him, but it was a long time before he finally came to himself, secured his pets and took them away. We did not repeat that experiment."

Difficult to Treat.

"Well, what is the matter with your husband?" the physician asked as he laid down his repair kit and removed his gloves.

"Imaginary insomnia," replied Mrs. Fosdick.

"Imaginary insomnia?" repeated the physician inquiringly.

"That's what it is. He thinks he doesn't sleep at night, but he gets lots more sleep than I do."—Detroit Free Press.

A Philosopher.

Wife—There's a burglar down cellar, Henry.

Husband—Well, my dear, we ought to be thankful that we are up stairs.

Wife—But he'll come up here.

Husband—Then we'll go down cellar, my dear. Surely a ten room house ought to be big enough to hold three people without crowding.—Detroit Free Press.

Misplaced Ability.

The young collegian snapped his watch lid down with a sigh of relief. "Preached 47 minutes," he announced to his neighbor. "We ought to get a man with wind like that on our track team."—Exchange.

HOTELS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

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Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise or tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

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GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

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COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

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CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

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O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

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MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fairprices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

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BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

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SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

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OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

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HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.

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RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

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ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]

OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.

Independence, : : : California.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending October 24, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	30.139	21
Lowest "	29.924	18
Highest temperature.....	77.8	20
Lowest "	46.9	12
Mean "	62.6	
Average dew point.....	31.0	
Average humidity.....	33.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	19 N	18

No. clear days.....5
No. part cloudy days.....2
No. cloudy days.....0
No. rainy days.....0
Precipitation for week .0.00
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 0.00
" 1895-6 incomplete, 0.83
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-80, 0.00*
" 1898-9 complete, 0.00
" 1899-1900 0.30
" 1900-1901 0.01
" 1901-1902, .35

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

DIED.

IRWIN—At Independence, Cal., October 18, 1901, Lucretia R. Irwin, aged 39 yrs., 6 mos. and 16 days.

Ask Bert. who is cleaning his cuspidors now.

S. E. Vermilyea Esq. has been in town since last Tuesday.

Mrs. Fannie Baker is visiting with relatives at Independence.

J. W. Callaway is hauling ore from Lead Canyon to Alvord.

Henry Giles is reported to be on his way back from England.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., to-morrow night.

Robert Doyle Esq. and Dr. G. P. Doyle were down from Bishop early in the week.

A. M. Squires of the Mazourka Canyon Tunnel Co. leaves this evening for Los Angeles by stage.

Walter Hanby visited Bishop last Sunday. The announcement in last week's "Births" accounts for it.

Fred Burckhardt was up from Lone Pine last Tuesday. He says that Mrs. Burckhardt is improving rapidly.

A. Soderling, an old time resident of Bodie, has been adjudged insane and sent to the State insane asylum at Napa.

George St. Clair went back to work at the Black Eagle mine yesterday. He has been on the sick list for the past few weeks.

J. J. Gunn came in from Minnietta and Jas. McDonald from Darwin to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. J. C. Irwin.

J. W. Berry of Lindsay, Tulare county, went south on to-day's stage. Mr. Berry has two hundred horses on pasture at Blackrock.

J. S. Stotler, a merchant of Ballarat, arrived at Independence Tuesday morning. He has had some good quail shooting while here.

W. L. Hunter is very ill indeed, so much so as to be in a critical condition. He suffers constantly from hemorrhages at the nose.

The two Stull brothers and Ernest Blake at Big Pine are ill with typhoid fever. Dr. Woodin has been attending them and reports them out of danger.

J. C. Miller is erecting a handsome cottage at Big Pine. Jake has been suffering from erysipelas for the past two weeks, but the doctor reports him on the mend.

Elsewhere will be found an announcement by the "William Penn Canal Co." offering to sell water rights. This is the property commonly known as the "Eastside Canal."

Dr. Woodin reports that Maggie Campbell and a child of W. G. Dixon's at Big Pine, are threatened with typhoid. He also reports that Mrs. Callow is suffering with a severe appetite.

Wm. Rowan of Bishop passed through town yesterday with twenty head of young horses, en route for Los Angeles. They are all drafts and are an exceptionally good looking lot.

Harry Floyd got back a few days ago from a visit to his mother at London. He was eight days on the water, seven days crossing the continent and nine day from Visalia through the mountains on horseback.

Mrs. Laura Loomis, sister-in-law of J. C. Irwin, arrived at Independence last Sunday evening, coming from Hawthorne by special train. She expects to leave to-morrow morning for her home at El Paso, Texas, accompanied by Miss Nettie Irwin.

Charley Houle was in from the Black Eagle mine yesterday. He says that a new vein of high grade ore has been uncovered just south of the main shaft. Sinking is in progress upon it and when this has reached a depth of one hundred feet a cross-cut will be run to the main shaft.

John Clarke came down from Bishop last Saturday, returning next day. Mr. Clarke informs us that he intends putting in a thoroughly equipped stage line between Candelaria and Tonopah The line operating between Sodaville and the latter place takes two days to make the trip of sixty miles. Mr. Clarke proposes to put on plenty of good stock and go through in one day. He expects to have the line in operation by November 1st. Any one familiar with Mr. Clarke's business methods knows that he will inaugurate a thorough, first-class service.

AT REST.

Last Friday at 8:40 p. m. Mrs. Lucretia R. Irwin died at her home at Independence of spinal meningitis. She had been ill for about six weeks and for a week before her death it was realized that her condition was very critical Despite the most constant medical effort and careful nursing, she gradually became weaker, until the end, when, surrounded by grief-stricken relatives and friends, she dropped to her last long sleep as gently as a child.

The deceased was born at Petaluma, California, on May 2, 1862, and came to Inyo county with her parents when a small child, locating at Georges Creek.

Her mother died when "Lou", as the deceased was known to her intimate friends, was but twelve years old. For a time she went below to school, and then, until her marriage with J. C. Irwin, on Jan. 31, 1883, she lived with her father, C. M. Joslyn, at Georges Creek. Since the date of her marriage her home has been at Independence. On January 10, 1884, her daughter, Nettie Irwin was born, and is her only child. She died in the house, which eighteen years ago she entered as a bride. There never was a home, be it palace or cottage, which bore more plainly the stamp of the character and personality of the wife and mother who reigned so wisely within its walls. Her garden contained a thousand blossoms, planted and tenderly cared for by her own hands. "I love my flowers," she was wont to say, "because I can make my friends happy with the gift of them." Most truly might the words of holy writ be applied to her:

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also and he praiseth her."

Her house was felt by all who entered its hospitable doors to be in the loftiest sense of the word a home.

But Lou Irwin did not permit her home duties to absorb all her time and mind as many an admirable housekeeper will. Where shall we find a woman of larger heart, broader mind or more public spirit—a woman who endeavored to keep abreast of the great world, so far removed from our little community, a woman of such wide charity and strict integrity?

Her death illness was brought on by her devoted care at the bedside of her sick daughter, who was stricken with typhoid fever. To no one else would she leave the administering of the medicine and nourishment to the sick girl. It was after two weeks of this terrible physical and mental strain that nature rebelled, and for ignoring so utterly the laws of health demanded no less than the anxious mother's life. Miss Nettie Irwin's life has been spared, and she is slowly but surely convalescing.

Mrs. Laura Loomis of El Paso, a sister of Mrs. Irwin, had hastened to Independence, on hearing of her critical condition. She arrived too late, although a special train brought her down from Hawthorne Sunday. The funeral, which had been postponed until her arrival, took place Tuesday morning. Friends from all parts of the county were in attendance, all business houses in town were closed, and the faces of men and women alike betrayed how deeply all felt the taking away in her very prime of this our townswoman and our friend. With deft fingers her friends had woven the love and sorrow of their hearts into appropriate floral tributes, which in their glorious autumn tints, entwined with evergreen, were a symbol of the rich and glowing life of the departed one. The following acted as pall-bearers: J. J. Gunn, James McDonald, J. E. Shepherd, J. S. Gorman, S. A. Fraser, O. I. Mairs, B. Rhine and I. H. Mulholland. At the cemetery Judge Davidson spoke as follows:

"Once more we are assembled around an open grave in this the silent city of the dead. We come here to deposit the remains of one who was respected and admired by all who knew her. But that inevitable hour which, far-off or near at hand, comes to us all, came to her. The master called and she responded. The loving husband, the beloved daughter, the affectionate sister, all are left to mourn.

"But why weep? There is no death;
What seems so is transition.
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of life elysian,
Whose portals we call death.
So when grown weary with the care and strife
And loved ones find in sleep the peace they crave,
We should not weep but learn to count this life
But a prelude to the one beyond the grave."

The hymn "Eventide" was followed by the reading of the burial service. The choir then sang "Thy Will Be Done" and the heart-broken husband and sister, and sorrowing friends left her

"Beautiful in her holy peace as one
Who stands at evening when the work is done,
Glorified in the setting of the sun!
Her memory makes our common landscape seem
Fairer than any of which painters dream,
Lights the brown hills and shines in every stream."

Held For Trial.

On Friday last John Shepherd filed a complaint in Justice Davidson's court charging two young men named Maxwell and Hunter with stealing two mules. They were arrested Saturday and admitted to bail. The hearing was set for Monday and postponed until Wednesday. The prosecution examined John Shepherd and his sons, Ed ond Arthur. The defense submitted no testimony. The examination was concluded yesterday, and Judge Davidson took the matter under advisement until 10 o'clock this morning, when he announced his decision, holding them for trial in the Superior Court. A search warrant was issued the 21st and a hearing being had on that this morning, the animals were delivered into the custody of John Shepherd

SUPERIOR COURT.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

Pursuant to the order of Walter A. Lamar, Judge of said Court, duly made and entered on Saturday, October 19, 1901, the names of the following persons were drawn from the trial jury box to serve as trial jurors for the October term of Court and the Sheriff was directed to summon said persons to be and appear before said Court on Tuesday, November 12, 1901, to wit:

Nap. L. Baker	J. D. Mairs
J. E. Dunlap	S. J. Newlon
N. M. Dodge	John C. Anton
Fred M. Crocker	T. J. McComas
Chas. Houle	Fred Albers
Chas. A. Winter	Louis Thurnau
Jno. S. McQueen	W. A. Sanger
F. R. Smith	A. E. Fitzgerald
Chas. Walter	J. N. Reynolds
D. W. Pitman	W. J. Perry
J. R. Shipley	F. K. Andrews
Jas. H. Connor	W. P. McMurry
S. G. McMurry	J. F. Sanders
J. H. Bulpitt	Henry Gerkens
L. H. J. Ehlen	Fred Strohmeyer
J. W. Lacey	J. H. Coe
Thos. Williams	W. H. Evans
Geo. Hall	J. W. Clark
O. F. Dearborn	J. A. Boyd
June H. Smith	Thos Hughes

A Correction.

BISHOP, Cal., Oct. 21, 1901.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—Your kind notice of the death of Miss Agnes Chalfant states that since her return from San Jose she devoted herself to piano practice to such degree that her health was fatally impaired. The truth is that during much of the time specified her practice was entirely abandoned and was very limited during the remaing time prior to her illness. I am aware of the prevalent contrary impression which caused you to be misinformed and fully accounts for the unintended error. Ordinarily this would be of too little consequence to memtion; but in view of the sad circumstances attending her return; as a matter of justice to the departed, and the living as well, I feel assured that this correction will be given space in your columns.

W. A. CHALFANT.

News Notes.

The Mojave Tomahawk is responsible for the following:

John Strohmeyer got "loaded" with beer the last time he was in Mojave—carrying about forty barrels to Inyo county points—and started on his return trip home. Between Indian Wells and Coyote Holes his axle broke and he had to come back for repairs.

Dick Williams and wife came in Sunday from a few weeks of camping in Inyo county. The family have returned to their home leaving Dick to the mercy of the Mojave boys.

An automobile line between Mojave and Keeler is not only a possibility but a probability, and we hope it may soon be a certainty.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

James M. Pockman to D. L. McLean—20 acres oil land near Olancha, $1.00

E. L. Cross to Peter Samuelson—An undivided ½ interest in Buckeye mine near Ballarat, $500.

Maymie B. Clarke to T. C. Harness—An undivided ½ interest in Clarke Hotel in Bishop, $25,

J. G. Birchim and wife to Henry Jackson—10 acres of land in Round Valley, $10.

David E. Hunter to Rose Grandson—Lot in East Bishop, $10.

J. G. Birchim and wife to Louis Pauly—120 acres of land in Round Valley, $10.

$50 Reward.

Strayed or stolen—On or about the night of October 7, 1901, from my ranch on Georges Creek, Independence District, about 18 head of cattle marked with a crop and underbit on both ears and are branded thus)T(or thus)T(To any person who will give me the necessary information which will lead to the recovery of said cattle, or the prosecution of the thieves, I will pay a reward of fifty dollars. Or to any person who will inform me of the whereabouts of said cattle I will pay the sum of fifty dollars and ask no questions. Repent and do so no more.

JOHN K. TURNER.
Lone Pine, Cal.

Millinery.

Ladies are invited to call and see the fine line of trimmed millinery, Paris pattern hats, at the residence of Mrs. W. T. Bunney, Independence, Oct. 19 to Oct. 31. Will also have a line of samples of the Chas. Stevens goods, for which orders will be taken.

MRS. H. H. MCDONALD.

There seems quite a good prospect of the Randsburg railroad being extended to Owens Valley in Inyo by way of Ballarat and the Panamint mines. Some parties outside the owners of the road, acting in connection with them, have been examining the country lately with a view of finding out what the probable freight traffic would be tributary to such extension and report a very favorable outlook.—Randsburg Miner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale of Water Rights.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO LAND owners under the canals of the William Penn Colonian Association that water rights will be sold until November first at $7.50 per acre.

Those owning such water rights will be charged 1-22000 part per acre for the actual expense of maintaining the canals and water rights of the company. On November first the rate will be advanced to $10 per acre. Terms. one third cash, one third in nine and one-third in eighteen months; deferred payments bearing 7 per cent. interest.

Land may be exchanged for water rights.

WM. E. COX, Secretary.
303-4 Henne Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.

Oct. 14, 1899. **Watch Us Grow** Oct. 14 1901.

THE KEYNOTES OF OUR SUCCESS: GOOD GOODS, COURTESY, LOW PRICES.

We have been with you for two years now and want your patronage to help on with the good work.

Yours for trade and low prices,

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable

Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House...	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton.....	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton.....	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill..	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska.....	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver.....	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista.....	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston...	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs ..	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville.....	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit.....	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen.....	182	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek ...	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	229	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	252	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence..	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine.....	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound Houso with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West o Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs..	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown.....	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House.....	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House ...	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs..	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the mo ning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spen examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno.

aug3-tf

WORKING IN PUBLIC.

Show Window Artisans Can Command Good Remuneration.

A Broadway shoe manufacturer was asked what method of advertising he found most profitable.

"Placing my men near the window," he said, "so they can work in view of the public. I don't know of anything that catches the attention of the passer-by more quickly than the sight of a demonstrator sitting close to the window running a machine for dear life.

"Manufacturers of all kinds of goods have adopted this plan. Waistmakers put their most skilled workers on exhibition to show how the finest garments are cut and sewed. Cigar manufacturers take the public into their confidence and let them see the process of rolling as performed by the cleverest hands. Men who deal in mechanical contrivances have found that it pays to have at least one machine set up near a window so the crowd outside may observe the intricacy of its parts and the rapidity of its action. Jewelers have stationed their most expert lapidaries within view of the street that possible customers may see how precious stones are cut and polished and set.

"It isn't everybody who can work in public. It takes a person with good strong nerves and concentration of thought to do difficult work in a show window. I have men in my employ who are excellent workers, but they get flustered when subjected to unusual surveillance and ruin everything they put their hands to. I have tried some of them as window operators, but they can't get used to it.

"A man who can run a machine at full tilt or paint a picture or fry pancakes or iron a shirt in the full gaze of the public eye and not lose his head is an artist and worth several dollars more a week to his employer than the more modest individual. And he gets it too."—New York Sun.

MEN'S VIEW OF WOMEN.

Earth has nothing more tender than a pious woman's heart.—Luther.

Remember, woman is most perfect when most womanly.—Gladstone.

Lovely woman that caused our cares can every care beguile.—Beresford.

He that would have fine guests let him have a fine woman.—Ben Jonson.

A woman's strength is most potent when robed in gentleness.—Lamartine.

Disguise our bondage as we will, 'tis woman, woman, rules us still.—Moore.

Oil and water, woman and a secret, are hostile properties.—Bulwer Lytton.

Women need not look at those dear to them to know their moods.—Howells.

Kindness in woman, not their beauteous looks, shall win my love.—Shakespeare.

Raptured man quits each dozing sage, O woman, for thy lovelier page!—Moore.

He is a fool who thinks by force or skill to turn the current of a woman's will.—Samuel Tuke.

The most beautiful object in the world, it will be allowed, is a beautiful woman.—Macaulay.

If the heart of a man is depressed with cares, the mist is dispelled when a woman appears.—Gay.

Death Gulch.

A ravine in the northeast corner of Yellowstone National park, in Wyoming, is known by those living near by as Death gulch. Grewsome as is the name, it is exceedingly appropriate. It is a V shaped trench cut in the mountainside and begins about 250 feet above Cache creek. Apparently it forms a natural shelter for the beasts of the forest, as food, water and shelter are there, but entrance to the gulch means death to any animal, for the poisonous vapors that rise out of the ravine are more deadly than the bullets of the huntsmen.

For ages this death trap in the Rocky mountains has probably been luring the inhabitants of the forest to their doom. With the rains of spring the bones of the dead of the preceding year are carried down to the creek and the gulch cleared for the death harvest of the summer and winter.

The geologists say that the lavas which fill the ancient basin of the park at this place rest upon the flanks of mountains formed of fragmentary volcanic ejects. Gaseous emanations are given out in great volume. These come, the scientists say, from deposits of altered and crystalline travertine mixed with pools in the creek. Above these deposits the creek cuts into a bank of sulphur. In the bottom of the gully is a small stream sour with sulphuric acid.

No wonder the poor animals seeking shelter in the gulch meet death there.

A Curious Trap.

A curious labyrinth in which elephants are captured alive is to be seen near Ayuthia, formerly the capital of Siam. The labyrinth is formed of a double row of immense tree trunks set firmly in the ground, the space between them gradually narrowing.

Where it begins, at the edge of the forest, the opening of the labyrinth is more than a mile wide, but as it approaches Ayuthia it becomes so narrow that the elephants cannot turn around.

Suspecting no danger the wild elephant enters the broad opening at the forest end, lured on by a tame elephant. The gradual narrowing of the boundaries is not observed until the elephant finds himself in close quarters.

Having reached the end of the labyrinth, the tame elephant is allowed to pass through a gate, while men lying in wait slip shackles over the feet of the captives. The sport is a dangerous one, for the enraged elephants sometimes crush the hunters under their feet.

Apple Pie Order.

To feel in apple pie order is a phrase which dates back to Puritan times—to a certain Hepzibah Merton. It seems that every Saturday she was accustomed to bake two or three dozen apple pies, which were to last her family through the coming week. These she placed carefully on her pantry shelves, labeled for each day of the week, so that Tuesday's pies might not be confused with Thursday's nor those presumably large or intended for washing and sweeping days eaten when household labors were lighter. Aunt Hepzibah's "apple pie order" was known throughout the entire settlement and originated the well known saying.

$1,000 REWARD

For Evidence of Fraud in Testimonials Advertising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

It is sometimes thought that some concerns, in order to make people believe that the article in which they deal is a good one, manufacture themselves the testimonials which they use in their advertisements. The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., manufacturers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, however, have always held that the publication of a fictitious or even a misleading testimonial is not only bad morally but is bad advertsiing. Consequently the greatest care has always been taken in selecting testimonials for their advertising. Every case is not only carefully investigated but in most instances it is sworn to in legal form and the affidavit placed on file. That no doubt may be in the minds of the public, the company offers one thousand dollars ($1,000) for evidence of fraud, on its part, in the publication of any of the testimonials used in making known the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In view of this, the following remarkable case, published in the Democrat and Sentinel, Lewiston, Pa., is given without further comment.

Mr. Frank A. Means, a well known farmer of Reedsville, Mifflin County, Pa., writes:

"I had the grip and as a result my nerves broke down. I lost the entire use of the lower half of my body. For a whole year I lay in bed perfectly helpless, with no power in either limb, and the feeling gone so that I couldn't feel a pin run into my legs at all. I couldn't turn over in bed without help. Six doctors gave me up and said it was only a question of a few weeks with me, as nothing more could be done. Then a friend sent me a pamphlet containing statements of two men who had been afflicted something like me and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began taking them at once and although my improvement was slow it was certain. Now I can walk most of the time without a cane and everybody around here thinks it is a miracle that I can get about as I do. Your pills have certainly been a God-send to me."

Signed, F. A. MEANS.

Susbcribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of April, 1901.

Albert S. Gibboney,
Notary Public.

At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Mercury's year is only 88 days, that of Venus 225 days and of Mars 687 days.

Cumulus, or thunder clouds, rarely rise over two miles. Seven miles is the outside height for any cloud.

The edge of the moon is so broken by peaks, ridges and valleys that the length of totality during a solar eclipse is affected by them.

The sun's heat raises from the earth 37,000,000 tons of water a minute. To do the same work artificially a cube of coal 200 miles deep, wide and high would have to be burned every second.

The archaic, wasteful "beehive" oven process of making charcoal has been superseded in many parts of Germany by modern methods which save all the ammonia, gas, tar and other products of the wood.

A human body contains some of the small things of nature. The blood, for example, is a colorless liquid in which little red globules are floating. Every drop of it contains about a million of the globules, and they are susceptible of division into smaller globules still.

Making the Blind See.

Success in desperate cases by conservative treatment is the lesson often repeated and yet never quite sufficiently learned by any physician or surgeon. The infinite ingenuity behind the healing processes, the never renounced struggle toward normality, is an ever renewed source of wonder. All that is needed to elicit it is confidence in it, delay in doing anything radical, watchfulness to follow up the hints to action as they begin to show themselves.

We know of a living and happy patient who ten years ago had albuminuric retinitis from long existing Bright's disease despite what all the textbooks say as to "two years" in such cases. "Don't do the irrevocable thing until forced to do it" is the warning that has saved many organs and lives. Above all, never proceed with surgery ("the despair of medicine") until physiologic and medical methods have been exhausted.

The Wiener Klinischer Wochenschrift tells of the success of Herr Heller, director of an asylum for the blind, in educating the remnant of visual power retained by a "blind" child. There was only perception of light in a narrowed field left, but this by education was made to yield such indications to the eager mind that after 14 months of endeavor the boy has very useful vision, can distinguish colors and forms and even can read.

There are possibly thousands of blind people who have renounced vision instead of cultivating it to a degree that would render the blind types useless.—American Medicine.

Alphabetical Abuse.

The prosecuting attorney in a lawsuit had waxed especially indignant at the defendant, whom he characterized as an "abandoned, baneful, cynical, diabolic, execrable, felonious, greedy, hateful, irresponsible, jaundiced, knavish, lazy, meddlesome, noxious, outrageous and profligate rowdy."

"The learned counsel on the other side," said the attorney for the defendant when he rose to reply, "should have put his adjectives in a hat and shaken them up a little before using. You must have noticed, gentlemen of the jury, that they were in regular alphabetical order. This shows that he selected them from a dictionary, beginning with 'a.' He stopped at 'p,' but in his manner of reproducing them he has given us the 'cue' as to how he got them."

This turned the laugh against the other lawyer, and he lost the case.

HOW THE LEGS GROW.

The Shocks of Exercise Lengthen Them and Keep Them Even.

As a fact, says the author, our lower limbs are not usually both of exactly the same length, though they are so for all practical purposes. The left is usually the longer, though the gait is not notably influenced by this fact. At birth the lower limbs are shorter than the upper, and their movements are rather of the prehensile type. "We are not born leggy like the foal or kangaroo, but we gradually achieve lagginess." The bones increase in length, not so much by interstitial deposit as by addition to their ends—that is, by progressive ossification of the layer of cartilage which intervenes between the end of the shaft and the epiphysis. Ossification goes on till the component parts of the bone are all united by bony matter, and thus the stature of the individual is determined.

If from inflammation or injury an epiphysis be damaged, one limb may be shorter than the other, or inflammatory stimulation may even induce an increased length in the bone affected. The skeletons of tortoises, not being subjected to sudden jars, have no epiphyses at the ends of the long bones, whereas in the leaping frog the extremities of the humerus and femur long remain as separate epiphyses. The continuous concussions to which the ends of the bones of the lower limbs are exposed when a vigorous child is excited by its own natural spirit to run about are doubtless of great value in assisting the growth in length of the lower limbs, which soon lose their infantile character and become adapted for running and walking. By exposing the lower limbs to the same influences and resistances during their entire growth we manage to maintain them of the same length, and gentle jars upon the epiphyses at the joints may be considered favorable to growth.—New York Medical Record.

A BIG WEDDING FEE.

The Generous Uses to Which Henry Ward Beecher Put It.

In his "Eccentricities of Genius" Major Pond says that often while traveling Henry Ward Beecher improved his time by having what he called "a general housecleaning" of his pockets, which would get loaded up with letters and papers until they could hold no more, when he would clear them out and destroy such papers as were worthless.

On one occasion Beecher happened to put his hand in the watch pocket of his pantaloons and found there a little envelope which he opened. When he saw its contents, he called Major Pond to sit beside him and remarked: "You remember the evening I married C. P. Huntington. I was so much interested in the subject that I forgot he handed me a little envelope as he went out of the door. I put it in the watch pocket of my pantaloons and never thought of it again until just now, and here it is, four $1,000 bills. Now," he said, "don't tell any one about it, and we will have a good time and make some happiness with this money. We will just consider that we found it."

And so in a day or two Mr. Beecher went with Major Pond to look at a cargo of fine oriental rugs, many of which he purchased and sent to different friends, and afterward he spent what remained of the money for coin silver lamps, unmounted gems and various pieces of bric-a-brac, all of which he gave away until he had used up the entire $4,000 "in making happiness among those whom he loved."

After Mr. Beecher's death the major related to Mr. Huntington the incident of this discovery of the four $1,000 bills, and the railway magnate observed: "I should never have given them to him. It was all wrong. I made a mistake. Money never did him any good."

The Questions of Clarence.

"Well, Clarence, what is it?" asked the boy's papa.

"I didn't say anything, papa," replied Clarence.

"I know you didn't, but it is fully five minutes since you asked a question, and I know from experience that another is due about this time."

"Well, papa, what are all those big United States flags made of?" asked the boy.

"Some of them are made of silk, Clarence, but by far the greater number are made of bunting."

"And, papa?"

"Well, Clarence?"

"Are the little flags made of baby bunting?"—Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

Give Everybody a Chance.

Emerson's dictum that we should treat every one as if he were all he ought to be is an excellent rule to practice in daily life. It is human nature to rise to the level that is expected of it. It is not necessary to waste time upon uncongenial people unless you are bound to them by strong family ties, but it is important that all with whom you come in contact be studied, with the desire on your part to give credit for all that is good in them and that nothing in their outward circumstances or appearance be allowed to prejudice you against them.—Ada C. Sweet in Woman's Home Companion.

Wise Too Late.

Fond Mother—Tommy, you don't seem very well.

Tommy—No, maw, I ain't. I wisht I had let sister eat that third piece uv pie.—Ohio State Journal.

A Heartfelt Loss.

Casey—So poor Cassidy is dead? Sure, everybody will miss him!

Flannigan—They will! He was the only mon in the war-rd thot everybody could lick!—Puck.

Value of a Man's Life.

The Supreme Courts have decided that the life of the average man is worth just what he is able to earn. A man's earnings depend to a great extent upon his physical health. The stomach is the measure of health and strength. Every man may be bright and active if his digestion is normal. If it is not, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will make it so. Try it for dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, flatulency, liver or kidney troubles.

Would Be Draconian.—"Who was it who said he'd rather make the songs than the laws of the country?" "I don't know, but I'd rather make the laws for the people who make the songs nowadays."

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c

Catarrh of the Stomach

Rabbi David Klein, 526 E. Main street, Columbus, O., writes the following to Dr. Hartman in regard to Peruna: "It affords me great pleasure to testify to the curative merits of your medicine. Peruna is a well-tried and widely used remedy. Especially as a specific for catarrh of the stomach it cannot be excelled. Peruna will do all that is claimed for it."

Rabbi David Klein.

People afflicted with catarrh of the stomach complain of lassitude, all-tired-out feelings, their blood becomes thin, nervous system deranged, food seems to do them no good, continuous and increasing weakness. Peruna is a specific for catarrh of the stomach. Peruna corrects the impaired digestion, makes rich blood and steady nerves.

"Summer Catarrh" sent free by The Peruna Meidcine Co., Columbus, O.

For pimples, sallow complexion, impure blood and poor digestion use Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills. They improve complexion and cure constipation. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Some Queer Verdicts.

What is "a reasonable state of intoxication" apparently just missed precise definition by a coroner's jury in Mississippi which stated in its verdict that "we, the jury, find that deceased came to his death by a stroke of an east bound train, No. 204, on I. C. Railroad, at Fentress, Miss., in Choctaw county, he being in a reasonable state of intoxication."

A somewhat similar indefiniteness of legal conclusion mars a verdict of a neighboring Georgia jury to the effect that "we, the jury, find the defendant almost guilty."

Equally as uncertain and ambiguous as these statements by laymen is the opinion in an early Maryland case which "acknowledges the corn" by saying that an occurrence referred to took place "at a former sitting when the court was full."

Too Liberal.

Wife—Here's an advertisement in the paper that you'd better look into. It says a man is wanted, and he won't be worked to death, and he'll get paid enough to live on.

Husband—Says he won't be worked to death, eh?

Wife—Yes; and they promise pay enough to live on.

Husband—Some catch about that!—Pick-Me-Up.

A Gate Covered With Shoes.

The principal gateway at Allahabad is thickly studded with horseshoes of every size and make. There are hundreds of them nailed all over the great gates, doubtless the offering of many a wayfarer who has long since finished his earthly pilgrimage. The sacred gates of Somnath, in the fort of Agra, are similarly adorned.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

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All the More Reason—She—Let's sit out the next one. He—Why, I thought you were fond of dancing. She—I am.

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and all wise mothers make

St. Jacobs Oil

a household remedy for the simple reason that it always

Conquers Pain

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

BOSTON'S BARBER REGULATIONS.

Board of Health Orders Sterilization of All That Barbers Use on Customers.

A special dispatch from Boston, May 5, 1900, to the N. Y. Sun gives as new regulations of the Boston Board of Health as to barber shops: "Mugs, shaving brushes and razors shall be sterilized after each separate use thereof. A separate, clean towel shall be used for each person. Material to stop the flow of blood shall be used only in powdered form, and applied on a towel. Powder puffs are prohibited." Wherever Newbro's "Herpicide" is used on face or scalp after shaving or hair cutting, there is no danger, as it is antiseptic, and kills the dandruff germ.

Brooklyn, N. Y., September 6th.—The Garfield Tea Co., manufacturers of Garfield Tea, Garfield Headache Powders, Garfield Tea Syrup, Garfield Relief Plasters, Garfield Digestive Tablets and Garfield Lotion, are now occupying the large and elegant office building and laboratory recently erected by them. For many years the Garfield Remedies have been growing in popularity and their success is well deserved.

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Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

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FROM POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER I.

"What makes you keep that big blue sunbonnet drawn so closely over your face? Are you afraid of having it seen?"

The person addressed was a pale, sickly looking child about nine years of age, who on the deck of the vessel Windermere, was gazing intently toward the distant shore of old England, fast receding from view. Near her a fine-looking boy of fourteen was standing, trying in vain to gain a look at the features shaded by the gingham bonnet.

At the sound of his voice the little girl started, and without turning her head, replied, "Nobody wants to see me, I am so ugly and disagreeable."

"Ugly, are you?" repeated the boy, lifting her up and looking her fully in the face. "Well, you are not very handsome, that's a fact, but I wouldn't be sullen about it. Ugly people are always smart, and perhaps you are. Anyway, I like little girls, so just let me sit here and get acquainted."

Mary Howard was certainly not very handsome. Her features, though tolerably regular, were small and thin, her complexion sallow, and her eyes, though bright and expressive, seemed too large for her face. She had frequently been told that she was homely, and often when alone had wept, and wondered why she, too, was not handsome like her sister Ella, on whose cheek the softest rose was blooming, while her rich brown hair fell in wavy masses about her white neck and shoulders. But if Ella was more beautiful than Mary, there was far less in her character to admire. She knew that she was pretty, and this made her proud and selfish, expecting attention from all, and growing sullen if it was withheld.

Mrs. Howard, the mother of these children, had incurred the displeasure of her father, a wealthy Englishman, by marrying her music teacher. Humbly at her father's feet she had knelt and sued for pardon, but the old man was inexorable and turned her from his house. Late in life he had married a youthful widow, who, after the lapse of a few years died, leaving three little girls, Sarah, Ella and Jane, two of them his own, and one a stepdaughter and a child of his wife's first marriage. As a last request Mrs. Temple had asked that her baby Jane should be given to the care of her sister, Mrs. Morris, who was on the eve of embarking for America. Sarah, too, was adopted by her father's brother, and thus Mr. Temple was left alone with his eldest daughter, Ella. Occasionally he heard from Jane, but time and distance gradually weakened the tie of parental affection, which wound itself more closely around Ella; and now, when she, too, left him, and worse than all, married a poor music teacher, the old man's wrath knew no bounds.

"But we'll see," said he—"we'll see how they get on. I'll use all my influence against the dog, and when Miss Ella's right cold and hungry she'll be glad to come back and leave him."

But he was mistaken, for though right cold and hungry Ella oftentimes was, she only clung the closer to her husband, happy to share his fortune, whatever it might be. Two years after her marriage, hearing that her father was dangerously ill, she went to him, but the forgiveness she so ardently desired was never gained, for the old man's reason was gone. Faithfully she watched until the end, and then when she heard read his will and knew that his property was all bequeathed to her sister in America, she brushed the tears from her long eyelashes and went back to her humble home prepared to meet the worst.

In course of time three children, Frank, Mary and Ella, were added to their number, and though their presence brought sunshine and gladness, it brought also an increase of toil and care. Year after year Mr. Howard struggled on, while each day rumors reached him of the plenty to be had in the land beyond the sea; and at last, when hope seemed dying out, he resolved to try his fortune in the far-famed home of the weary emigrant. The necessary preparations for their voyage were made as soon as possible, and when the Windermere left the harbor of Liverpool they stood upon her deck, waving a last adieu to the few kind friends who on shore were bidding them godspeed.

Among the passengers was George Moreland, whose parents had died some months before, leaving him and a large fortune to the guardianship of his uncle, a wealthy merchant residing in Boston. This uncle, Mr. Selden, had written for his nephew to join him in America, and it was for this purpose that George had taken passage in the Windermere. He was a frank, generous-hearted boy, and a favorite with all who knew him. He was a passionate admirer of beauty, and the moment the Howards came on board and he caught sight of Ella, he felt irresistibly attracted toward her. Mary, whose sensitive nature shrank from the observation of strangers, eluded all his efforts to look under her bonnet. This aroused his curiosity, and when he followed her addressed to her the remark with which we commenced this chapter. At last, gently smoothing back her hair, which was really bright and glossy, he said, "Who told you that you were so ugly looking?" The tears started to Mary's eyes, and her chin quivered, as she replied, "Father says so, Ella says so, and everybody says so but mother and Franky."

"Everybody doesn't always tell the truth," said George, wishing to administer as much comfort as possible. "You've got pretty blue eyes, nice brown hair, and your forehead, too, is broad and high; now if you hadn't such a muddy complexion, bony cheeks, little nose, big ears and awful teeth, you wouldn't be such a fright!"

George propensity to tease had come upon him, and in enumerating the defects in Mary's face he purposely magnified them; but he regretted it, when he saw the effect his words produced. Hiding her face in her hands, Mary burst into a passionate fit of weeping, then snatching the bonnet from George's lap, she threw it on her head and was hurrying away when George caught her and pulling her back, said, "Forgive me, Mary. I could not help plaguing you a little, but I'll try and not do it again."

For a time George kept this resolution, but he could not conceal the preference which he felt for Ella, whose doll-like face and childish ways were far more in keeping with his taste than Mary's old look. Whenever he noticed her at all, he spoke kindly to her; but she knew there was a great difference between his treatment of her and Ella, and ofttimes, when saying her evening prayer, she prayed that George Moreland might love her a little, just a little.

Two weeks had passed since the last vestige of land had disappeared from view, and then George was taken dangerously ill with fever. Mrs. Howard herself visited him frequently, but she commanded her children to keep away, lest they, too, should take the disease. For a day or two Mary obeyed her mother, and then curiosity led her near George's berth. For several minutes she lingered, and was about turning away when a low moan fell on her ear and arrested her footsteps. Her mother's commands were forgotten, and in a moment she stood by George's bedside. Tenderly she smoothed his tumbled pillow, moistened his parched lips and bathed his feverish brow, and when an hour afterward, the physician entered, he found his patient calmly sleeping, with one hand clasped in that of Mary.

"Mary! Mary Howard!" said the physician, "this is no place for you," and he endeavored to lead her away.

This aroused George, who begged so hard for her to remain that the physician went in quest of Mrs. Howard, who rather unwillingly consented, and Mary was duly installed as nurse. Perfectly delighted with her new vocation, she would sit for hours by her charge. She possessed a very sweet, clear voice; and frequently, when all other means had failed to quiet him, she would bend her face near his, and taking his hands in hers, would sing to him some simple song of home, until lulled by the soft music he would fall away to sleep. Such unwearied kindness was not without its effect upon George, and one day when Mary as usual was sitting near him, he called her to his side, and taking her face between his hands, kissed her forehead and lips, saying, "What can I ever do to pay my little nurse for her kindness?"

Mary hesitated a moment, and then replied, "Love me as well as you do Ella!"

"As well as I do Ella!" he repeated; "I love you a great deal better. She has not been to see me once. What is the reason?"

Frank, who a moment before had stolen to Mary's side, answered, saying, "Someone told Ella that if she should have the fever, her curls would all drop off; and so she won't come near you!"

Just then Mrs. Howard appeared, and this time she was accompanied by Ella, who clung closely to her mother's skirts. George did not as usual caress her, but he asked her mockingly, "if her hair had commenced coming out!" while Ella only answered by grasping at her long curls, as if to reassure herself of their safety.

In a few days George was able to go on deck, and though he still petted and played with Ella, he never again slighted Mary. At last, after many weary days, there came the joyful news that land was in sight; and next morning Boston, with its numerous domes and spires, was before them. Toward noon a pleasant looking, middle-aged man came on board, inquiring for George Moreland, and announcing himself as Mr. Selden. George immediately stepped forward, and after greeting his uncle, introduced Mr. and Mrs. Howard, speaking at the same time of their kindness to him during his illness. All was now confusion, but in the hurry and bustle of going ashore George did not forget Mary. Taking her aside he threw round her neck a small golden chain, to which was attached a locket containing a miniature likeness of himself painted a year before.

"Keep it," said he, "to remember me by, or if you get tired of it, give it to Ella for a plaything."

"I wish I had one for you," said Mary, and George replied, "Never mind, I can remember your looks without a likeness." Then bidding adieu to Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Frank and Ella, he sprang into his uncle's carriage and was rapidly driven away. Mary looked after him as long as the heads of the white horses were in sight, and then taking Frank's hand, followed her parents to the hotel, where for a few days they had determined to stop while Mrs. Howard made inquiries for her sister.

Meantime from the windows of a large, handsome building a little girl looked out, impatiently waiting her father's return, wondering why he was gone so long and if she should like her cousin George.

In the center of the room the dinner table was standing, and Ida Selden had twice changed the location of her cousin's plate, once placing it at her side, and lastly putting it directly in front, so she could have a fair view of his face.

"Why don't they come?" she had said for the twentieth time, when the sound of carriage wheels in the yard below made her start up, and, running downstairs, she was soon shaking the hands of her cousin, whom she decided to be handsome. Placing her arm affectionately around him, she led him into the parlor, saying: "I am so glad that you have come to live with me and be my brother. We'll have real nice times, but perhaps you dislike little girls. Did you ever see one that you loved?"

"Yes, two," was the answer. "My cousin Ida and one other."

"Oh, who is she?" asked Ida. "Tell me about her. How does she look? Is she pretty?"

George told her of Mary, who had watched so kindly over him during the weary days of his illness.

"I know I should like her," Ida said. "They are poor, you say, and Mr. Howard is a music teacher. Monsieur Dupres has just left me, and who knows but papa can get Mr. Howard to fill his place."

When the subject was referred to her father he said that he had liked the appearance of Mr. Howard, and would, if possible, find him on the morrow and engage his services. The next morning the sky was dark with angry clouds, from which the rain was steadily falling. All thoughts of Mr. Howard were given up for that day, and as every moment of Mr. Selden's time was employed for several successive ones, it was nearly a week after George's arrival before any inquiries were made for the family. The hotel at which they had stopped was then found, but Mr. Selden was told that the persons whom he was seeking had left the day before for one of the inland towns, though which one he could not ascertain.

CHAPTER II.

It was the afternoon for the regular meeting of the Ladies' Sewing Society in the little village of Chicopee, and at the usual hour groups of ladies were seen wending their way toward the stately mansion of Mrs. Campbell, the wealthiest and proudest lady in town. The spacious sitting room, the music room adjoining, and the wide, cool hall beyond were thrown open to all, and by three o'clock they were nearly filled.

At first there was almost perfect silence, broken only by a whisper or undertone, but gradually the hum of voices increased, until at last there was a great deal more talking than working. Then for a time there was again silence while Mrs. Johnson, president of the society, told of the extreme destitution in which she had that morning found a poor English family who had moved into the village two or three years before. They had managed to earn a comfortable living until the husband and father suddenly died, since which time the wife's health had been very rapidly failing, and she was no longer able to work, but was wholly dependent for subsistence upon the exertions of her oldest child, Frank, and the charity of the villagers. The day before the sewing society Frank had been taken seriously ill with what threatened to be scarlet fever.

The sick woman in whom Mrs. Johnson was so much interested was Mrs. Howard. All inquiries for her sisters had been fruitless. Since we last saw them a sickly baby had been added to their number. With motherly care little Mary each day washed and dressed it, and then hour after hour carried it in her arms, trying to still its feeble moans, which fell so sadly on the ear of her invalid mother.

It was a small, low building which they inhabited, containing but one room and a bedroom, which they had ceased to occupy, for one by one each article of furniture had been sold, until at last Mrs. Howard lay upon a rude lounge, which Frank had made from some rough boards. Until midnight the little fellow toiled, and then when his work was done crept softly to the cupboard, where lay one slice of bread, the only article of food which the house contained. Long and wistfully he looked at it, thinking how good it would taste; but one glance at the pale faces near decided him. "They need it more than I," said he, and turning resolutely away, he prayed that he "might sleep pretty soon and forget how hungry he was."

One morning when he attempted to rise he felt oppressed with a languor he had never experienced, and turning on his trundle-bed and adjusting his blue cotton jacket, his only pillow, he again slept so soundly that Mary was obliged to call him twice ere she aroused him.

That night he came home wild with delight—"he had earned a whole dollar, and he knew how he could earn another half-dollar to-morrow. Oh, I wish it would come quick," said he, as he related his success to his mother.

But, alas! the morrow found him burning with fever, and when he attempted to stand he found it impossible to do so. A case of scarlet fever had appeared in the village, and it soon became evident that the disease had fastened upon Frank. The morning following the sewing society Ella Campbell and several other children showed symptoms of the same disease, and in the season of general sickness which followed few were left to care for the poor widow. Daily little Frank grew worse. The dollar he had earned was gone, the basket of provisions Mrs. Johnson had sent was gone, and when for milk baby Alice cried, there was none to give her.

(To be continued.)

Down a Mountain Slope.

The descent from the easiest pass across the Blue Ridge mountains thereabouts, known as Snicker's gap, to the Shenandoah river, is long and steady. At regular intervals a little elevation of solid earth, also known as a brake, has been banked up across the road to keep it from being washed away by the heavy rains. A ferry, propelled by the river current, carries the stage coach across the Shenandoah, which flows at the foot of the mountain.

One day the coach, well loaded with passengers and their baggage, had attained a fair speed when an accident to the harness occurred. The driver could not turn the vehicle up against the high banks on either side without upsetting it and perhaps maiming its occupants. There was nothing to do but to "keep the horses on their feet and guide them."

Every time he reached one of the mounds across the road he had to exercise the greatest skill in steering over it squarely, but by coolness and presence of mind he brought his load safely, although at a tremendous speed, down the mountain. From long experience he knew where it was possible to drive into the river without getting beyond his depth, and, as he boldly plunged his team into the stream an effective brake upon its speed began to operate. It soon came to a standstill and the terror-stricken passengers drew a long breath once more. Rowboats came out after them, the harness and brakes were repaired and the journey resumed.

The poet Campbell found that "Coming events cast their shadows before" and "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

NEVER FORGET FACES

NATIVES OF PHILIPPINES MAKE GOOD DETECTIVES.

Never Fails to Pick Out a Man Who Does Him an Injury, Although Among a Hundred with the Same Facial Characteristics.

A United States soldier, who has just returned from the Philippines, tells some interesting stories of Filipinos. He says the ordinary Filipino is the best detective on earth; that our Hawkshaws, England's Scotland Yard experts and Paris Vidocqs are mere amateurs compared to him. They never forget a face.

"The natives had been guilty of so many mean little tricks that a man in our regiment resolved to get even with a fellow who had made himself especially obnoxious by his lying and deceit. The soldier got hold of a bright, new penny, which he gave an extra polish to and passed it on the dishonest native for a $5 gold piece.

"Of course, discovery of the fraud followed when the victim went to headquarters to have his money changed, and he made a terrific roar. He was more indignant than he would have been had the soldier slain his wife and children. The government policy is to court the good will of the natives, so the soldiers were lined up and the injured dealer in decayed fruit was told to pick out the guilty man, which he did without the slightest hesitation, in spite of the fact that the soldiers were all dressed exactly alike and many were of the same size and build, and had the same facial characteristics.

"Singular about that—they do their bookkeeping in their head and can tell strangers like a Chinese laundryman. They never failed to pick out the soldiers who had wronged them, and the statement of one of them outweighed a soldier's word.

"This caused the soldiers to abandon the methods that they had adopted to get even with the wily swindlers. For a while the soldiers, or rather some of them, worked off Confederate money on the natives, but this graft met with a similar fate.

"The natives are great gamblers. They will risk every cent they have on cock fighting, which is one of the principal amusements. Their favorite game with cards is monte, a game played with forty cards. Their two favorite cards are the seven spot and the cabayo, which has a horse on it and corresponds to our jack. A native will bet more on this card than on a king. In spreading civilization we introduced the royal game of craps and the natives took to it. But they are still a little wary and will not stake more than a dime on the turn of the dice.

"We called the natives by all kinds of pet names and they resented only one, "nigger." It makes a native fighting made to call him a nigger, and they loathe a negro as they would a reptile. The natives were all delighted when bicycles were brought over. I was on the island of Panay when the wheel was introduced. Bicycles have been the rage on the island of Luzon for a long time, and no other pleasure vehicle can be seen. But they are just introducing them at Panay, and we had free circuses watching the natives learn to ride. However, they soon mastered the art, and you could not get a bicycle unless you applied three days in advance. Those fellows would work for 40 cents a day and then spend it all on bicycle riding at the rate of 30 cents an hour.

"The natives are very fond of jewelry. A Filipino woman will work for three months for a ring or other gimcrack that pleases her. Some of the women are beautiful, but they are the Spaniards or half-breeds. In the island of Luzon the soldiers could not work up flirtations with the ladies. Those magazine stories having for their theme the love of a Filipino girl for some thoughtless soldier are all products of romantic imgaination. If a Filipino girl in Luzon allowed a soldier to make love to her her father would likely kill her."

A RATTLESNAKE'S JOURNEY.

Arrives in Denver on a Union Pacific Railroad Train.

A rattlesnake nearly four feet long, bruised and dazed and chilled, but still alive, rode into Denver over the Union Pacific this morning upon the sand board in the middle of the rear truck of baggage car No. 1,091.

Car Inspector T. J. Soden was making his usual rounds, carelessly whistling a bit of a tune. He came to No. 1,091 and cast keen glances at her running gear, here and there tapping a steel bar or adjusting a valve. All was well. He passed to the rear truck and stopped short. He rubbed his eyes with the back of his hand. The morning was damp and misty and he had risen early. Perhaps he was a bit sleepy, he thought. He looked again with eyes widely opened.

There upon the low sandboard which stretches across the car from side to side beneath the middle of the truck, was a rattler, feeble and hurt, but coiled for defense.

Inspector Soden watched it silently for a moment, and then, as if to reassure himself, tossed a bit of gravel at the strange passenger. Instantly it straightened its tired body and shook its tail defiantly. There was no sound of rattles, however. They had been shattered and lost on the trip.

The trainmen gathered round and expressed their opinions about the manner in which the rattler attained his position on the sandboard. Nearly all of them are confident that the snake was lying on the ties and the train swept over it. The suction of the flying cars whirled it up, and by chance it lodged on the sandboard. There it lay during the remainder of the trip, greatly enraged and frightened.

Examination of the board and those parts of the truck close to it revealed tiny drops of greenish-yellow venom. The snake, in terror of its unusual enemies, had struck about it in every direction many times during its wild, disagreeable ride.

Its poison was sprinkled upon the steel and wood so plentifully that its fangs must have been exhausted on reaching Denver. Its bite would probably have been harmless when it rolled into the depot. Its body was painfully bruised in several places and covered with dust.

Its weakness was apparent, for with difficulty could it hold itself erect for several minutes at a time. Then it would relapse.

A friend of Inspector Soden took the rattler home, promising to take care of it, and the trainmen have named it "Union Pacific."—Denver Post.

QUEER STORIES

An ordinary piano contains a mile of wire string.

With the aid of a microphone you can hear a fly walk.

The largest enclosure of deer is said to be the royal park in Copenhagen, 4,200 acres.

An ostrich which was lately dissected in London had in its stomach a small prayer book.

The rock of Gibraltar has four huge reservoirs, capable of holding five million gallons of water.

New South Wales has fifteen thousand miles of wire netting as a fence protection against rabbits.

Palms never live more than 250 years. Ivy has been known to live 450, chestnut 860, oak 1,600 and yew 2,880 years.

Taking into consideration the number of ships that are on seas and navigable waters of the world it is estimated that about 1,700,000 of the world's population are constantly afloat.

A philosophical statistician calculates that in the year 2000 there will be 1,700,000,000 people who speak English, and that the other European languages will be spoken by only 500,000,000 people.

Only one person in fifteen has perfect eyes, the large percentage of defectiveness prevailing among fair-haired people. Short sight is more common in town than among country folk, and of all people the Germans have a larger proportion of short-sighted persons.

The tea used in the household of the Chinese Emperor is raised in a private garden surrounded by a high wall. At the time of harvesting the pickers must wear gloves, must bathe three times a day, and must abstain from eating fish, lest their breath should taint the aroma of the tea.

At Essex Conn., the other day a wampum belt owned by a descendant of Herman Garrett, who was appointed Governor over the Pequots in 1655, was sold for $320. The relic is composed of a string of shells formed into a belt two and one-half inches wide and thirty-three inches long.

The chafing dish is among the most ancient adjuncts to the culinary department of all nations. It was in great demand at the grand feasts given by the wealthy citizens in ancient Rome. Some of these dishes have recently been found among the ruins of Pompeii. They are of exquisite workmanship.

The number of eggs laid by birds appear to be related to the abundance or rarity of the species. The wild pigeon, laying but two eggs, is infinitely more abundant than certain hawks laying two or three times as many. The robin, laying four or five eggs, is far more numerous than the house wren or chickadee, which lays from six to nine.

AN INDIANA GIRL IN PARIS.

Miss Ethel Gowdy, the clever daughter of Colonel "Jack" Gowdy, United States Consul General in Paris, is receiving a great deal of attention. She defended American girls from the onslaught of M. Edouard Beaute, the lecturer, who said they were too pushing, walked in advance of their mothers, led them in conversation and were physically too strong for womanliness. Miss Gowdy is also being looked to by the intellectual of Paris to establish a literary and artistic salon when that of Mme. Adam ceases to exist.

MISS ETHEL GOWDY.

Every boy whose father sells candies must wish that his mother sold them instead.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

WHEN FITTING UP THE HOME.

MAKE rooms restful. That is the rule that guides house furnishers and decorators. The woman who is refitting her rooms or furnishing for the first time should apply this test to the scheme she contemplates. Let her ask herself: "Will it be restful?" and if she can answer in the affirmative she may go ahead confidently.

To be restful it must be harmonious. If the majority of the furnishings are dull, then all should be dull to keep the effect what it should be. To get the right effect, it is a good deal better to go slowly about the collection of household goods.

After all, it is, often enough, ingenuity rather than a full purse that is needed in converting an ugly room into an attractive one. Take the example of an inartistic mantel which confronted one woman in a new abode. It was altogether too narrow to look well as it was, and no amount of draping or decorating could disguise that fact. Therefore she hunted out a carpenter, who made two sets of very inexpensive book shelves. These were painted the required color and put in place, one at either end of the undesirable little mantel, and every one who saw the result wondered she had never thought of just that way out of the difficulty.

The Girl's Allowance.

The question of an allowance for the daughter of the household is one that is constantly being discussed. It seems to be pretty generally accepted that it is a good idea, and teaches a girl the value and use of money. So it does, but it sometimes teaches her some other things that need a little guarding against. A girl with an allowance occasionally makes it an excuse for penuriousness on the one side and unhesitating begging on the other, that tend a little to character deterioration. While it is perfectly right and proper to give as an excuse for self-denial that one's allowance is exhausted, or will not admit of the proposed purchase, or pleasure trip, it is not right to say, as girls have been heard to do: "I'll go with you, but you must pay my carfare;" or, "I have only a dime to spare in the treat if you will let me come in on that," etc. I have heard a girl reply, in answer to a suggestion from a companion on a short railroad trip, that a parlor car should be taken, "Oh, if we do that, you will have to pay my way on it, my allowance is so nearly spent." Girls who would shrink from the idea of "sponging" under other circumstances, do not hesitate to take advantage of this allowance peg upon which to hang a good many small meannesses in money matters. When it comes to the mother's purse, the cribbing by any means and outright purloining, indeed, are not disguised. These are only little foxes, to be sure, girls, but they gnaw the vines of integrity and self-respect, and would better be choked off.—Harper's Bazar.

How many children have been terrified by stories of the "Bogy man," of "the wolf that will come and eat them," of "the policeman who will put them in the lockup," till their fear of the dark amounts to positive agony. Bedtime should be an hour inseparably associated with the prayer at the mother's knee, followed by a quiet talk, after which the little one settles down to a restful sleep. But instead how often does it happen that the child is tucked in bed with the admonition, "Now, go right to sleep, like a good boy, for if you don't there's a big dog over there in the corner that'll come and bite you!" Go to sleep! Sheer nervous terror keeps the child awake. How can he be expected to grow up anything but timid?—Woman's Home Companion.

In Lieu of the Hot-Water Bag.

Nothing proves better than good dry heat to quiet pain. Hot water bags and bottles are excellent, if perfectly tight. Hot sand bags also are good to place beside the body and limbs. A relay of hot plates, wrapped in woolen cloth, will do wonders in giving relief to a patient.

In any case of serious bowel trouble, it is well to follow up with relays of hot plates, lightweight earthen, or, better still, because of their lightness, are the tin plates such as are used by bakers, being always careful they are as hot as can be borne, but not too hot, and wrapped in cloth. This remedy will allay inflammation and pain to a wonderful degree. It is also excellent in rheumatism of the hip, knee or ankle. A frequent change of hot plates, well wrapped in woolen and placed beneath or over the suffering joint, as the patient lies in bed, will bring great relief.

To Keep Young.

The injunctions so frequently given in regard to relaxation of the body as a means of rest are invaluable and cannot be repeated too often. The relaxation of the muscles of the mind is no less necessary, however, and its necessity should be emphasized in every way. The small worries of the average life are almost innumerable and wrinkle the mind as they wrinkle brow and cheek. A charming woman over sixty, whose face is young and bright, was asked how she kept the lines and wrinkles away. Her answer was: "I began when a girl to put aside a hope hour every day, as far as possible. In that hour I thought of everything happy and hopeful in my life, and refused to think of the worries. I read hopeful poems. I looked at flowers and birds. I smoothed the wrinkles from my heart by remembering only joyous moments. I believe that to that habit I owe my faculty for seeing the bright side of things, and my comparative freedom from the lines traced by care. I have had troubles—many of them—but always could fill one hour in the day with hope!"

Powder-Puff Wisdom.

Dr. Casserode, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's beauty doctor, says that while he recommends the use of face powders, no white ones should be bought, especially in countries where electric light is common.

The puff box in all cases should contain tinted powder; creamy white to suit the naturally fragile and delicate looking complexion, pink to tone in with a robust visage, and a slightly browned brand to glorify the olive cast of countenance.

Mme. Bernhard's beauty doctor also points out that all and every vestige of "make up," be it paint or powder, should be removed every night. No one should try complexion to breaking point; therefore, no one should sleep in the mask she wears by day. On the other hand, she should remove it very tenderly and carefully, recollecting the fact that the skin of the face is monumentally sensitive, and requires treatment that would befit a piece of rarest porcelain, rather than of the kind of a paving stone requires.

Wisconsin Artist.

Miss Helen F. Mears, of Oshkosh, Wis., who is to execute the statue of Frances E. Willard, to be placed in the national capitol, was born in that city and lived there until she was 18 years old. When she was 19 she spent a year in Chicago studying in the Art Institute, and was encouraged by Lorado Taft. Later she was in the studio of St. Gaudens, in New York, and then studied abroad under Puesch, Dampt, Charpentier and MacMonnies. She exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1897, and in 1898 visited Rome and Florence. Her studio is now in New York City, where her work has been carried on for the last three years.

HELEN F. MEARS.

The Collar.

A college girl is responsible for this novel idea for the benefit of the innumerable throng who wear turnover linen collars, and soft, wide pastel ribbon ties, and where should we expect to get new ideas if not from those who are indulging in the higher education! Cut a vertical slit in each side of the upstanding portion of the collar, just under the shadow of the overturned part. The ribbon ends are slipped through these cuts and the collar put on over the head and the whole thing in place in a "jiffy." I am told that this is a great saving of ribbon, time and temper, it being almost impossible to get the ribbon around the neck neatly, or, indeed, at all. This does not injure the collar for use with the regular string ties. Some of the girls, who care more for comfort than for collars, cut into the overturned edge, the voluminous bow of ribbon covering the extravagance.—Good Housekeeping.

Things to Remember.

The instep can be made higher and the ankle slender by rising upon the toes twenty times very slowly night and morning.

All rough usage of the teeth, such as cracking nuts, biting thread, etc., should be avoided, but the proper uses of the teeth in chewing is good for them.

It is well for women to understand that it is impossible to present perfectly groomed and dainty appearance with uncared-for hands, and a woman cannot take too good care of her finger nails, as they beautify or disfigure the hands in every case.

For Patent Leather.

Nice patent leather makes the neatest of footgear, but it requires care to keep it in order. There is no better dressing for it than a very little salad oil. Before wearing a new pair of patent leather boots it is expedient to well rub in a small quantity of salad oil and then polish with a soft cloth. This is to prevent the leather from cracking, as it sometimes does. Patent leather should never be dried by the fire, for heat has a way of causing the leather to harden and crack.

Towels of Bird's-Eye Linen.

The skin of the face needs tender treatment. The softest of sponges and the finest of towels should be used upon it. The small towels of bird's-eye linen are well to be kept on hand and used only for the face and frequently renewed. Anything used for the face should be clean as well as fine.

Manual laborers about the German ship yards average $4.32 a week.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

$3 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1 1901

Czolgosz was put to death by electricity at 7:12 a. m. last Monday. Nothing of sensational nature occurred.

The Sultan must pay the ransom for Miss Stone, says Uncle Sam, and the proposition is eminently just. If the "Sick Man" does not know enough to keep peace in his own dominions, let him pay the damage.

The Boer war has already cost Great Britain 18,000 lives, 75,000 disabled men, incalculable misery in homes and $700,000,000 in money. This is a terrifying commentary on a boast that in three months the war would be ended. The third year of the strife has begun and the Boers are as intrepid as ever.

The study of the water resources of the country and the work of stream measurement to ascertain conditions of flow, to which the United States Geological Survey has set itself, is a vast work; but the information thus collected will give a great impetus to development in many States. Our water resources touch the economic interests of the country at many points, but like our forest resources they are only just now beginning to be realized.

Some of the great legal lights of the country confess or profess their inability to devise any method for the suppression or regulation of trusts. While this may be a difficult problem how to cease to foster and encourage them seems to our wild and wooly western mind a very simple and uncomplicated matter. For instance, there is nothing in the federal constitution to prohibit the abolishment of the tariff tax, which enables the monopolies to sell at a profit their products abroad at ten percent rates less than is charged to home consumers.

The income tax in England has been in force for over one hundred years, but the people in the United States who have large incomes are possessed of so much influence it seems impossible to secure an effective income tax in this country. To speak plainly, the people of the United States who have large incomes have too much influence with the Supreme Court to allow such a righteous law to go into effect after its passage by the authorized representatives of the people. It was the best and most equitable revenue law that was ever enacted by an American Congress, and if left to the people would be ratified by a vote of ten to one. But the Supreme Court is the highest power in the land—always excepting the monied power, which is superlatively supreme in all matters relative to the interests of the favored few—and the unfavored many.

A new industry, which will be of vast importance to the State, and which is receiving the attention of the State Mineralogist, is the nitre deposits of which there is at present little knowledge concerning their extent or commercial value. Prof. Geo. E. Bailey has been instructed to give them a careful investigation and to incorporate in his report of the saline deposits all information which will be of value to those desiring to investigate that industry in this State. So far as known, in Inyo and San Bernardino counties the principal deposits are found and Prof. Bailey will spend the winter in the desert portion of these counties carrying on these investigations. A wide field and which promises great results is the Death Valley region. Much needed information concerning the salt industry in this State will be available as soon as Mr. Bailey completes his work.

The manner in which some of the organs receive the statement that President Roosevelt has cut loose from Mark Hanna and the joy they evince over the alleged position of the new President is somewhat painful in the calcium light of very recent history. One would imagine that the self-same organs have been saying all the time that Mr. Hanna is a very bad man. A dangerous man. A man that ought to have no voice in the counsels of the party. But indeed, they have been doing nothing of the kind. When Hanna was head and front of the organization the the organs that now rejoice at his seeming deposal were quoting his speeches, bowing and scraping before his image and taking orders from him as though he were a patron saint. The qurstion naturally arises if Mr. Hanna was a good man to guide the party a year ago is he any the worse now? If not why do the organs rejoice?

Anarchism declares against all government and in favor of absolute individual freedom to preach and do, and for a communism destructive of all personal property holding, of the marriage and the family relation, and of all present conventions of society. But the experience of mankind through ages advises government as a necessity to social order; advises the family as the root and basic stone of the state; advises government as the source and protector of liberty and the guard of human freedom. Savage tribes and the most developed communities equally decide, and have so held for ages, as the result of their experience, that some form of government, some order of authority, some form of codes are necessary and beneficent. This because the vicious must be restrained, the good encouraged and the weak defended against the aggressively strong; that joint endeavor may be promoted and organized for mutual assistance, defense and justified aggression; that justice may be done between men; the orderly protected against the criminal, and human ambition to deserve have due recognition

The Bride at Last Said "Obey."

In telling about "Some People I Have Married" in Ladies' Home Journal the Rev. D. M. Steele says: "Being an Episcopalian, I always use the formal printed service of the prayer book. In this the greatest stickler is 'obey.' One day a couple came to me, bringing as witnesses the parents of both bride and groom. Everything proceeded smoothly to the point 'love, honor and obey,' when the bride refused to say the last. I repeated it and waited. Again she refused, and I shut up my book.

"Then there was a scene. They talked it over, and the more seriously they argued and discussed the more stubbornly she refused. The parents became angry, the groom excited and the bride hysterical. To humor her, he joined in the request to have me leave it out. But I liked the fellow and decided that a little sternness from me in the present might be a favor to him in the future. So I told them I had no authority to change it and would not do so. I tried to show the foolishness of her objection, but it was no use.

"Finally I said to him: 'Well, this household must have a head somewhere. I will leave it out for her if you will say it.' Then it was his time to refuse, which he did. He gathered up his hat and started for the door, when, presto change, she sprang after him, led him back by the hand, looked meekly up at him and said it."

Artful.

"Shrewd fellow, that Bliggins," said one young man. "He's a natural diplomat."

"How did you find it out?"

"I asked him to lend me a dollar."

"And he got away from it?"

"No. He said he hadn't a dollar, but he'd lend me five. I might forget about $1. But he could remind me of $5."—Washington Star.

Spanish beggars do not think it necessary to conceal their cigar when asking alms. Smoking is considered as necessary as breathing to every human being out of the cradle.

Formalin Treatment For Grain.

Hot water treatment for oat smuts must be done just right, and all farmers do not have the facilities. Formalin is easier to use, one pound to 50 gallons of water. This is either sprinkled on with a watering pot, one gallon to a bushel of oats, or the oats are dipped in the solution. In each case they should stand two hours before being dried out, says an exchange.

LEGAL.

Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Plaintiff, vs. E. M. DINEEN, Defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT. Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, on the 9th day of October, 1901, in the above-entitled action, wherein A. W. Eibeshutz, the above plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against E. M. Dineen, defendant, on the 7th day of October, 1901, which said decree was, on the 8th day of October, 1901 recorded in Judgment Book 2 of said Court, at page 167, I am appointed Commissioner and commanded to sell:

All the right, title and interest of the defendant E M. Dineen, consisting of an undivided one third interest in and to those certain mines and mining claims situate, lying and being in Wild Rose Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California commonly known and designated as the "Monarch," "Combination," "Monopoly" and "Kennedy" mines, the notices of location thereof being of record in the mining records of said Wild Rose Mining District, and in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the 14th day of NOVEMBER, 1901, at 2 o'clock p m of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highestand best bidder, for cash, in gold coin o f the United States.

GEO. S. WOOD
Commissioner.

Dated October 14, 1901.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 8, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Augusta F. Kispert, of Phebe, Inyo Co., California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 862, for the NE¼ of SE¼, Sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1901.

She names the following wit esses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Kispert, Augustus G. McGovern, Louis Thurman, of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal., and Ben. H. Yandell, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 11, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Lemuel Baxter, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 844, for the S½ SE¼, Sec. 23, SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 24 and N½ NE¼ Sec. 26, T. 13 S., R. 35 E., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, the 16th day of November, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation of said land: Jarius D. Maire, David Rogers, Harry Burt and Clifford Baxter, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

Apples.

WILL BE DELIVERED, F. O. B., at Citrus, any quantity of FINE WINTER APPLES, in perfect condition, at 2c. per pound. Send orders to

FRANK LAWRENCE,
Independence, Cal.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24, 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

THE HORSE IN BATTLE.

Even When Mortally Wounded He Will Try to Remain Standing.

A veteran cavalry horse partakes of the hopes and fears of battle just the same as his rider. As the column swings into line and waits the horse grows nervous over the waiting. If the wait is spun out, he will tremble and sweat and grow apprehensive. If he has been six months in service, he knows every bugle call. As the call comes to advance, the rider can feel him working at the bit with his tongue to get it between his teeth. As he moves out, he will either seek to get on faster than he should or bolt. He cannot bolt, however. The lines will carry him forward, and after a minute he will grip, lay back his ears, and one can feel his sudden resolve to brave the worst and have done with it as soon as possible.

A man seldom cries out when hit in the turmoil of battle. It is the same with a horse. Five troopers out of six, when struck with a bullet, are out of their saddles within a minute. If hit in the breast or shoulder, up go their hands, and they get a heavy fall; if in the leg or foot or arm, they fall forward and roll off.

Even with a foot cut off by a jagged piece of shell a horse will not drop. It is only when shot through the head or heart that he comes down. He may be fatally wounded, but hobbles out of the fight to right or left and stands, with drooping head, until the loss of blood brings him down.

The horse that loses his rider and is unwounded himself will continue to run with his set of fours until some movement throws him out. Then he goes galloping here and there, neighing with fear and alarm, but he will not leave the field. In his racing about he may get among the dead and wounded, but he will dodge them, if possible, and in any case leap over them. When he has come upon three or four other riderless steeds, they fall in and keep together as if for mutual protection, and the "rally" of the bugle may bring the whole of them into ranks in a body.—Public Opinion.

PLAINT OF A MILLIONAIRE.

Not Fun In Life For a Man Who Has Acquired Enormous Wealth.

What is the smallest income on which a man may live in New York? was the question I asked today of a noted banker, whose income cannot be less than $100,000 a year. "Well," he replied, "my household expenses alone amount to $25,000 a year, and I do not see how I possibly could live on less than that." Then a reminiscent smile began to cross his countenance, and, heaving a little sigh, he said: "But the happiest time of my life was when my wife and I and two children lived here on $2,500 a year. After all, happiness doesn't depend on the amount of a man's income

"I was quite intimate with William H. Vanderbilt when he was considered the richest man in the country. I met him one day in Fifth avenue and said to him that he ought to be the happiest man in the world. 'I am not,' the great millionaire replied. 'My health is shattered, and all the money I possess cannot restore it. I cannot even drive one of my fine horses. It is painful for me to sit down. My only possible exercise is for me to walk down the avenue. I receive threatening letters daily, and my nerves are so unstrung that I am constantly afraid that some assassin will waylay me. I am overrun with people who want to get money. I am the most wretched man in New York, and I tell you that after a person has accumulated enough to secure him against poverty and gratify his reasonable wants every dollar in addition is a burden and weighs him down.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Romance of Siam's Great Peaks.

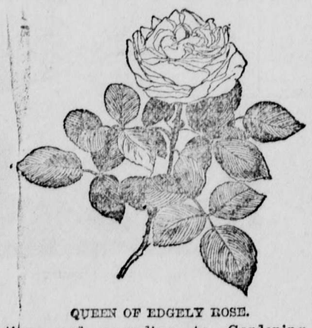
Siam's greatest mountain range is the Sam Roi Yawt, or the 300 peaks. A quaint legend which explains their origin is set forth by the Siamese geologists as follows:

"It appears that one Mong Lai and his wife once inhabited the neighborhood (they were giants), and each promised their daughter in marriage, unknown to the other, to a different suitor. At last the day of the nuptials arrived, and Chao Lai and the Lord of Mleang Chin (China) both arrived to claim the bride. When the horrified father found how matters stood—having a regard for the value of a promise, which is not too common in the east—he cut his daugher in half so that neither suitor should be disappointed.

"Chao Lai in the meantime, on finding that he had a rival, committed suicide, and the peak of Chao Lai is the remains of his body. The unfortunate bride is to be found in the islands off Sam Roi Yawt, the peaks of which are the remains of the gifts which were to be made to the holy man who was to solemnize the wedding, while Kaw Chang and Kaw King, on the east side of the gulf, are the elephant and buffalo cart in which the presents were brought."

A Promising Pink Rose.

Queen of Edgely rose, or Pink Beauty, as it is sometimes called, is a pink sport of American Beauty. At recent shows it has received special men-



QUEEN OF EDGELY ROSE.

tion, and, according to Gardening, which illustrates it, fashionable women in particular have expressed themselves as delighted with the color of this rose.

Prolonging the Currant Season.

Cover a few currant bushes with muslin or burlap before the fruit ripens, and you can eat currants in August. Use hellebore rather than paris green for the last brood of currant worms and apply it as soon as the worms appear.

FARM AND GARDEN

PLAN OF A HOGHOUSE.

Some Points of a House In General Use In Maryland.

The plan of a hoghouse in use at the Maryland station is given by Director Patterson in a recent bulletin with the following explanations:

Most of the plans for hoghouses recorded in literature on this subject refer to those made farther north or west where the climate is more severe than in this latitude. This is due, no doubt, to two causes—first, that the hoghouse of the south has seldom materialized, at least to such a point as to be worthy of being dignified as a house or much less described, for it generally consists

HOGHOUSE (FRONT VIEW).

of a brushy marsh for summer and a square made of a few old fence rails with some pine brush or corn fodder thrown over the top for winter.

The hoghouse of the north may suit that latitude, but no doubt could be improved upon for that section, and it certainly has many objections for the south, generally the greatest objection being the cost. There is one point that is commonly lost sight of in hog growing, and that is that he is an animal to which the sunshine is just as essential as it is to the corn plant. Neither pork nor corn can be successfully produced without plenty of sunshine. In the north this sunshine in winter will have to be brought into the pen through glass. In this latitude and farther south, under normal conditions, it is only necessary to face the pen to the south, allow the sun's rays to reach the back of the pen on the beds and give good shelter and protection from north and west winds.

The accompanying view, floor plan and end elevation give almost a complete idea of the pen in use here which has met with very general favor. It may be well, however, to enumerate a few special points in the construction.

First.—It is faced to the south to permit the rays of the sun to shine upon the beds of the pigs at the extreme rear end of the pen in the winter season and also to give shade in that portion in summer.

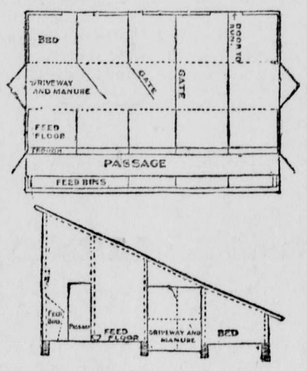
Second.—Lattice construction between the pens at the ends and rear admits of a free circulation of air in warm weather.

Third.—The location of the manure pit in the center and below the level of the sleeping and feeding floors with all drainage toward it aids in maintaining a proper sanitary condition.

Fourth.—Ease with which manure can be removed.

Fifth.—Swinging gates close the pigs into their beds while the manure is being loaded.

Sixth.—Swinging fronts to the pens permit the food to be easily placed in



FLOOR PLAN AND END ELEVATION.

the trough and evenly distributed so that the pigs have an equal chance at feeding time.

Seventh.—The manure pit is concreted, which enables the saving of all liquid manure excrements, which with the pig amounts to 51 per cent of all the manure value.

Eighth.—Ease of changing pigs from pen to pen.

Ninth.—Feed bins are placed in front of each pen, which facilitates feeding and enables keeping different feeds for each pen if desired.

Clocks With "Wheels."

"Clocks are certainly queer things," said the man who was tinkering at the hall clock in a suburban house the other day. "They get cranky spells just like people. Sometimes they really act as though they were bewitched. A friend of mine had a little clock that had behaved itself and kept good time for years. One day it took a notion to lay off for awhile, and they couldn't get it started again. My friend's wife was cleaning the room several days afterward, and she took the clock and laid it down flat on its back on a chair. It started to go at once and ticked away at a great rate, but as soon as she placed it on end it stopped again. Well, they set it, and for a time it acted all right as long as it remained on its back. But it soon got cranky again and refused to go. The other day, just for fun, they turned it upside down, and, would you believe it, that crazy clock started off again. Now it only runs when it is standing on its head, and they are wondering what new foolishness it will develop next."—Boston Record.

One Thing and Another

I consider corn fodder better feed for stock than pasture, especially when the pasture is run down, as so many are in the western states. I prefer to cut, for feed, corn that was planted late and that has rather small ears. This makes a splendid feed for all kind of stock, says a Prairie Farmer correspondent.

July is the critical month for corn, and The Kansas Farmer says that a more favorable month than it has been in the Kansas corn belt can scarcely be imagined.

The Jockey's Bogy.

"The bogy of a jockey's life is 'taking on flesh,'" says Ainslee's. "He dreads this as a beauty dreads to lose her charms, and his whole thought from the age of 16 to 25 is to avoid the catastrophe. This is the pernicious feature of the life and distinguishes it as a healthful sport from boxing or from football, in which the physical being is developed according to the laws of nature and is not outraged or balked. In order to reduce his weight nine pounds Monk Overton once remained in a Turkish bath from 10 p. m. one day until 2 p. m. the next, with no nourishment except a cup of tea and some toast.

"Again, Mike Bergen, mounted on a favorite, rode such a poor race that the stewards came to the paddock to investigate and punish him for fraudulent riding. They forgave the performance, however, when they found him collapsed and unable to speak. Knowing that he had to ride at a certain weight, Bergen had spent 48 hours in a Turkish bath, eating nothing whatever. When he reached the track, he was so weak that a stimulant was necessary. The one drink of whisky he took so demoralized his faculties that he could scarcely keep his seat in the saddle.

"Such a violation of physical development at the age when a boy should be most rapidly maturing makes it difficult for a jockey ever to become robust. Moreover, the mere riding of a race is a terrible drain on the nerve force of a jockey. A boy may lose a pound of weight in a hard race."

Did Not Speak With Knowledge.

On a clear and beautiful Sunday morning in a parish not far from Milwaukee a priest was pleased to note the presence at service of an unusually large number of the male members of his congregation, and, since he had been informed of considerable trouble in his flock, he considered it an opportune time to give those present a friendly, yet pointed, sermon on forbearance. He charged the men, particularly the married men, to be ever kind, courteous and considerate to women, to overlook all opportunities for trouble, to be good to them and solicitous of their welfare, and finished with a masterly peroration relating to connubial decency on the part of husbands.

Shortly after he met an old and respected member of the church and said:

"Michael, I was glad to see you at church Sunday. And how did you like the sermon?"

"Well, father," the old man answered, "the language was beautchiful, and the delivery was foine; but, be jabbers, father, if you was only married about three months you'd tell a different story!"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Resented the Allegation.

Two men zigzagged unsteadily down Long street the other morning shortly after midnight. It was a case of "united we stand, divided we fall." Each of course was trying to steer the other safely home. At length No. 1 came up against a pole and held fast. No. 2 tried in vain to pull him forward. Then No. 1 became impatient at the other's obstinacy and spoke very frankly:

"Shay, you're—hic—you're a shump—thash what you are! I've seen worse men 'n—hic—you in jail!"

This was more than No. 2 could stand. He felt that his honor as a gentleman had been sullied, and, bracing himself stiffly, he replied, with spirit:

"If you shay you've—hic—seen worse men 'n me in jail, why—hic—you're a liar, thash what you are!"—Ohio State Journal.

Don't Believe All You Hear.

A man in a railway carriage was snoring so loudly that his fellow passengers decided to awake him. One particularly sensitive old gentleman shook up the sleeper with a start.

"What's the matter?" he exclaimed.

"Why, your snoring is annoying every one in the carriage," said the old gentleman testily.

"How do you know I'm snoring?"

"Why, we can't help but hear it."

"Well, don't believe all you hear," replied the culprit and went to sleep again.—London Standard.

A Winning Touch.

"Darling!"

The strong, manly voice was low and intense as the handsome face bent over the fair, bowed head by the fire.

"Darling," he went on eagerly, "there are others here observing us. I must see you a moment alone."

For an instant the listener was quiet, and not a curl stirred on the lofty brow. Then the blue eyes were raised to the beseeching dark ones.

"Yes, what is it?" was the low reply.

"I—well"—

A slight red flush mantled the neck and cheeks of the speaker, in striking contrast to the cool, calm dignity displayed in every movement of the half reclining figure in the big plush chair.

"The fact is," he went on, mustering up courage, the first embarrassment giving place to a little more self confidence, "I have come to ask you something I never expected would pass my lips, especially after the last sum I borrowed from you. Darling, will you lend me $10?"

Jack Darling laid aside his paper.

"Of course, old man," he cried heartily. "Let's first get a drink." And the two passed out of the clubroom together.—San Francisco News Letter.

A Last Resource.

A lady was recently reading to her young son the story of a little fellow whose father was taken ill and died, after which he set himself diligently to work to assist in supporting himself and his mother. When she had finished the story, she said:

"Now, Tommy, if pa were to die, wouldn't you work to keep mamma?"

"Why, no," said the little chap, not relishing the idea of work. "What for? Ain't we got a good house to live in?"

"Oh, yes, my dear," said the mother, "but we can't eat the house, you know."

"Well, ain't we got plenty of things in the pantry?" continued the young hopeful.

"Certainly, dear," replied the mother, "but they would not last long, and what then?"

"Well, ma," said the young incorrigible after thinking a moment, "ain't there enough to last till you get another husband?"

Ma gave it up.—London Answers.

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LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
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AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

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by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

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STAGE LINE.

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REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

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CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

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Independence, California.

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WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending October 31, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	30.045	31
Lowest "	29.727	28
Highest temperature.....	72.0	31
Lowest "	39.9	29
Mean "	54.8	
Average dew point.....	33.1	
Average humidity.....	48.3	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date....	54 W	28
No. clear days.....	3	
No. part cloudy days.....	4	
No. cloudy days.....	0	
No. rainy days.....	2	
Precipitation for week..	0.30	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 0.00
" 1895-6 incomplete, 0.83
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-80, 0.00*
" 1898-9 complete, 0.00
" 1899-1900 0.30
" 1900-1901 0.01
" 1901-1902, .65

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Geo. Thorpe was over from Mazourka to-day.

Register Austin of the local land office is on the sick list.

Henry Giles is at Los Angeles on his way home from England.

E. H. Edwards, the Lone Pine merchant, is visiting in town to-day.

Jerry Mairs has finished his job of putting in the winter supply of wood at the Court House.

The late storm was general all over Southern California. At Los Angeles 1.76 inches fell.

Painter Reynolds with Paul Mairs as first assistant, is busy at work on his Court House contract.

J. J. Valentine, President of Wells, Fargo & Co., is expected to die at any time of heart trouble.

Mrs. P. Laberge of Lone Pine has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. Willis, at Independence this week.

Local sports report that shooting is good. Quail are plentiful, and some fine bags of duck are reported.

S. A. Fraser is repairing a leak in the Water Campany's main on Edward street near the Court House.

J. R. Moffatt is having his residence newly painted. It adds a great deal to what is already a neat home.

Public Administrator I. P. Yaney came down from Bishop on Wednesday and is spending a few days in town.

Geo. Montgomery will leave shortly for Panamint Valley to look after the assessment work on various mining claims in that region.

Eldred & Co., leasers of the Bunker Hill mine, have closed work for the season. We hear that their operations have proved very successful.

Mrs. A. S. Nibecker and family left for Los Angeles to-day to join Mr. Nibecker, who is in business there. They are traveling by private conveyance.

Robt. O'Neal Esq., came down from Bishop Wednesday, returning yesterday morning. He attended to some probate business in the Superior Court.

Charley Summers shipped a train load of cattle from Citrus to San Francisco this week. He says they were the best range beef ever shipped out of the County

Allie McGee got down from Long Valley last Saturday with the Rickey cattle. He says the feed is better this year than he ever saw it before, and the cattle are looking fine.

The spirit of mischief was abroad last night, the excuse being "Hallow E'en". We are glad to note that while many pranks were played, there was nothing malicious perpetrated.

Three shifts of men are kept constantly at work in the long tunnel being run by the Mazourka Canyon Company. They are now in 2700 feet. The men all speak highly of Mr. Squires' treatment of them.

Forest Supervisor Price leaves this afternoon by stage for his home at Oakland, where he will spend the winter. Mr. Price is a pains-taking conscientious officer and has made many friends during his stay here.

Wm. McMillen Esq. of Virginia City, Nevada, was in town several days this week. Mr. McMillen is Inspector of United States Land Offices. Needless to say, he found everything in first-class condition in the local office.

P. H. Mack Esq. arrived at Independence Wednesday evening and leaves this afternoon for Los Angeles, going south by stage. Since leaving here a month ago he visited his aged parents at Boston taking his son Harry with him.

The Independence Water Company has procured from San Francisco a sheet iron perforated screen 5x8 feet, which they will put in place at the water works head-gate. This will effectually stop all leaves and other debris from flowing into the water mains.

For the accommodation of the Inyo Development Company at Keeler, several of the C. and C flat cars were sent to Sacramento and there equipped with oil tanks and three of them went through to Mound House on last evening's local.—Carson News.

The Montezuma new reduction works have been steamed up and found to be in perfect shape for operations. A carload of coal was to be received at the mine last Monday. A run will be made from ore on the dumps before prosecuting further work on the mine.

COMPLETE THE WORK.

The trail from Big Meadows to Kings River Canyon has been put in first-class condition and the most beautiful section of the Sierras is easily accessible from San Joaquin Valley points. There is a good wagon road to Big Meadows by way of Millwood and Camp Badger. The new trail was built by Forest Ranger Ellis and the following is taken from the report upon it by J. S. McPhaill to the Visalia Board of Trade:

"From Horse Corral meadows to the hotel in Kings River Canyon is a distance of nine miles, and on this trail is some of the most difficult work performed by Mr. Ellis. Perhaps two miles east of the meadows is a high rocky point which the trail skirts on its west and north sides. Several times the writer has passed over this with fear and trembling. Portions of the trail were exceedingly crooked and passed over boulders and a jagged declivity and not six inches of foot space between you and it. With bridle in hand you picked your way, your horse floundering after you. Now all this is changed. The rocks have been blasted out, the trail straightened and widened and the grade corrected where practicable. Persons who have passed over this route will remember the descent from Summit meadows into the canyon. In five miles you approached the center of the earth by 3,000 feet and felt like you didn't care much if you went the rest of the way. The difference in altitudes is still the same, but a new trail has been made which makes the journey a comparatively easy matter. Just where the descent begins the new trail turns to the left skirting Lookout Point on the east and by passing down a series of ridges reaches the canyon on a very fair grade. Nearly all of this had to be graded with pick and shovel and a good portion of it is through granite. The grade is good and uniform except in two or three places where a slight detour was made necessary on account of the expense.

"We passed over the trail from Horse Corral meadows to the canyon in two and a half hours and spent the night camped near the hotel. The next morning we started on the return journey and had a practical demonstration of the superiority of the new trail to the summit. Over the old trail it required three hours to reach the summit. We passed over the new one in two hours and traveled leisurely.

"Mr. Ellis has made some seventeen miles of new trail, eight or nine miles of which required grading. All logs and other obstructions have been removed from the entire route. Sign-boards have been placed at all necessary points so that anyone can travel without a guide. Trees are blazed at frequent intervals."

Now that so much has been accomplished the good work should be completed next year by constructing a good trail over the mountains through Kearsarge pass. The citizens of Independence subscribed money last spring for repairing the old wagon road to Onion Valley. From this point to Kings River, a distance of about 20 miles, the trail in many places is in bad condition. Three noticeable places are the "steps" near the summit, the descent to Bubbs creek, and the Kings river hill. It is part of the duties of the Forest Rangers to build trails, and there is no better field for their labors than on the Kearsarge trail. Now that so much has been accomplished by Mr. Ellis the attention of the proper authorities should be called to the work necessary to be done on this end.

Acknowledgment.

For the reason that I cannot reach them all to thank them personally, I take this means of expressing my sincere appreciation of the kindly ministration of many friends during my late bereavement. One and all, I thank you.

J. C. IRWIN.

School Report.

Following is the report of the Primary Department of the Lone Pine public school for the month ending October 25:

No. boys enrolled, 16; No. girls enrolled, 14; total, 30.

Percentage of attendance, 92.17.

Roll of honor: Fred Spear, Johnnie Anton, Fernando Romero, Blanche Sevedra, Chrissie Silvia.

MAYTIE S. JOHNSON, Teacher.

Another Shipment Ready.

Willis and Roeper will ship twenty-three tons of ore from the Green Monster mine to-morrow. This ore is better assorted than the last shipment and will run higher. A large body of shipping ore has been struck in the main tunnel at a point where there is about 400 feet of backs. An ore chute will soon be in place which will make a material difference in the cost of handling as no packing will then be necessary.

Good Work Done.

About half way between Lone Pine and Cottonwood the wagon road crosses a deep gully at right angles and a very steep pitch results, making a hard pull for loaded teams. A grade could be made up the grade at slight expense and it should be done. Some good work has been done between Lone Pine and Olancha this fall in the way of getting stones out of the road. With the above needed improvement the road will be in as good condition as it could be put.

It is not generally known but Los Angeoes sets the price on honey for the United States. About a third of the honey produced in the United States cames from Southern California. The reports are telegraphed daily on the market price of honey to the New York markets,

We have ordered a complete stock of stationery and all orders for printing will receive prompt attention. Letterheads, envelopes, bill-heads, note-heads, etc, printed in an up-to-date manner.

A shipment of thirteen tons of Churchill county honey was recently made at Spokane, Washington. It brought ten and one-half cents per pound.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

FRIDAY, October 18, 1901.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel Hall, deceased—Philip P. Keough appointed admintrator.

WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1901.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Foucault, deceased—I. P. Yaney appointed administrator.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

John Baxter and E. Robinson to S. A. Fraser—Fractional Lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, Blk. 17 in Independence, $10.

Thos. W. Hill and John H. Coe to John E. Nolan—"Montezuma Mine", "Montezuma No. 3 Mine", "New Montezuma" mine, also water right and mill-site, $8500.

Blanche May Behlow to A. A. Cashbaugh estate—160 acres of land near Bishop, $1,000.

R. C. Spear to E. H. Edwards— Lots 1, 3, and part of lot 4 in Blk. 17 in Lone Pine, $750.

Water Supply Certain.

This Valley was better supplied with water during the last season than during any for many years, and the prospects for next year are much better than last. By the fall of 1900 all the old snow had disappeared from the Sierras and the mountains were thoroughly dried out. This fall there was considerable old snow left and in consequence the canyons and water courses were kept soaked. About a month ago there was a light fall and during the present week snow has piled up in the canyons to a considerable depth. This will pack into solid ice and will be the source of the late water supply next summer. The river is running now nearly bank full, which is very unusual at this time of year.

$50 Reward.

Strayed or stolen—On or about the night of October 7, 1901, from my ranch on Georges Creek, Independence District, about 18 head of cattle marked with a crop and underbit on both ears and are branded thus)T[or thus)T(To any person who will give me the necessary information which will lead to the recovery of said cattle, or the prosecution of the thieves, I will pay a reward of fifty dollars. Or to any person who will inform me of the whereabouts of said cattle I will pay the sum of fifty dollars and ask no questions. Repent and do so no more.

JOHN R. TURNER.
Lone Pine, Cal.

New Time Card.

The Southern Pacific made a change in its time card about November first which will give great satisfaction to the traveling public from Reno. The San Francisco train which formerly left Reno at 12:30 a. m. will leave at 9 p. m. and arrive in San Francisco at 5:30 in the in the morning. To all travelers going straight through to the city a delay of three hours and a half in Reno will be avoided and the same time in San Francisco gained.

Millinery.

Ladies are invited to call and see the fine line of trimmed millinery, Paris pattern hats, at the residence of Mrs. W. T. Bunney, Independence, Oct. 19 to Oct. 31. Will also have a line of samples of the Chas. Stevens goods, for which orders will be taken.

MRS. H. H. MCDONALD.

H. D. Becker of Los Angeles has been tuning the pianos about town and has given great satisfaction. He comes with the best recommendations and will travel north through the Valley.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff, vs. William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Doe, Chares Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charl s Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D Dechert, Nelson G Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company, a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation, Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Doe, Charles Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within said County; if served elsewhere within thirty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer the Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Courtfor any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed;] In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of Cal.

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff vs. William Remsen, et als., Defendants.

Copy of Summons.

W. A. HARRIS, 508 Stimson Building, Los Angeles, Cal., and MACK & FORBES Independence, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Sale of Water Rights.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO LAND owners under the canals of the William Penn Colonian Association that water rights will be sold until November first at $7.50 per acre.

Those owning such water rights will be charged 1-22000 part per acre for the actual expense of maintaining the canals and water rights of the company. On November first the rate will be advanced to $10 per acre. Terms. one third cash, one-third in nine and one-third in eighteen months; deferred payments bearing 7 per cent. interest.

Land may be exchanged for water rights.

WM. E. COX, Secretary.
303-4 Henne Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,-Inc.

Oct. 14, 1899. **Watch Us Grow** Oct. 14 1901.

THE KEYNOTES OF OUR SUCCESS: GOOD GOODS, COURTESY, LOW PRICES.

We have been with you for two years now and want your patronage to help on with the good work.

Yours for trade and low prices,

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable

Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House...	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton...	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton...	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill....	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska....	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver....	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista....	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston....	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen....	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence..	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine....	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs..	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown....	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House....	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	**TO RENO.**
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill....	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House ...	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno....	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the mo ning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spen examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

THERMOMETER TUBES.

Process of Their Manufacture at Jena, In Germany.

A most interesting account is given in The Idler of the wonderful state aided industry at Jena where glass and lenses are made for scientists. The industry has been built up by Professor Abbe and Dr. Schott, and has throughout been conducted by scientists whose efforts have made Jena famous among scientific men the world over. One of the most picturesque features of the Jena glassworks is the great corridor where the thermometer tubes are blown and drawn, says a correspondent.

We saw this glass in process of manufacture. A boy workman caught a bit of molten glass from the furnace on the end of a blowpipe. It was hardly larger than a walnut, but by twirling and blowing and molding it grew to the size of an orange, with the shape of an orange. More glass was then added, and there was more rolling and blowing, and when the proper stage was reached the blowpipe was passed quickly to the brawny master workman.

He, in his turn, added glass, blowing from time to time with cheeks outpuffed until it seemed as though they must burst, and then rolling the great ball of glass on his iron kneading board until it looked like a huge yellow gourd. Faster and faster he worked, keeping the ball always symmetrical and yet white hot. At length he lifted the glowing mass quickly in the air, and a second workman attached the blowpipe at the bottom. Then the two men ran in opposite directions, twirling the pipes and blowing lustily from time to time. From a thick, partly yellow globe the glass thinned out quickly as the men ran apart, until it became a dull red tube not larger than a man's little finger and nearly 300 feet long. Sometimes in drawing these tubes one of the blowers would not only run the length of the corridor, but far outside on the hill.

Wagner and the Player.

When Richard Wagner was conductor of the Royal Opera in Dresden, the orchestra of that institution, though one of the best in Germany, was far from being as good as it is now, and Wagner had a good deal of trouble in making it follow his intentions. Some years later, when he was living as an exile in Zurich, he undertook to train the local orchestra. After a few attempts he exclaimed, "Gentlemen, you have just given me a great pleasure; you have played exactly as badly as the Dresden orchestra."

The Zurich players laughed, and the idea that they might play better than the royal musicians in Dresden so fired their zeal that they actually succeeded in doing it.

An Incomplete House.

We run wild over the furnishings of a house; its furniture, carpets, hangings, pictures and music, and always forget or neglect the most important requisite. Something there should be always on the shelf to provide against sudden casualties or attacks of pain. Such come like a thief in the night; a sprain, strain, sudden backache, toothache or neuralgic attack. There is nothing easier to get than a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and nothing surer to cure quickly any form of pain. The house is incomplete without it. Complete it with a good supply.

DANDRUFF WON'T WASH OUT.

The Germ That Causes It Has to Be Destroyed to Cure Dandruff.

Many a woman spends an hour twice a week scouring her scalp, thinking scrubbing off the scurf will cure the dandruff. Two hours a week, at the age of 40 years, she has pent 260 days of 12 hours each, or two-thirds of a year of her life, in that vain hope; vain, because you can't cure dandruff without killing the dandruff germ, and the only hair preparation on earth that will do that is Newbro's "Herpicide"—also a delightful hair dressing, and thorough antiseptic against all contagion from use of others' hair brushes. It is also a delightful hair dressing.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

A Hard Character.

He—I went to the palmist's last week to have my character read.

She—Yes? What did he say?

He—He didn't say anything. He looked at my hand, coughed a bit and then gave me my money back.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Patents Procured PROMPT, EFFICIENT and SATISFACTORY Service. Attorney's fee Not Payable till patent granted. Try us. TABER & WHITMAN CO., 28-40 Warder Building, Washington, D. C.

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

ARAB OF THE DESERT.

HE IS A FASCINATING FIGURE UNDER THE PALMS.

Some Live in Houses Made of Sun-Dried Red Bricks, While the Bedouins Live in Tents, Which Are Camel-Cloths Stretched Over Boughs.

One of the most fascinating figures to be met with, especially if you meet him at home, is the Arab of to-day.

The oases are little islands of beauty set in a sea of sand, consisting of a multitude of palm trees growing where there is sufficient water, for the Arabs say that the palm "stands with its feet in the water and its head in the fires of Heaven." Without the palm the desert, indeed, would be "uninhabited and uninhabitable."

There are some 360 oases in the Sahara of various sizes. One of the chief is Biskra, which has not less than 160,000 palms, and from which we get large quantities of our dates. To see, after hours of weary traveling, so many palms in such a setting is a sight as impressing as it is beautiful.

The French Sahara covers 123,500 square miles, and 50,000 Arabs live in it. In the oases they build their houses beneath the palms, which afford much needed shade from the hot sun. Sun-dried mud bricks are the chief things used in making these houses.

Palm trees provide any timber necessary. The houses are two stories high. But for the low doorways one would think they were high walls only. All the internal light is obtained by an opening on the courtyard, round which the house is built.

The Arab home is somewhat of a prison for the women, who are rarely seen abroad. They take their walks upon the flat roofs, which are common to all Eastern lands.

But few Arabs live in houses. They are great wanderers. Wherever you travel in Algeria you are always meeting large caravans on the move.

These Bedouins live in tents, which are simply camel-cloths stretched over boughs. For the most part they are very poor, and live on the produce of a few sheep and goats.

But although poor, the Arab is always picturesque. The European beside Arab looks ridiculous. Let his top hat be ever so shiny, his clothes ever so well fitting, his form ever so straight, he looks at a disadvantage beside the spare figure and the flowing draperies of the wandering Bedouin, whom he despises.

The Arab is poor without being abased. He is sordid without being mercenary. Even his raggedness has a grandeur about it.

The chief item in the Arab costume is a white cloak called the burnous, which covers the whole figure.

It has a hood which protects the head from the sun.

Beneath this there are all sorts of gorgeous vests and jackets.

The legs are bare, but the feet are covered with rich red leather shoes, dyed with the juice of the pomegranate.

A group of Arabs is always striking, but few more remarkable gatherings will be seen than in the market place of Biskra, where hundreds of Arabs assemble each day to buy and sell cattle, dates and other wares.

THOMAS MINAHAN.

Who Wishes to Abolish the Custom of Treating.

Thomas B. Minahan, who originated a movement for the abolition of the American custom of "treating," is a prominent attorney of Columbus, Ohio, and deputy of this district of the Knights of Columbus. The movement is indorsed by eminent divines. He says that the obliteration of the custom of treating, so extensively practiced by Americans, is the first real step toward total abstinence. He is confident that with the active support of the churches the movement will become national. The initial step was taken in the ranks of the Columbus Council No. 1, Knights of Columbus, which adopted resolutions pledging its members to refrain from the custom. When it is considered that the national organization has a membership of 80,000, the real importance of this crusade will be understood.

T. B. MINAHAN.

Lawful "Enterprise."

Sidney W. Curtis, a New York broker, told a story recently, according to the New York Times, of a scheme worked in one of the Western cities in the early '80s for the purpose of giving the contracts for the building of city water works to a favored concern. All the bids had to be submitted before 12 o'clock noon, when the city comptroller's office was closed and the representatives of the various bidders were locked out.

A little alley led to a rear window of the office, and here appeared the agent of the company that was to get the contract by hook or by crook. He had his bids all made out except the figures. When the bids had been opened and the lowest bid had been found he received a signal and filled out his bid a few cents below that of the lowest bidder. Then he handed his bid through the window to the clerk, who duly opened it and awarded him the contract. Then the doors were opened and the waiting representatives were informed of the result.

Making No Mistake.

"What a beautiful gown Mrs. Spingles had on at the reception!" remarked Mr. Cumrox.

"I am glad to see you showing so much taste and discernment!" exclaimed his wife.

"Oh, I knew I couldn't go wrong on that proposition. Her husband told me that gown cost him over $600."—Washington Star.

Odd Names of Kentucky Towns.

Kiddville, Right Angle and Log Lick are Kentucky postoffices.

Some beaten paths are too long; cut offs are possible.

The Absence of It.

If there is any truth in the saying that happiness is the absence of all pain, mental and physical, the enjoyment of it can only be found in heaven. But so far as the physical is concerned, it is within easy reach; at least measurably so, as far as cure will go. The sum of human misery in this line is made up of greater or less degrees of physical suffering. The minor aches and pains which afflict mankind are easy to reach and as easily cured. There are none in the whole category, which, if taken in time, cannot be cured. They must in some form afflict the nerves, the bones, the muscles and joints of the human body. They are all more or less hurtful and wasteful to the system. St. Jacobs Oil is made to cure them, to search out hidden pain spots, and to cure promptly in a true remedial and lasting way. Very, very many have not known happiness for years till they used it, and very many are putting off cure and happiness because they don't use it.

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and it when is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's family pills are the best.

For pimples, sallow complexion, impure blood and poor digestion use Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills. They improve complexion and cure constipation. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

"New York City, June 12th, 1901.—I heartily recommend Garfield Tea for liver trouble. Our family physician prescribed your Tea, and after taking four packages my system is in perfect condition and my complexion has become clear." It has been demonstrated by years of use throughout the world that Garfield Tea cleanses the system and purifies the blood; from all reports it would seem that nothing can equal this simple herb medicine that cures in Nature's way.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

The Penmanship of Authors.

Is there really any connection between the cast of a writer's mind and his handwriting? asks The Pall Mall Gazette. Thackeray was one of the neatest of writers and boasted that if other trades failed he could get his living by writing the Lord's Prayer on a shilling. Keats wrote like a clerk, and Gray, Tom Moore, Leigh Hunt and Sir Walter Scott all used running hands, which were legible without any marked characteristics. The same may be said of the writings of Anthony Trollope and Professor Tyndall, none, perhaps, of these writers being much given to subtlety of expression.

Carlyle, on the other hand, is said to have produced the most untidy and awful scribble that ever puzzled a compositor, and Victor Hugo, Browning and Tennyson were nearly as bad. Yet, although this looks as if there might be some sort of a rule in such matters, we find Napoleon, who certainly never failed in directness of expression, writing a hand that he could not read himself, and Macready, the actor, whose order for the theater was once taken for a prescription for a cough mixture.

One thing seems pretty certain—that the mere size of the letters has little to do with character.

Raleigh's Favorite Tipple.

Sir Walter Raleigh seems to have had a pretty taste in stimulants, to judge by his "cordial water," the recipe for which is copied from a cookbook nearly 300 years old. This is how Sir Walter concocted his favorite drink:

"Take a gallon of strawberries and put them into a pint of aqua vitæ (brandy). Let them stand so four or five days. Strain them gently out and sweeten the water as you please with fine sugar or else with perfume."

Queen Elizabeth was exceedingly fond of perfumes, and, according to this old book, her favorite scent was made in this manner: "Take eight spoonfuls of compound water, the weight of twopence in fine powdered sugar and boil it on hot embers or coals softly. Add half an ounce of sweet marjoram, dry it in the sun, the weight of twopence of powdered benjamin (benzoin?). This perfume is very good and sweet for the time."

Shorts In a Corner.

"Yes," said young Mr. Bashful to his best girl, "the stock market has been through considerable excitement of late."

"Oh, yes," the girl responded, eager to take part in conversation on a topic which interested her Adolphus. "I have read a lot about it in the paper—all about those dreadful bulls and bears and things."

"Yes," Adolphus went on; "they got the shorts in a corner and effectually squeezed them."

"Did they?"

"Yes."

"I think," the demure maid added, after a few minutes' meditation, "that if ever I become a speculator I shall be a short."

A few minutes later she found it was not necessary to speculate in stock in order to be treated as a "short."—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Eczema

How it reddens the skin, itches, oozes dries and scales!

Some people call it tetter, milk crust or salt rheum.

The suffering from it is sometimes intense; local applications are resorted to—they mitigate, but cannot cure.

It proceeds from humors inherited or acquired and persists until these have been removed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

positively removes them, has radically and permanently cured the worst cases, and is without an equal for all cutaneous eruptions

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic. Price 25 cents.

Strange Hiding Places.

There are standing at the present day Elizabethan houses known to contain hidden chambers. The very positions of these chambers can be shown, yet their secrets have remained inviolate for centuries, the spring that should serve as the open sesame being undiscoverable. Some day the accidental touch of a girl's finger may set a column of stone rotating or a panel sliding or a door in a picture frame retreating on invisible hinges, and the secret—if any remain—will be revealed.

The place of mystery in these ancient granges that served as shelter to a friend in distress might equally prove the death of an enemy of the house. The priest's hole behind a fireplace was easily converted into an oven. There were staircases which the foot of a friend might press in perfect security. Another, not instructed how to tread, sets his foot apparently on the same place, the stair yawns open, and at the end of the pit is the water. Here is much romance.—London Chronicle.

Pipe Smoking.

There are many pipe smokers who do not know how to get the best there is out of their indulgence. The great point in pipe smoking is to smoke slowly. Nervous smokers smoke too rapidly and burn their tongues with hot smoke, besides failing entirely to get the fullest and best flavor out of the tobacco. It is all a matter of habit, but slow smoking is a habit which it is hard for some people to acquire. In some cases pipe smokers have tried for years to check their smoking speed without success. They began too late, and the habit of rapid smoking is shaken off with difficulty when it is once acquired.

Rapid smoking is as bad as rapid eating—or worse. It is also "bad form." Whether it is cigar, pipe or cigarette, the smoking should be deliberate in order to get the fullest enjoyment. It is especially so with a pipe.—New York Press.

Hypnotic Influence.

Buyer—Look here, you! You said this horse was sound and kind and free from tricks. The first day I drove him he fell down a dozen times, and he's as bad today.

Dealer—Um—you've been wondering if I cheated you, maybe?

"Yes, I have."

"And the first time you drove the hoss you wondered if he hadn't some tricks, didn't you?"

"Of course."

"And you kept saying to yourself, 'I wonder if that there hoss will tumble down,' eh?"

"Probably."

"And you had your mind on it a good deal, most like?"

"That's true."

"That's wot's the matter. You've hypnotized him. See?"

The Typewriter Invention.

A statistician has proved that the invention of the typewriter has given employment to 500,000 people, but he fails to state how many cases of weak stomachs and dyspepsia it has induced. All people of sedentary occupation need Hostetters Stomach Bitters. It is a wonderful medicine and helps nature bear the strain which ensues from confinement. It also cures dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation and flatulency. Be sure to try it and you will not be disappointed.

Almost Saw Her.—"I think I haven't seen you for more than a year," remarked the caller, shaking hands with Tommy. "Nome," said Tommy, "but I come mighty near seeing you down town the other day. I saw somebody that looked almost exactly like you."

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, purify the blood. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. M. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

The new Chutes of San Francisco have already spent $150,000 on constructions. A. Van der Naillen Jr. of the Engineering School has been engaged to design an automatic canal some 1200 feet long in a space 60x200 feet. This will be quite an engineering feat and something new.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

A NARROW ESCAPE

An Indiana Woman's Terrible Experience.

"It was a frightful experience and I never expected to come out alive," said Mrs. Ellen Bowman, of No. 82 Windsor Block, Indianapolis, Ind., in the course of an interview recently published in the Sun of that city. "I do not suppose it ever would have happened," she continued, "but, some years ago, I began to worry, and to do more work than I ought. This brought on a general physical weakness, my blood became thin and I grew nervous. I went to a doctor and he said I had consumption."

"Did he advise any course of treatment?"

"Yes, he gave me some medicine, which I took, but it did me no good. Other doctors failed to help me and I became despondent of ever getting well. My limbs ached, my head was dizzy and I was most miserable."

"You don't look now as if you had ever been sick," ventured the reporter.

"No, and I don't feel as if I ever had," she said. "I owe my present health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. About four years ago a friend from Ohio recommended the pills to me, saying they had benefited his daughter whose symptoms were similar to mine, so I began to use them. It was only a very short time before I experienced relief. I have recommended the pills to many, for I am confident that benefit will follow their use."

There is hardly a person who does not worry at times and fret about things that go wrong. And worry is responsible for as much sickness as any other cause. It interferes with the action of the stomach and racks the nerves. The result is that the blood becomes poor and the nervous system impaired. The power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the vast number of diseases due to derangements of the nervous system or to impure blood has been demonstrated in thousands of instances as remarkable as the one related above. They cure locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2.50.

Won by His Wit.

A story is told of an English clergyman who owed his appointment to a rich living to a lucky pun. He was tutor to the son of a nobleman and had not long taken orders when he attended the funeral of the rector of the parish in which the nobleman's seat was situated.

The father of his pupil was patron of the living and was also present at the funeral of the deceased rector. There was a young clergyman present also whose grief was so demonstrative that the noble patron was much affected by the sight and asked if the young man was a son of the deceased gentleman.

"Oh, dear, no, my lord—no relation at all," said the tutor.

"No relation!" exclaimed the nobleman in a surprised tone.

"None, my lord; he is the curate, and I think he is not weeping for the dead, but for the living."

His lordship, who was something of a wit and a cynic himself, was so delighted with the bonmot that he conferred the living upon the ready punster.

Tactful.

Mrs. Nosepoke—John, don't you think it's about time for us to call on our new neighbors?

Husband—Why, they only moved in this morning.

Mrs. Nosepoke—Oh, I know, but all their stuff will be downstairs and I can see it better.—Ohio State Journal.

Requiescat In Pace.

"He thought the gun wasn't loaded."

"But it really was loaded?"

"After he found it out it wasn't."—Philadelphia Press.

ENGLISH OF THE ENGLISH.

"London Is a Nice Place if You Know the Language."

That hackneyed American maiden who said London was a nice place if you knew the language was not a bit absurd. We speak English, but we have built up our forms of English expression upon the English of a few shires of the old country as it was spoken between two and three centuries ago, while they have been blending and changing the speech of all their home peoples during the same period. The result is that an American can hardly utter a sentence in England without calling attention to the difference between his speech and that of the people about him.

Only yesterday, after 18 months' residence in England, I rushed up to a conductor in Charing Cross station and asked, "Which car for Bromley?" He stared at me, and I knew I had spoken a foreign tongue to him, because street vehicles like omnibuses and horse cars are called road cars and tram cars, and there are no other cars in England.

If you ask a guest at your home in England whether he likes his meat rare, he asks what you said because he does not understand you. He calls meat underdone when it is not thoroughly cooked. If you tell him you fear the asparagus is canned, he is at a loss again, because he would have said it was tinned. To ask him to pass the powdered sugar will again set him to wondering, for he calls it icing sugar generally, though he knows that it is sometimes called caster or sifted sugar. And if you have candy on the table you may not call it so without betraying your foreign origin, for he calls candy "sweets," abbreviated from "sweetmeats," and used to designate all preserves, puddings, pies, candies and jams.

To go further along the eccentricities of English at the dining table most persons know, I suppose, that the beet is called beet root, cornstarch is corn flour, corned beef (or a particular cut of it) is called "silver sides of beef" and napkins are serviettes.—Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine.

Most Satisfying.

They were speaking of the billionaire's insufferable pretensions.

"Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed that he has grown so great?" exclaimed Mordaunt bitterly.

"Mint's meat, possibly!" observed Meltravers, trying to be cheaply witty while yet preserving the easy grace of a man of the world.—Detroit Free Press.

SYSTEMIC CATARRH.

Peruna Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

Miss Mattie L. Guild, of Chicago, Ill.

Miss Mattie L. Guild, President Illinois Young Peoples' Christian Temperance Union, in a recent letter from Chicago, Ill., says:

"I doubt if Peruna has a rival in all the remedies recommended today for catarrh of the system. A remedy that will cure catarrh of the stomach will cure the same condition of the mucous membrane anywhere. I have found it the best remedy I have ever tried for catarrh, and believing it worthy my endorsement I gladly accord it."

Catarrh of the abdominal organs is very much more common in summer than in winter time. This form of catarrh might be appropriately classed as summer catarrh.

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E. W. Grove

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Skin Diseases

ECZEMA, TETTER, PSORIASIS, SALT RHEUM, ACNE and a great many other diseases of like character are classed as skin diseases, when they could just as properly be called blood diseases, for they undoubtedly originate in the blood, like Cancer, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, etc.; the only real difference being in the intensity and nature of the poison. The more serious diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, etc., are caused by some specific poison or virus, which is either inherited or in other ways gets into the blood and attacks certain vital organs or appears in the form of terrible sores and ulcers, while the milder and less dangerous skin diseases are caused by blood humors or an over acid condition of that fluid. These acid poisons, as they ooze out through the pores of the skin, cause great irritation, with intense itching and burning. The eruption may be of a pustular kind, with excessive discharge of thick, gummy fluid, or the skin may be hot, dry and feverish, swollen and fissured. Skin diseases, whether they appear as sores, blotches or pimples, become more deeply rooted and intractable the longer neglected, the skin in time having a thick, hard, rough and unsightly appearance. You can hide the blemishes for a time with cosmetics; and washes, lotions, soaps and powders may relieve temporarily the itching and burning, but eventually the pores of the skin become so clogged up by this treatment that the poisonous matter thrown off by the blood cannot pass out of the system, and settles on the lungs, heart or some other vital organ and endangers life.

I can cheerfully and most sincerely endorse your specific as a cure for Eczema, the most irritating and annoying disease, I think, that flesh is heir to. I was troubled with it for twenty-five years, and tried many remedies with no good effect. After using your medicine a short time I think I am entirely relieved. You can give this statement any publicity you may desire, as it is voluntarily made, more for those afflicted than notoriety for myself.

Very respectfully,
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FROM POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

At last Frank, pulling the old blue jacket from under his head and passing it to Mary, said: "Take it to Bill Bender—he offered me a shilling for it, and a shilling will buy milk for Allie and crackers for mother—take it."

"No, Franky," answered Mary, "you would have no pillow; besides, I've got something more valuable, which I can sell. I've kept it long, but it must go to keep us from starving"—and she held to view the golden locket which George Moreland had thrown around her neck.

"You shan't sell that," said Frank. "You must keep it to remember George; and then, too, you may want it more some other time."

Mary finally yielded the point, and gathering up the crumpled jacket started in quest of Billy Bender. He was a kind-hearted boy, two years older than Frank, whom he had often befriended and shielded from the jeers of their companions. He did not want the jacket, for it was a vast deal too small; and it was only in reply to a proposal from Frank that he should buy it that he had casually offered him a shilling. But now, when he saw the garment, and learned why it was sent, he immediately drew from his old leather wallet a quarter, all the money he had in the world, and giving it to Mary, bade her keep it, as she would need it all.

Half an hour after a cooling orange was held to Frank's parched lips, and Mary said, "Drink, brother; I've got two more, besides some milk and bread," but the ear she addressed was deaf and the eye dim with the fast-falling shadow of death. "Mother! mother!" cried the little girl, "Franky won't drink, and his forehead is all sweat."

Mrs. Howard had been much worse that day, but agony made her strong. Springing to his side, she wiped from his brow the cold moisture which had so alarmed her daughter, chafed his hands and feet, and bathed his head, until he seemed better and fell asleep. Fast the shades of night came on, and when all was dark in the sick room Mary sobbed out, "We have no candle, mother, and if I go for one, and he should die——"

The sound of her voice aroused Frank, and feeling for his sister's hand, he said, "Don't go, Mary; don't leave me—the moon is shining bright, and I guess I can find my way to God just as well."

Nine—ten—eleven—and then through the dingy windows the silvery moonlight fell, as if indeed to light the way of the early lost to heaven. Mary had drawn her mother's lounge to the side of the trundle bed, and in a state of almost perfect exhaustion Mrs. Howard lay gasping for breath, while Mary, as if conscious of the dread reality about to occur, knelt by her side. Once Mrs. Howard laid her hands on Mary's head, and prayed that she might be preserved and kept from harm by the God of the orphan, and that the sin of disobedience resting on her own head might not be visited upon her child.

After a time a troubled sleep came upon her and she slept until roused by a low sob. Raising herself up, she looked anxiously toward her children. The moonbeams fell upon the white, placid face of Frank, who seemed calmly sleeping, while over him Mary bent, pushing back from his forehead the thick clustering curls, and striving hard to smother her sobs, so that they might not disturb her mother.

"Does he sleep?" asked Mrs. Howard, and Mary, covering with her hands the face of him who slept, answered:

"Turn away, mother—don't look at him. Franky is dead. He died with his arms around my neck, and told me not to wake you."

Mrs. Howard was in the last stages of consumption, and now she lay back, half-fainting upon her pillow. Toward daylight a violent coughing fit ensued, and she knew that she was dying. Beckoning Mary to her side, she whispered, "I am leaving you alone in the wide world. Be kind to Ella and our dear little Allie, and go with her where she goes. May God keep and bless you my precious children—and reward you as you deserve, my darling——"

The sentence was unfinished, and in unspeakable awe the orphan girl knelt between her mother and brother—shuddering in the presence of death, and then weeping to think that she was alone.

CHAPTER III.

Just on the corner of Chicopee Common, and under the shadow of the century-old elms which skirt the borders of the grass plat called by the villagers the "Mall," stands the small red cottage of Widow Bender, who in her way was quite a curiosity. All the "ills which flesh is heir to" Widow Bender, if she could ascertain the symptoms, was sure to have in the most aggravated form.

On the morning following the events narrated in the last chapter Billy, whose dreams had been disturbed by thoughts of Frank, arose early, determined to call at Mrs. Howard's and see if they were in want of anything. But his mother, who had heard rumors of the scarlet fever, was up before him, and on descending to the kitchen Billy found her sitting before a blazing fire—her feet in hot water and her head thrown back in a manner plainly showing that something new had taken hold of her in good earnest.

"Oh, William," said she, "I've lived through a sight, but my time has come at last. Such a pain in my head and stomach. I do believe I've got the scarlet fever, and you must run for the doctor, quick."

"Scarlet fever!" repeated Billy; "why, you've had it once, and you can't have it again, can you?"

"Oh, I don't know—I never was like anybody else and can have anything a dozen times. Now be spry and fetch the doctor; but before you go hand me my snuff box and put the canister top heapin' full of tea into the teapot."

Billy obeyed, and then, knowing that the green tea would remove his mother's ailment he hurried away toward Mrs. Howard's. The sun was just rising. Within the cottage there was no sound or token of life, and, thinking its inmates were asleep, Billy paused several minutes upon the threshold, fearing that he should disturb their slumbers. At last, with a vague presentiment that all was not right, he raised the latch and entered, but instantly started back in astonishment at the scene before him. On the thundle bed lay Frank, cold and dead, and near him, in the same long, dreamless sleep, was his mother, while between them, with one arm thrown lovingly across her brother's neck, and her cheek pressed against his, lay Mary—her eyelids moist with tears which, though sleeping, she still shed. On the other side of Frank, and nestled so closely to him that her warm breath lifted the brown curls from his brow, was Ella. But there were no tear stains on her face, for she did not yet know how bereaved she was.

For a moment Billy stood irresolute, and then, as Mary moved uneasily in her slumbers, he advanced a step or two toward her. The noise aroused her, and instantly remembering and comprehending the whole, she threw herself with a bitter cry into Billy's extended arms, as if he alone were all the protector she now had in the wide, wide world. Ere long Ella, too, awoke, and the noisy outburst which followed the knowledge of her loss made Mary still the agony of her own heart in order to soothe the more violent grief of her excitable sister. Billy's tears were flowing, too, but at length rising up, he said to Mary, "Something must be done. The villagers must know of it, and I shall have to leave you alone while I tell them."

In half an hour from that time the cottage was nearly filled with people, some of whom came out of idle curiosity. But there were others who went there for the sake of comforting the orphans and attending to the dead, and by noon the bodies were decently arranged for burial.

"There will be no trouble," said one, "in finding a place for Ella, she is so bright and handsome; but as for Mary, I am afraid she'll have to go to the poorhouse."

"Were I in a condition to take either," replied Mrs. Johnson, "I should prefer Mary, for in my estimation she is much the best girl; but there is the baby, who must go wherever Mary does, unless she can be persuaded to leave her."

Before anyone could reply to this remark Mary, who had overheard every word, came forward, and, laying her face on Mrs. Johnson's lap, sobbed out, "Let me go with Alice; I told mother I would."

Billy Bender, who all this while had been standing by the door, started for home, never once thinking, until he reached it, that his mother more than six hours before, had sent him in great haste for the physician. On entering the house he found her, as he expected, rolled up in bed, apparently in the last stage of scarlet fever; but before she could reproach him he said, "Mother, have you heard the news?"

Mrs. Bender had a particular love for news, and now forgetting "how near to death's door" she had been, she eagerly demanded, "What news? What has happened?"

When Billy told her of the sudden deaths of Mrs. Howard and Frank, an expression of "What? That all?" passed over her face, and she said, "Dear me, my snuff, Billy. Both died last night, did they? Hain't you nothin' else to tell?"

"Yes, Mary Judson and Ella Campbell, too, are dead."

Mrs. Bender, who, like many others, courted the favor of the wealthy and tried to fancy herself on intimate terms with them, no sooner heard of Mrs. Campbell's affliction than her own dangerous symptoms were forgotten, and, springing up, she exclaimed, "Ella Campbell dead! What'll her mother do? I must go to her right away. Hand me my double gown there in the closet, and give me my lace cap in the lower drawer, and mind you have the teakettle biled agin I get back."

"Before you go anywhere, suppose you stop at Mrs. Howard's and comfort poor Mary, who cries all the time because she and Alice have got to go to the poorhouse."

"Of course they'll go there, and they ort to be thankful they've got so good a place."

"I want to ask you," said Billy, "can't we—couldn't you take them for a few days, and perhaps something may turn up?"

"William Bender," said the highly astonished lady, "what can you mean? A poor, sick woman like me, with one foot in the grave, take the charge of three pauper children! I sha'n't do it, and you needn't think of it."

"But, mother," persisted Billy, who could generally coax her to do as he liked, "it's only for a few days, and they'll not be much trouble or expense, for I'll work enough harder to make it up."

"I have said no once, William Bender, and when I say no, I mean no," was the answer.

Billy knew she would be less decided the next time the subject was broached, so for the present he dropped it, and taking his cap he returned to Mrs. Howard's, while his mother started for Mrs. Campbell's.

Next morning between the hours of 9 and 10 the tolling bell sent forth its sad summons, and ere long a few of the villagers were moving toward the brown cottage, where in the same plain coffin slept the mother and her only boy. Near them sat Ella, occasionally looking with childish curiosity at the strangers around her, or leaning forward to peep at the tips of the new morocco shoes which Mrs. Johnson had kindly given her; then, when her eyes fell upon the coffin, she would burst into such an agony of weeping that many of the villagers also wept in sympathy, and as they stroked her soft hair, thought, "how much more she loved her mother than did Mary," who, without a tear upon her cheek, sat there immovable, gazing fixedly upon the marble face of her mother. Alice was not present, for Billy had not only succeeded in winning his mother's consent to take the children for a few days, but he had also coaxed her to say that Alice might come before the funeral, on condition that he would remain at home and take care of her.

CHAPTER IV.

Scarcely three hours had passed since the dark, moist earth was heaped upon the humble grave of the widow and her son, when again, over the village of Chicopee, floated the notes of the tolling bell, and immediately crowds of people, with seemingly eager haste, hurried toward the Campbell mansion, which was soon nearly filled.

On a marble table in the same room lay the handsome coffin, and in it slept young Ella. Gracefully her small waxen hands were folded one over the other, while white, half-opened rosebuds were wreathed among the curls of her hair. "She is too beautiful to die, and the only child, too," thought more than one as they looked first at the sleeping clay and then at the stricken mother, who, draped in deepest black, sobbed convulsively. And yet she was not one-half so desolate as was the orphan Mary, who in Mrs. Bender's kitchen sat weeping over her sister Alice, and striving to form words of prayer which should reach the God of the fatherless.

"My mother, oh! my mother," she cried, as she stretched her hands toward the clear blue sky, now that mother's home. "Why didn't I die, too?"

There was a step upon the grass, and looking up, Mary saw standing near her Mrs. Campbell's English girl, Hannah. She had always evinced a liking for Mrs. Howard's family, and now after finishing her dishes, and trying in vain to speak a word of consolation to her mistress, who refused to be comforted, she had stolen away to Mrs. Bender's, ostensibly to see all the orphans, but in reality to see Ella, who had always been her favorite.

The sight of Mary's grief touched Hannah's heart, and sitting down by the little girl she tried to comfort her. Mary felt that her words and manner were prompted by real sympathy, and after a time she grew calm, and listened while Hannah told her that "as soon as her mistress got so anybody could go near her, she meant to ask her to take Ella Howard to fill the place of her own daughter."

"They look as much alike as two beans," said she, "and s'posin' Ella Howard ain't exactly her own flesh and blood, she would grow into liking her, I know."

That night after her return home Hannah lingered for a long time about the parlor door, glancing wistfully toward her mistress, who reclined upon the sofa with her face entirely hidden by her cambric handkerchief.

"It's most too soon, I guess," thought Hannah. "I'll wait till to-morrow."

Accordingly next morning, when, as she had expected, she was told to carry her mistress' toast and coffee to her room, she lingered for awhile, and seemed so desirous of speaking that Mrs. Campbell asked what she wanted.

"Why, you see, ma'am, I was going to say a word about—about that youngest Howard girl. She's got to go to the poorhouse and it's a pity, she's so handsome. Why couldn't she come here and live? I'll take care of her, and 'twouldn't be nigh so lonesome."

At this allusion to her bereavement Mrs. Campbell burst into tears, and motioned Hannah from the room.

"I'll keep at her till I fetch it about," thought Hannah. But further persuasion from her was rendered unnecessary, for Mrs. Lincoln called that afternoon, and after assuring her friend that she never before saw one who was so terribly afflicted, casually mentioned the Howards, and the extreme poverty to which they were reduced.

Here Mrs. Campbell commenced weeping, and as Mrs. Lincoln soon took her leave she was left alone for several hours. At the end of that time, impelled by something she could not resist, she rang the bell and ordered Hannah to go to Mrs. Bender's and bring Ella to her room, as she wished to see how she appeared.

(To be continued.)

STRANGEST OF ALL FISH.

Denizen of the Deep that Angles for the Food It Devours.

Most remarkable of strange fishes is the angler fish, whose very name seems a paradox. The fishing fish is nevertheless a reality, and a stern one to all that approach those awful jaws of his. With a body the color of mud, he generally lies in the shadow of some rock on the bottom of the sea, waiting motionless for the approach of his prey. He is provided with an odd kind of fin just over the mouth, and this is held out in front of him to give warning of the coming of something to be swallowed. One taken alive was experimented on and it was found that if this projecting fin was touched with a stick, even though the stick did not come near the mouth, the jaws closed convulsively. This shows that the fin, by some provision of nature, closes the jaws as soon as it is touched.

The mouth is tremendous, growing to the width of a foot, while the whole fish is only three feet long. One of these anglers was caught not long since and, although it was only twenty-five inches long, a fish fifteen inches long was found sticking in its throat. The angler is provided with a peculiar set of teeth, in double or treble rows along the jaws and at the entrance of the throat. Some of these teeth are a foot long. He is not a pretty fish to look at, but he attends strictly to business and will swallow anything that touches his warning fin, whether it be meant for food or not. All kinds of things have been found in the stomach of anglers, from bits of lead and stone to fish almost as large as the angler itself. This is without doubt one of the most peculiar and interesting fish in the whole ocean.

Clever Soapmaker.

Friend—Why do you dump all the dirt into your soap kettles?

Soap Manufacturer—If folks don't find the water dirty after washin' they think the soap is no good.—New York Weekly.

HISTORIC BATES HOUSE, OF INDIANAPOLIS, A MEMORY.

The historic old Bates House, Indianapolis, will be removed to make way for a modern hotel. The old Bates will be wiped out wholly, even to its name. For fifty years the Bates was the most noted hotel in Indiana, and for a long time it has been one of the most famous hotels in the country. The house was built in 1852 by Harvey Bates, Sr., in whose honor it was named. Its first cost was $60,000, a goodly sum for an investment of this kind in a small Western town. A few years later improvements and additions to the cost of $75,000 were made. Under its various ownerships the hotel entertained many eminent men. Lincoln stopped there before the Civil War, President Johnson spoke from its balcony, Stephen A. Douglas was a guest within its walls, and all the noted Indiana statesmen honored the hotel with their presence at one time or another. Another national event in which the Bates figured was the funeral of the late Vice President Hendricks, whose home was in this city, and to whose obsequies eminent men came from all parts of the country. Other famous people whose faces gladdened its corridors are Calve, Patti, Irving, Edwin Booth, John McCullough and other artists and actors of distinction.

THOMAS G. SHAUGHNESSY.

American President of the Canadian Pacific Railway System.

Thomas G. Shaughnessy, who succeeded Sir William Van Horne as President of the Canadian Pacific Railway system, on June 12, 1898, has had a most rapid and brilliant railroad career. He is an American by birth, having been born in Milwaukee, Wis., on Oct. 6, 1853. He entered railway service in July, 1869, in the purchasing department of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. In January, 1879, he was appointed general storekeeper of that road, and in 1882, when Mr. Van Horne left the Milwaukee and St. Paul to become general manager of the Canadian Pacific, he took Mr. Shaughnessy with him to Montreal and made him general purchasing agent for that system. In 1884 he was made assistant general manager, and in 1889 became assistant to the President, Mr. Van Horne, who, having been advanced to the Presidency, felt that he needed the assistance of the bright and active Shaughnessy. In June, 1891, he was elected a director and Vice President, and in 1898 he succeeded Van Horne as President of the Canadian Pacific system.

THOMAS G. SHAUGHNESSY.

MAKING A GLOBE.

Brief Description of a Very Interesting Process in Geography.

First, the model is covered with a thick layer of pasteboard in a moist state. When it is dry, a sharp knife is passed around it so as to separate the pasteboard coat into two hemispherical shells, which are then taken off the model and united at the cut edges with glue. The hollow sphere thus formed is the skeleton of the globe that is to be.

The next thing is to cover it with a coating of white enamel, about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. When this is done the ball is turned into a perfect roundness by a machine. The iron rod running through the center of the original model, and projecting at both ends through the surface, has left holes in the new globe, which serve for the north and south poles, and through these a metal axis is run to represent the axis of the earth.

Then the surface is marked off with pencil lines into mathematical segments corresponding precisely in shape with the sections of map that are to be pasted on. These map sections are made from copper plates in just the size and shape required to fit the globe that they are intended for, one set, of course, covering the entire spherical surface. They are printed, many of them, like dress patterns, on sheets of the finest linen paper, and are cut out carefully with a sharp-pointed knife.

When they have been pasted on, the different countries are tinted by hand with water colors. There is no special rule for this, except that contrasts are aimed at as a help to the eye of the user. Finally, the whole is overlaid with a brilliant white varnish, which is of almost metallic hardness, and will wear indefinitely without scratching or losing its brightness.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Spraying as a Business.

In almost any city, and even in many comparatively small villages, a professional sprayer could make excellent wages during the spring and early summer. There are hundreds of people who have three or four trees in the garden, and who would gladly pay 50 cents or a dollar to have them treated with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green at the proper season, but who do not think it worth while to own a spray-pump of their own. Moreover, it is a nasty, messy, troublesome business to make up a few gallons of Bordeaux mixture, and almost any one would rather let out the job to some man who already has his overalls daubed with lime and blue vitriol. An efficient professional sprayer could apply kerosene emulsion in suitable emergencies, give a dose of tobacco water to a troublesome colony of plant lice, or whitewash a hen house with his pump on occasion. There is a good business opening in it for the handy man. To add a practical observation to this theorizing, we may say that we have known a few cases in which this has been tried, and that it proved highly satisfactory to all parties.

Quick Eaters.

"Have you any idea," remarked the cashier of one of the largest lunch restaurants in New York, "how many minutes the average down-town business man devotes to his midday meal?"

"At a venture," answered the reporter, watching the hurried play of knives and forks about him, "I should say about fifteen minutes."

"You set about the time usually estimated," returned the cashier, "but in reality half of that time would be nearer right. The average time consumed for lunch by the patrons of this establishment is just eight minutes. The fact is," continued the cashier after the reporter had ventured a foreboding for New York digestion, "people find it such a trifling and unobtrusive matter just to get 'a bite of lunch' that few realize what a gigantic business it is merely to supply hungry people down-town at noon, because few bring their lunches with them, and from the formation of the city, none can go home.

"This establishment feeds 3,000 people a day, and the amount of food required to care for that patronage is enormous. For example, when we put hash on the 'specials,' enough is made up actually to fill a wagon. We are not the largest lunch room, however."—New York Sun.

Those Lucky Boston Girls.

"Miss Beenz never gets nervous about the heat."

"But she's from Boston, you know."

"Yes, I fancied so. She scowled horribly when I split an infinitive yesterday. But why does that save her from worrying over the heat?"

"She never knows how hot it really is."

"Explain."

"Why, when she takes the thermometer from the hook her hands are so cold that the mercury gets a chill and falls down in a comatose condition, and by the time she can bring her near-sighted spectacles to bear on the tube the freezing point is in sight. 'Fifty-three,' she said yesterday, as she stared at the thermometer. 'Isn't it singular how the imagination will affect the human mind? Now, I don't—call that hot.' And it was actually 91 in the shade!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Seeding Lawns.

One cause of poor lawns is not seeding often enough. This is more marked in the village than the country. During seasons of protracted drouth more or less of the seeding dies and severe winters do much injury. If seed is not sown to replace what dies out, it is impossible to have good lawns. White clover should be sown as soon as danger of frost killing the young plants is past. A light seeding of blue grass and red top should be made the first of August, and another the middle of the month. This will insure a better catch than sowing all the seed at one time. Fall is the best time for seeding.

Some men are so skeptical that they refuse even to believe the report of a cannon.

An ordinary piano contains a mile of piano wire.

FARM AND CITY BOYS.

ADVANTAGES OF YOUTHS BRED AMONG RURAL SCENES.

Men Who, Coming from the Fields and Woods, Have Made Striking Marks in the World's History—Some Traditions Sadly at Fault.

The traditional difference between a city and a country bred boy is that the one is smart and "knows life," while the other is dull and merely "knows beans" and other agricultural products. And yet some of the most successful men in this country to-day have been country boys and look back proudly, perhaps regretfully, to the days when they were free with nature, and labored for their daily bread "by the sweat of their brow."

To enumerate the great men of history who have been country boys would be a tedious task. The great Roman dictator, Cincinnatus, not only spent his youth in the country, but the prime of his manhood, and when the citizens of the republic came to him to entreat him to lead them out of their political difficulties, they found him at the plow. George Washington, perhaps the best parallel in modern times to Cincinnatus, reluctantly left his ancestral farm on the banks of the Potomac to assume governmental authority. As regards great literary men who have sought their earliest inspiration from the fields and roads surrounding their abodes, Robert Burns, the plowboy, may be adduced as, perhaps, the best known example, although some of our own bards, such as Whittier and Bryant, have painted the glowing colors of nature and sung of her matchless harmony.

Lincoln, the rail splitter; Garfield, the mule driver, and Clay, the "Mill Boy of the Slashes," stand out prominently as country boys who have become legislators. These examples, and countless more, as the fact that many have received the schooling of a farm life in the days of their youth, leads to the very natural query: "Has the country boy, after all, been misrepresented, and is it the city boy who is under the real disadvantage?" Although difficult of solution, the question is an interesting one, and any views tending to throw light on the matter will doubtless be acceptable. Some have recently been given by eminently successful country boys, among whom is John Wanamaker, who says:

"It is an undeniable fact that the boy in the country possesses advantages not open to the youth growing up in our great cities. The lad whose introduction to the busy world about him occurs amid rural surroundings finds his horizon not limited by the countless structures of God's goodness to man, as exemplified in his works through bounteous nature. The country boy has abundant evidence that among the honored men of the nation may have had the advantages of a youth spent amid the green fields and pleasant surroundings of a country life.

"The many benefits of a health-giving atmosphere and wholesome food are advantages the country boy possesses in excess of the boy in the city. Combined with these, regular hours of sleep and rest serve to perpetuate the sound mind in a sound body, so necessary for those who would attain the highest measure of usefulness in this busy world.

"Free from the temptations which beset the city youth on every side, luring him on to dissipation and ruin, the country boy finds his joy and recreation in rational amusements, which leave no aftermath of vain regret. Thus he prepares the foundation of a vigorous constitution and good health on which to build his life."

While Gen. Grant, a poor country lad, was breaking wild colts, and when, below his teens, he was sent to the woods with wagon and team and chain to load heavy timbers, a task requiring all the tact and genius of a man, he was forced to rely upon himself. Necessity was the mother of resourcefulness developed in young Grant that enabled him to accomplish this marvelous feat. It was by such conditions in country life, and not at West Point, that forces were put in motion that made Gen. Grant the hero of Donelson and Vicksburg, culminating in the crowning honor of Appomattox.

While Abraham Lincoln, in the ill-clad, unpromising boy of poverty, in the obscurity of the log cabin, where he climbed to his bed of leaves in the loft by means of wooden pins in the logs, who would have been jeered by the boy of affluence, he was there learning the great lesson of sympathy for the plain people, and the self-reliance that fitted him in subsequent years to become the trusted leader who piloted the nation through the dark night of peril, and to break the shackles that bound a race in thraldom.

While returning recently with a company of gentlemen from the grave of the mother of Abraham Lincoln, and discussing the advantages of country life to the boy, a prominent business man of Indianapolis said he pitied the boy who did not enjoy the advantages of country life. I would that the country boy could know and appreciate his advantages. Personal experience intensifies my interest in the country boy. Having experienced myself the privations and hard work of the country boy, never having a penny to spend that I did not earn, and but few hours that I could appropriate for that purpose, what I deemed a hardship then, in the light of experience I now view as a blessing, for in this school of economy and patient drudgery I was obtaining the needed education to success. These environments did not abate my enthusiasm, but only tended to increase energy. I was learning self-reliance and will power, for I knew unaided I must fight the battle of life. Under such tutorage, obstacles became stepping stones to higher levels.

"In conclusion, a word to country boys. Don't grow weary of your lot; a change to the gaity of the city will be worse for you. Patient toil is the road to true success. Be industrious, be economical, be hopeful; aim high, stand for nobility of character, and you will win honor and success. A student of nature working in harmony with the God of nature."—Washington Post.

PRINCE OF FAS HION A WRECK

Former New York Epicure and Dandy Now a Pauper.

Alfred Claggett, known fifteen years ago in all the principal hotels and restaurants in New York as "Prince" Alfred, because of the faultlessness of his dress and the elaborate courtesy of his manner, was locked up in the West 30th street police station recently, says the New York Herald, because he was unable to take care of himself. He is now 60 years old. All his former grandeur is gone, and there is hardly a trace about him of what he once was.

Coming from a good Southern family and graduating from a Tennessee college, upon his arrival in New York City he entered a prosperous tea house on Front street, which was conducted by his father. In time he succeeded to the business and made money rapidly. He supplied tea to the leading hotels, and for many years lived at the Hoffman House, the Victoria and the Murray Hill Hotel.

He gave a great deal of attention to his dress, and his costume was always immaculate and of the latest cut. He was recognized as an authority on gastronomic matters, and his opinion was always received with respect.

Though his business yielded him a large income, he spent it as fast it came in, and when the business went to pieces he was left penniless. He then became a wine agent, and for a time he made a success of this, but finally this failed and he was forced to seek assistance from his friends.

Frank Work carried him along until it became evident that assistance of this kind was doing him no good. About a year ago some of his friends raised a fund of $2,000 to send him to a sanitarium in Westchester County. He was discharged several months ago and seemed to be much improved, but he soon lapsed into his old habits.

Although he fell into the habit of sleeping in the parks or wherever he could find shelter in case the weather was inclement, he still tried to keep up appearances, and would always go to one of the hotels where he had been known in his prosperous days to arrange his toilet in the morning. Many of the attendants knew him and were glad to do what they could to help him.

Best Ivory Carvers Are Americans.

With very little experience it was soon demonstrated that the old story must be told once again. The expert American carver is the best. Ivory carvings are valuable. A small specimen of merit is worth from $3,000 to $5,000, and such a work an American artist can produce in five months, while a Japanese of corresponding ability will be occupied for two years, and the lower Chinese will be seven years. This is actual fact, not exaggeration. Even there the comparison does not end. The American can design or copy, even to portraiture. The Japanese can copy absolutely correct; he can take two profile and a full face photograph and reproduce a statuette from them, but it will have a Japano-Americano face. The Chinaman can slavishly copy the statuette, reproducing every blemish and blur, but he cannot do the last thing with the three portraits, and can produce nothing from them.—Home Magazine.

Caste in Cuba and Spain.

A Spaniard was born in Spain. His son, who was born in Cuba, is not a Spaniard, but a Cuban. If a Cuban should go to Madrid when he is two weeks old and spend all his life in the palace he would still be a Cuban and not quite as good as a Spaniard. If a Spaniard should go to Havana when he is two weeks old and spend all his life in that city or upon a plantation he would still be a Spaniard and enjoy a distinction and social position which a Cuban can never attain. The sons and daughters of Spaniards are Cubans if they are born in Cuba, but the sons and grandsons and great-grandsons of a Cuban must always be Cubans, no matter if they were born in Madrid and spend their whole lives in that city. No Cuban can ever become a Spaniard, no matter what happens to him, and from the Spanish point of view he is a degenerate.—New York Times.

A Maiden on Time.

Men claim that women are tardy—in
fact, that they're never on time,
That among their thousand sweet virtues promptness you never will find.
But I know of a dear little woman,
quite worthy of praises in rhyme,
Who is pretty and gracious and charming, and always, yes, always on time.
She never is fretful and flurried, nor given to dumps nor to tears;
She's a beautiful Grecian maiden who has posed on my clock for years!
—The Ladies Home Journal.

Topography of Kansas.

Kansas has 52,000,000 acres of land without mountains and without swamps; also thirty-eight rivers, 163,000 acres of artificial forests and 14,000,000 fruit-bearing trees.

There is nothing like being ready when opportunity knocks.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

$3 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8 1901

Smitz, the Labor candidate, has been elected Mayor af San Francisco by a large majority.

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo was brought to a close last week. The projectors of the big show lost $3,000 000 on the venture.

With the Call and Chronicle both out for Tobin, the democratic nominee for mayor, and the Examiner knocking on everybody, things are decidedly mixed in San Francisco politics.

In Nome five thousand people have gone into retirement for the winter, shut out from the world so effectively that by next June they will get an eight months' installment of news from the civilized world.

The Union-Democrat of Sonora, Tuolumne county, says that the $37,000 pocket recently extracted from the Tanzy mine was taken out in less than one day—one-third of all the material removed in its extraction being gold.

Four men were killed and another seriously wounded in an accident at the Treadwell mine on Douglass Island. The men had recklessly attempted to open a box of giant powder with a pick, which resulted in a fearful explosion.

The Los Angeles Herald seems to have the knack of skimming the cream off of the literary material for its Sunday edition. Its magazine surely presents more valuable matter every Sunday than any other Sunday magazine in the country.

General Chaffee is of the opinion that troops will be required in the Philippines for twenty-five years to come and that the civil government established there is a failure. Such predictions are not comforting to the tax-payers of this country, but it is more than probable that General Chaffee is right.

The labor question has always been settled and will remain so perhaps until the earth reaches that part of space on the way to the sun where the water and air all enter its crust. The man who is broad across the shoulders and narrow between the eyes has done and will do the work, and the man with brains will see that he does it. It is a law of nature which can only be overcome by developing our possibilities. When we deserve to rise to a higher level there is no power that can keep us down.

The Supervisors of Santa Clara county paid $1000 to a Frenchman to write the county up, and he put in it such ridiculous things as to make every body mad, and the books were not circulated. Santa Clara is not the only county that has been taken in. A stranger can always play the confidence game better than a home man. Perhaps the reason is that a home fake is known as such, and unless he comes as a black-mailer of whom the supervisors are afraid, he gets nothing. The fake book that is kept locked up however does mention the county seat!

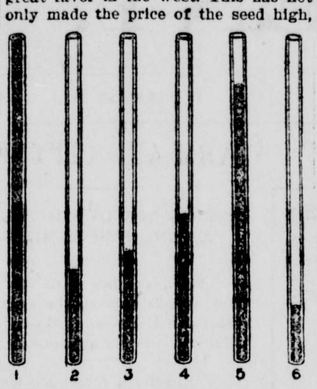
The State prison directors announce that vigorous steps will be taken to find out who has been getting grain bags from San Quentin unlawfully. The idea that the legislators had in mind was that bags were to be sold in lots of not to exceed 2,000 to any one man and in order to protect the grain growers it was required that each applicant should make an affidavit that the bags were for his own use. It seems that San Francisco dealers have been enabled to get large numbers of bags for sale and the prison directors naturally would like to know how they secured them.

A serious backset to the development of antitoxin treatment of certain diseases is caused by the reported fatalities in St. Louis. Such treatment for the prevention of diphtheria resulted in the death of eleven children from lockjaw, and as many more are suffering from the same cause, with but slight chances of recovery. The preparation used was manufactured by the city chemist and great precaution was taken, presumably, to have it absolutely pure. This experience in St. Louis is a terrible warning of dangers that lurk in the new practice with the aid of antitoxins. In this case a more dreadful malady than the one at which prevention was aimed caused the sacrifice of many youthful lives. While there is no question about the usefulness of the new preventive methods, it is evident that much is yet to be learned about their application.

It transpires that the whole Schley difficulty grew out of the fact that he made a report of the battle to Sampson in which the New York, Sampson's flag ship, was not mentioned because it was not there. He was required to make a report mentioning the New York among the others. If the New York had been there then Schley would not have been required to make a report. The people of these United States have followed the testimony very closely and their verdict is made up no matter what the court finds. The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco Examiner well says: "To those who have followed this inquiry closely, the whole conduct of the case seems as far fetched as if England had put Nelson on the stand to defend himself after the battle of Trafalgar. Nelson had made no preliminary plans of battle. Upon the appearance of the enemy he simply signaled: 'England expects every man to do his duty.' Admiral Schley's signal was, 'Follow the flag.'"

Brome Grass Seed.

Beardless brome grass has come into great favor in the west. This has not only made the price of the seed high,



BEARDLESS BROME GRASS (BROMUS INERMIS).
1. One pound of seed as bought. 2. Pure seed. 3. Chaff and dirt. 4. Spurious seeds. 5. Total waste. 6. Pure and germinable seed.

but has led to the sale of chaffy and adulterated seed. A. J. Pieterr, expert on pure seed, reports that the standard weight is 14 pounds per bushel, and most seedmen quote prices either "per 100 pounds" or "per bushel of 14 pounds."

The figure illustrates the amount of good seed and waste in one pound of a commercial sample. This seed contained more than 40 per cent of chess and less than 16 per cent of the total could be used, the balance being waste.

Testing Texas Steers.

After all, from a beef standpoint, the true test of value of any breed of cattle is what will they do when prepared for the block. Realizing this fact, the San Antonio International Fair association has offered a large prize for the best carload of fed Texas steers to be shown at the fair, the first prize being $250 and the second $150. These premiums are large enough to induce many Texas feeders to make a show at the fair, and there will doubtless be several carloads of choice fed cattle on exhibition.—Texas Stockman.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

W. E Pedley, Plaintiff, vs. William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Doe, Charles Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company, a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation, Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Doe, Charles Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appearin an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within said County; if served elsewhere within thirty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer the Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed:] In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of Cal.

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff vs. William Remsen, et als., Defendants.

Summons.

W. A. HARRIS, 508 Stimson Building, Los Angeles, Cal., and MACK & FORBES Independence, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Plaintiff, vs. E. M. DINEEN, Defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, on the 9th day of October, 1901, in the above-entitled action, wherein A. W. Eibeshutz, the above plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against E. M. Dineen, defendant, on the 7th day of October, 1901, which said decree was, on the 8th day of October, 1901 recorded in Judgment Book 2 of said Court, at page 157, I am appointed Commissioner and commanded to sell:

All the right, title and interest of the defendant E M Dineen, consisting of an undivided one third interest in and to those certain mines and mining claims situate, lying and being in Wild Rose Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California commonly known and designated as the "Monarch," "Combination," "Monopoly" and "Kennedy" mines, the notices of location thereof being of record in the mining records of said Wild Rose Mining District, and in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the 14th day of NOVEMBER, 1901, at 2 o'clock p m of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highestand best bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States.

GEO. S. WOOD
Commissioner.

Dated October 14, 1901.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 8, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Augusta F. Kispert, of Phebe, Inyo Co., California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert-land claim No. 862, for the NE¼ of SE¼, Sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1901.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Kispert, Augustus G. McGovern, Louis Thurnau, of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal., and Ben. H. Yandell, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 11, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Lemuel Baxter, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 844, for the S½ SE¼, Sec. 23, SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 24 and N½ NE¼ Sec. 26, T. 13 S., R. 35 E., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, the 16th day of November, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation of said land: Jarius D. Mairs, David Rogers, Harry Burt and Clifford Baxter, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

SEED POTATOES.

Run Out and True Stock—Selection Before Tubers Ripen.

Thousands of planters use the small tubers in the pit or bins after having used the choice tubers for sale or on the table. These small tubers will be used year after year until the entire crop will all be good seed (?), and yet these very same people will argue that these small tubers are "just as good as

RUN OUT STOCK AND TRUE STOCK.

any." However, I would not always choose the very largest tubers, as these may be rough, coarse or unshapely, but always those true to a type.

A great deal of advantage may be gained by selection in the field before the crop is ripe and while it is yet growing. Selection should be made at this time with respect to growth of vine, health, size and height of vine, appearance, number, color and manner of growth in the hill, whether compact or scattering, as the tubers being not mature will show their characteristics most forcibly at this time. This should be done just before the vine begins to ripen.

The writer very much prefers mature potatoes for seed as compared with immature seed, notwithstanding the geat cry for second crop seed to the contrary, provided this mature seed can be stored in a cool enough place to keep them from starting the least particle of growth and at the same time not freeze. However, as so very few are prepared to keep mature tubers thus, we must either rely on second crop or immature first crop seed, and here comes in our selection and digging before the crop is ripe. We must take into consideration that the extra early varieties will be more difficult to keep than the late ones if we are to use immature first crop seed, and as we cannot grow second crop in the north this is the best we can do.

Potatoes will run out under certain conditions, the same as other vegetables or fruits, consequently we must be on the lookout for the tuber that has the "run out" marks. A potato that has begun to decline will show it in a difference in the shape and depth of eye, eyes will be more numerous, and the skin will have changed its appearance, as shown in the cut where the upper figure is a tuber from run out stock and the lower is from true stock of the same variety. The foregoing is the advice of a writer in American Gardening.

Brown Rot of Prunes.

Delaware treatment for brown rot of the prune:

Very early in the spring it will be well to spray the trees thoroughly with a solution of copper sulphate, one pound to 25 gallons of water.

When the fruit buds begin to swell, spray either with the acetate of copper solution or the bordeaux mixture.

Just before the first buds open repeat the latter.

When the bloom begins to shed, spray with bordeaux mixture.

In ten days or two weeks repeat the latter.

When fruit begins to color, spray with the copper acetate solution.

Repeat the latter in a week or ten days.

An Aid to Earliness.

One way in which a gardener may gain a little advance in earliness of vegetables, especially of heat lovers like beans, cucumbers and that class,

EARTH SHELTER FOR TENDER THINGS.

is to build a soil shelter, as shown in the accompanying cut from Vick. This consists merely of drawing up a ridge of earth to the north or windward side of the row as protection on the one hand from raw winds and on the other to catch the sun heat. The row can be thrown up with a small plow, care being taken not to have the soil fall over and cover the seed too deeply.

The Ideal Condition For Alfalfa.

The ideal conditions of soil and moisture for the growth of the plant are found, according to G. L. Clothier of Kansas, in the valleys of streams where sheet water is obtained at the depth of 20 feet or less and where the soil is a porous, sandy loam with a permeable subsoil. He is convinced, however, that alfalfa will grow and give remunerative returns upon as many varieties of soil as any other cultivated plant. It will produce a fair crop upon poor land if not water soaked. Sufficient moisture in the soil is the one condition indispensable to a good crop of alfalfa.

Columbus Brought Cards.

Christopher Columbus introduced cards into America in 1492. On the quarter deck of the Santa Maria he used to play the stately game of ombre, a favorite among princes, nobles and courtiers, with its Spanish name, el hombre (the man), and the Spanish terms, spadille, manille, punto, matador, basto, gano del rey and codilla.

A Little Sermon.

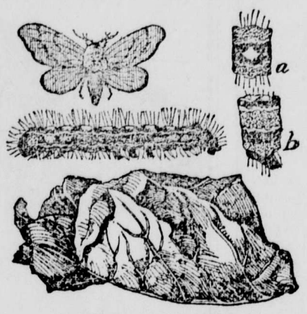
To be honest; to be kind; to earn a little and spend a little less; to make, upon the whole, a family happier for his presence; to renounce, when that shall be necessary, and not be imbittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation; above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

THE FOREST TENT WORM.

From August to April Extends the Campaign Against It.

The forest tent caterpillar is very injurious to shade and fruit trees and does special damage in maple sugar groves. In New England, New York and perhaps elsewhere there has been this season a very destructive outbreak of this caterpillar. Without entering fully into its life history, it suffices to



MOTH, LARVA, COCOON, ETC.

say that the young caterpillars appear in the spring about the time of the unfolding of leaves and feed upon the tender foliage. When full grown, each caterpillar spins its cocoon. Many remain in the trees and tie up the leaves, forming a covering for the cocoon, as shown in the figure. Fully one-half wander off from the tree and utilize any shelter they may come upon, such as sides of houses, fences, etc. The moths generally emerge from the cocoon about the last of June. Soon afterward the females deposit their eggs in masses of about 200 each upon twigs, dying themselves soon after the eggs are laid. The eggs deposited early in June remain unhatched till the following spring. The cut shows a female moth, a caterpillar and its back and side markings (a and b) and a cocoon in a maple leaf.

The Vermont station has given a fully illustrated and comprehensive account of this insect, from which the cut is reproduced. The remedial measures recommended by various stations include egg destruction; killing the young caterpillars by swabbing the colonies with a bunch of cotton waste, old rags or the like; jarring them off with a padded mallet into a sheet or canvas and immediately destroying them; early spraying with bordeaux and paris green; banding trees with cotton batting, tar, etc.

For the first of these remedies Professor Slingerland of Cornell would enlist the aid of the school children. He says: "Let a few public spirited citizens or the village board offer a prize to those pupils who collect over a certain number, say, 1,000 or 10,000 of the unhatched egg clusters at any time between Aug. 1 and April 1 of the following year, or pay the children a certain sum, a few cents for every hundred unhatched egg clusters collected. All egg clusters collected should be burned. The rivalry between the children will soon spread to rivalries between schools, and the result will be that the number of the caterpillars will be reduced to the minimum by a single season's crusade of the children. Such a crusade has been successfully carried out even in so large a city as Rochester. Begin the warfare in August or September, 1899, or, better, after the leaves have fallen so that the eggs can be more easily seen on the twigs, and keep it up until the last egg cluster is burned before April 1, 1900."

Professor Weed of Vermont, also advocating egg destruction, says: "The gathering may be done by sending a sharp eyed boy into the trees to cut off the glistening masses, or by means of a pruning hook or a pair of long handled pruning shears."

The Carman Peach.

The Carman peach is being very highly recommended by those who have tried it, who think it likely to prove a formidable rival to the Eberta, says American Cultivator. The fruit is large, pale yellow, with deep red cheek and of good form. It has a tough skin, which enables it to stand transportation well, and the flesh is tender, juicy and of good flavor. The tree is a strong grower and hardy where it has been tested.

He Was Acquitted.

Here the voice of counsel for the defense thrilled with emotion.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he cried, "you cannot believe the prisoner to be the cool, calculating villain the prosecution would make him out to be! Were he cool and calculating would he have murdered his wife, as he is accused of doing? Would he not rather have spared her in order that she might be here at this trial to weep for him and influence your verdict with her tears?"

Only the thoughtless think lawyers do not assist the ends of justice.—Detroit Journal.

HOME MIXED FERTILIZER.

Items From the Ohio Station About Fertilizing Materials and Their Cost.

For several years the Ohio station has been using a mixture of equal parts of tankage and acid phosphate, with a small addition of muriate of potash (200 pounds to the ton), with most satisfactory results, but in order to make a more direct comparison of this mixture with factory mixtures the station began a year ago a comparative experiment in which four brands of factory mixed fertilizers, bought direct from four of the oldest fertilizer manufacturing firms in the state, are being used side by side with four home mixtures, made from the materials named, in such a way as to give approximately equal percentages of ammonia, total and available phosphoric acid and potash in the home mixtures to those claimed in the factory mixed brands.

The general outcome of this test to date is that home mixtures of similar chemical composition, made from the materials named, have given an equal increase of crop when used on corn with standard brands of factory mixed fertilizers, and at a reduction of more than 40 per cent in cost.

Acid phosphate is the basis of the phosphoric acid in practically all factory mixed fertilizers. It is a fossil bone, found in South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee, which is ground to a fine powder and mixed with sulphuric acid in order to make its phosphoric acid more easily soluble. The northern markets are supplied chiefly from Baltimore, where it may be bought at prices ranging from $10 per ton for single sack lots down to $7.50 per ton in carloads in bulk for a grade analyzing 14 per cent soluble phosphoric acid. In the experiments made at the Ohio experiment station a pound of available phosphoric acid in acid phosphate has apparently been as effective as a pound of phosphoric acid in bone.

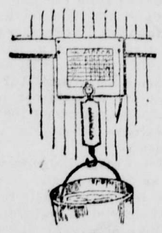
Tankage is made at all the great slaughter houses. It contains both phosphoric acid and ammonia and is variable in quality. Different grades are classed as 6 and 35, 7 and 30, 8 and 20, 9 and 20, etc., meaning that they contain 6 per cent ammonia and 35 per cent bone phosphate or 7 per cent ammonia and 30 per cent bone phosphate, etc., the term bone phosphate meaning that combination of phosphoric acid and lime which is found in bone and of which about 46 per cent is phosphoric acid. The lower grades shade off below into raw bone, which might be called a 5 and 50 tankage, and above into dried blood, which contains 10 to 14 per cent ammonia with 2 or 3 per cent or only a trace of phosphoric acid.

A 7 and 30 tankage has been sold in Cleveland for several years at the uniform price of $17 per ton in single sacks or carloads. The latest quotations in Chicago range from $12.50 per ton for 6 and 35 tankage up to $15.50 for 9 and 20 tankage, this being the standard grade.

Muriate of potash is a product of the Stassfurt mines in Germany, and its sale is controlled by a German syndicate. It may be bought in New York or Cleveland at about 2 to 2¼ cents per pound. Both acid phosphate and tankage are fine, dry meals, in perfect condition to be used in the fertilizer drill, and mixing them does not alter their condition. Muriate of potash resembles common salt in appearance, except that it is usually somewhat yellowish in color. In its commercial condition it is about half actual potash.

A Business Method.

The cut, from The Farm Journal, tells it own story. The owner of this device is going to know hereafter just what each cow is doing. He will weigh each cow's milk as it is drawn, and then put it down on the paper in black and white—the milk record for each week. The prosperous farmer makes use of business methods. He knows what each animal is doing, and whether she gains or loses on particular kinds of feed. Guesswork is poor business on the farm, as elsewhere.



WEIGHING THE MILK.

And in this connection it may be mentioned that the pleasing, cleanly and economical practice of delivering milk in glass bottles is steadily increasing.

Not Satisfactory.

"Mose," said Mr. Subbubs, "I want you to clean out my cellar tonight."

"'Deed, sah," Mose protested, "I kaint do no wuck lalk dat at night, sah, dat would be satisfact'ry to yo', sah."

"Why, not? You've often cleaned out my chicken coop at night."

"Yes, sah; but I reckon dat wuzn' satisfact'ry to yo', sah."—Philadelphia Record.

Chronic Condition.

Prospective Tenant—Of course the house needs repairs.

Owner—Huh! Did you ever see a house that didn't?—Indianapolis News.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF

DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours,

F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 556 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

HOTELS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise or tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $3.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - PROPRIETOR

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with O. & C. R. R. Station. The Livestock stock with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fixed prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

FREE!

We have just issued our regular

Fall & Winter Catalogue

It contains 104 pages and shows the latest ideas in CITY STYLES, quotes prices on an endless variety of merchandise, and is bound to interest you.

Send us a postal card with your name and address, and it will be sent at once, FREE.

WASSERMAN, KAUFMAN & CO.,

The Nonpariel Dry Goods Store,
Sacramento, California.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,

SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

L. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]

OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.

Independence, : : : California.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFONIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending November 7, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	30.169	3
Lowest "	29.904	1
Highest temperature.....	76 5	4
Lowest "	42.0	1
Mean "	58.7	
Average dew point.....	26.0	
Average humidity.....	30.5	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	30 NW	4
No. clear days.....	5	
No. part cloudy days.....	2	
No. cloudy days.....	0	
No. rainy days.....	0	
Precipitation for week	0.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 0.00
" 1895-6 incomplete, 0.86
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-80, 0 00*
" 1898-9 complete, 0.00
" 1899-1900 0.30
" 1900-1901 0.01
" 1901-1902, .65

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898

W. G. Sanger is down from Alvord.

Ed Walker was in town last Tuesday.

Webb Walker returned home to Olancha Wednesday.

County Treasurer Bunney went to Bishop last Tuesday.

About ten inches of snow fell during the last storm at Bodie.

Bert Rhine's goat is wearing a handsome hand painted collarette.

Geo. Thorpe will leave for Los Angeles just as soon as Mr. Squires returns.

Did you ever see lovelier fall weather? The coldest night this week was 42.

Hens are on a strike and there is a consequent shortage in the egg crop.

The attention of teamsters is directed to the ad "Teams Wanted" in this issue.

Charley Walters will leave for Tonopah in a day or two with a four horse load of apples and cider.

Dr. Woodin went to Big Pine this morning. He reports his patients as doing very nicely and all out of danger.

Arlie Mairs will leave for Saline Valley in a day or two to perform assessment work on the copper mine at Ubaheba.

A social dance will be given by the young people at Mairs' Hall to-morrow evening. Come out and enjoy yourself.

Mrs. Rose Matlack arrived from Los Angeles last Tuesday morning and is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Avah Bell.

Miss Mary Mulholland left for San Frrncisco on Tuesday's train. She will take a surgery course at St. Luke's Hospital.

Mrs. F Rhine has gone to San Francisco to buy a large supply of fall and winter goods. She is expected back about the end of next week.

District Attorney Dehy has gone to Bishop. Sailor Jack has been on the war path and stands a chance for a brief sojourn in the county Bastile.

Hans Meyer has gone to Los Angeles for a visit. His health has been bad for some time and he is going down to be doctored, and also for the benefit of a change of climate.

John Alexander left here last Tuesday for San Francisco, where he will become an inmate of the Odd Fellows' Home. He is a veteran of the order, and the old man is getting very feeble. He is one of the early pioneers of the county.

W. K. Miller has again become the proprietor of the Keeler and Mojave stage line. He contemplates some radical changes in the near future which will greatly facilitate travel over the line. Bill is a good rustler and is accommodating.

We are informed by reliable authority that a daily train will be in operation over the C. & C. within two weeks. The large amount of hauling created by Tonopah and the increased output of the Soda works at Keeler will make additional train service necessary.

Tonopah now has 1,000 people. It contains 200 canvas and 125 board structures. There are nine restaurants, seven saloons, ten stores, three doctors and one dentist. Wood is $15 a cord. Board $8 and $9 a week. Single meals are 50 cents. All drinks are a bit a glass.

We notice in the Washington Post of Saturday last Richard S. Miner, the well known attorney of Bridgeport, has been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. This will be gratifying to the friends of Mr. Miner in this county. He has been East for several months, and is expected home in a day or two.—Chronicle Union.

Mr. Stewart, who has been section foreman for the Citrus section for over two years, left for Los Angeles last Sunday with his family. While his duties did not permit of his making many acquaintances in Independence, those who know him say he is an honorable man, and he bears a good reputation here. He was discharged because of friction with Road Master McBride.

Thos. W. Hill of Big Pine spent several days in town this week. Mr. Hill has great faith in the Montezuma mine which he recently sold to Mr. Nolan for $8,500 and states that only his advanced age caused him to dispose of the property. Mr. Hill states that the new owner has installed a dry crushing plant and will use concentrators. A very large body of low grade concentrating ore has been blocked out.

Tonopah News

The following articles of interest are clipped from the Tonopah Bonanza of November 2d:

S. A. Knapp of Hawthorne arrtved on Monday's stage.

N. Wolfskill, a prominent mining man of Los Angeles, is here examining mines.

J. S. Stotler, an ex-merchant of Ballarat, is in town and will engage in business.

This is a very cheap town to live in, in fact the cheapest on the coast. Whenever you go to the store for an article they are always out, consequently you return home with your money in your pocket and at the end of a month it has not cost you more than $5.75 to live. This is surely a cheap camp to live in.

The total number of teams engaged in hauling ore from Tonopah to Sodaville is 45. These 45 teams are made up of 396 animals. The ore-moving capacity of these 396 animals every ten days, the length of time required to make the trip to Sodaville and return, is 276 tons. This would amount to 828 tons a month. As is very well known the teams at present on the road can haul only a fraction of the shipping ore which is actually being produced.

The cry this week has been no butter or lard in town. Where is that Wabuska man that had contracted for all the butter made at the creamery near that place. About 200 rolls of the article are consumed daily in Tonopah.

Late reports from the new strike south of town, mention of which was made in our columns not long since, are very encouraging. An eighteen inch ledge of $200 ore has been developed to such extent that its permanency to considerable depth is assured. This ledge extends practically the length of three or four claims and in places carries a seam of talc along one wall that assays as high as $1400 a ton. Several leases have been let in the new district and every few days a wagon loaded with supplies can be seen leaving town for that locality.

The Liberty Springs district is also attracting considerable attention and a number of prospectors are now on the ground.

Several monster low grade ledges of free-milling ore are known to exist there and samples of lead carbonate ore running well in both gold and silver are being sent in for assay.

Distressing Accident.

A. C. Harvey of Lone Pine furnishes the following facts relative to the death of W. A. Baldwin last Tuesday. The deceased and Ben T. Williams were working with picks and shovels on the north grade from Cerro Gordo to Keeler, repairing the road where it was recently washed out. They were working under a bank when it suddenly fell; a lump of earth weighing about 300 pounds narrowly missed Williams and struck Baldwin, knocking him against a sled which was on the grade, breaking his neck and causing instant death. A coroner's jury, consisting of Abraham Morris, John H. Halterman, Jas. Rice, J. J. Morton, R. Lockett and Fred Spear was summoned by Mr. Harvey and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. The two Baldwins, father and son, have been around Keeler for some time, and the unusually strong attachment existing between them was a matter of frequent comment. The father had some trouble with his eyes and left for Los Angeles Monday to have them treated. The lamentable accident will be a terrible blow to him. The remains were interred at Keeler and the coffin was covered with floral offerings by the ladies of that place. It is a peculiarly sad affair and the poor father who lost at once a son, brother and loving comrade is to be pitied.

A New Fire Brick.

Referring to the car of 6,500 bricks that came in from the east recently, we learn that the Inyo Development Company is building a new plant for the furnacing of carbonate of soda; the bricks used in the furnace are known as magnesite and are manufactured in Greece, Europe. As compared with the ordinary English fire brick, which were used in the construction of the present furnace, these bricks show a much greater density, although there is no appreciable difference in weight. These magnesite brick which are not to be secured any where but in Greece, are particularly adapted for the work of the soda company, as it is claimed they are impregnable and will be proof against the carbonate of soda, which readily eats into the ordinary fire brick, destroying its utility.

Commencing Work.

William E. Cox Esq. secretary of the William Penn Colonial Association, arrived at Independence yesterday and will remain in the vicinity some time. The company contemplate considerable work in cleaning out the ditches and in all probability extending them. A force of men is now at work clearing off a town site at a point about three miles north of the Lone Pine station. Quite a number of families will settle on the lands of the company this fall and the work of bringing the large tract under cultivation systematically begun. They mean business and are going about it in the right way. See the ad for teams in this issue.

Did What They Could.

Anent the article on the Kearsarge trail in the last issue, we learn that Rangers Naylor, Harvey and Carrasco did considerable work on it last year. Naylor in particular did some good work in building a new section of trail around a swamp at at the foot of the hill below Bull Frog, and also in breaking up rock on a very bad place about two miles below this point. The trail down Bubbs Creek hill to Kings River was also fixed up. He was unable, however, to do the necessary work for lack of powder for blasting and necessary appliances. As it now stands the trail is unsafe and difficult to travel and next year should be put in first class coudition.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

TUESDAY, Nov. 5, 1901.

The People vs. Maxwell and Hunter—Trial set for Saturday, Nov. 16, 1901.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

W. H. Adams to Chas. Douglas—60 acres of oil land near Olancha, $1.

S. E. Knapp to G. L. Adams—40 acres of oil land near Olancha, $1.

Geo. Krornert to W. H. Adams—20 acres of oil land near Olancha, $1.

Geo. K. Prior to W. H. Adams—20 acres of oil land near Olancha, $1.

F. J. Syvertson to W. H. Robinson—100 acres of oil land near Olancha, $1

Jas. Taylor to Snover & Meyers—⅙ undivided interest in 4 mining claims near Ballarat, $500.

Hannah Eldred Pitman to Robt. M. Chrysler—Lots 14 and 15 in Big Pine (Seeley's Plat), $2000.

Hattie McKell et als to Adams Oil Company—All their interest in 7360 acres of oil land near Olancha, consideration: stock in Adams Oil Co.

Should Be Preserved.

What is perhaps the largest and most unique specimen of wood carving known exists at a little green meadow on the Kaweah river. Many years ago a consumptive named Wolverton went into the Sierras, seeking the pure mountain air to prolong his life. In a beautiful, grassy glade he found one of the giant redwoods, upward of twenty feet in diameter, uprooted by a storm of a pre-historic era and stretched in its giant length upon the sward. He first erected a rude shelter beside the monster, and then conceived the idea of constructing a home within it such as surely no man ever had before. He began chopping and the log proved solid throughout First a room 14 x 14 feet square with a ceiling 8 feet high was hewn out of the firm timber. Windows were cut through and the casements carefully carved in the walls. In removing the surplus wood a table was carved in place, settees about the walls and a dresser in one corner. Next a raise of two steps was made and a bed chamber hewn out. His bed was carved with the same patient care, a washstand, wardrobe and chairs. Beneath the bedroom and still in the log he made a basement with chests and bins cut out the same as the rest of his furniture. A wash room was cut in another part of the log, with wash-tubs cut in the solid timber. It took years to complete the work, and the patient worker took great pride in his self-appointed task. He died a short time ago, and as this most curious of dwellings is within the confines of a National Park, the authorities should look to its preservation.

Clippings.

The following items are culled from the Mojave Tomahawk;

George Lewis is with us for a few weeks' stay. His wife is visiting Tehachapi friends.

Fifteen Mongolians came in Wednesday morning and were shipped to Keeler Thursday. They are to work in the borax and soda mines of Inyo.

Mrs. M. G. Reddy is in Los Angeles now visiting relatives and friends. Can't you tell by the hungry look on Mike's face that he is keeping bach?

The Ratcliff's Settlement.

A settlement of the affairs of the Ratcliff Consolidated Mining Company has been effected in the United States Circuit Court. Judge Wellborn has approved the final accounting of Receiver Gordon Surr and ordered the balance of $4,232.60 to be apportioned among the creditors. Mr. E. C. Nichols will receive 81.31 per cent and Wells, Fargo & Co. 18. 69 per cent of the amount. The Ratcliff mines, which are near Ballarat, this county, will in the meantime remain in charge of Mr. Surr.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAMS WANTED.

We want a few 4-horse teams, equipped with Fresno scrapers, to perform ditch work along the line of the Eastside canal.

For particulars apply to

WM. E. COX.

Reward or Independence, Cal.

Apples.

WILL BE DELIVERED, F. O. B., at Citrus, any quantity of FINE WINTER APPLES, in perfect condition, at 2c. per pound. Send orders to

FRANK LAWRENCE,
Independence, Cal.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

F. H. MACK, W. M.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Independence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.

Oct. 14, 1899. **Watch Us Grow** Oct. 14 1901.

THE KEYNOTES OF OUR SUCCESS: GOOD GOODS, COURTESY, LOW PRICES.

We have been with you for two years now and want your patronage to help on with the good work.

Yours for trade and low prices,

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House...	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton.....	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton.....	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill....	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska.....	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver.....	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista.....	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne.....	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne.....	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston.....	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs....	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville.....	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit.....	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen.....	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	195	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek ...	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence..	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine.....	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	298	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno.....	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs..	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House.....	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	**TO RENO.**
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House ...	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs.	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav- promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the mo ning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spen examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

Women Must Sleep.

Avoid Nervous Prostration.

If you are dangerously sick what is the first duty of your physician? He quiets the nervous system, he deadens the pain, and you sleep well.

You ought to know that when you ceased to be regular in your courses, grow irritable without cause, and pass sleepless nights, there is serious

MRS. HARTLEY.

trouble somewhere, and nervous prostration is sure to follow.

You ought to know that indigestion, exhaustion, womb displacements, fainting, dizziness, headache, and backache send the nerves wild with affright, and you cannot sleep.

Mrs. Hartley, of 221 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill., whose portrait we publish, suffered all these agonies, and was entirely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; her case should be a warning to others, and her cure carry conviction to the minds of every suffering woman of the unfailing efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pure Sugar.

A San Francisco chemist says there is only one refinery in the world that makes absolutely pure sugar. The manufactory is in Germany, and it supplies chemists and druggists with sugar for solutions which must be unclouded. This chemically pure article would not find much sale for table use, as it is a dirty grayish white in appearance. When dissolved, it gives a clear solution, there being no artificial coloring matter in suspension.

Accounting For It.

"It may be merely fancy," remarked Mrs. Selldom-Holme, "but since my husband began drinking the water from that iron spring he has seemed to be ten times as obstinate as he used to be."

"Perhaps," suggested Mrs. Nexdore, "the water is tinctured with pig iron."—Chicago Tribune.

Take Nature's remedy, Garfield Tea. Inexpensive and Effective. 15 pints or 30 doses for 25c. It is composed of medicinal HERBS, not mineral Poisons. It cures constipation and sick headache, kidney and liver diseases. Good for all.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

For pimples, sallow complexion, impure blood and poor digestion use Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills. They improve complexion and cure constipation. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

As She Saw It.

Mrs. Kleener—What is the matter with you this evening, John, that you ain't smoking?

Mr. Kleener—The doctor says I mustn't. He says I must stop smoking or die.

Mrs. Kleener—Oh, I'm so glad! You won't be scenting up my curtains any more, will you?—Boston Transcript.

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW.

More than a thousand years ago—
Shadows of time, how the days go by—
There was a man I used to know—
May seem strange, but you'll see it's so
After I tell you the reason why—
Worked in a brickyard, same as you
And all of us have to do;
Mixed in the trouble and worry and strife,
The mirth and the other things of life;
Stirred in the hopes and the pains and fears,
Kneaded the mud with his sweat and his tears,
Humanest mass that ever you saw.
"Poor brick!" said the man, "but I have no straw!"

Up to his knees in the miry pit,
A pygmy's way, but a giant's grit;
His back was a chain of throbbing aches,
Lifting the mold with its earthen cakes;
Elbows rusty as hinges of steel,
Knees so lame he could hardly kneel;
Mud so stiff it would clog a plow
And couldn't be stirred with a wheel nohow;
Nights as short as the days were long;
Nothing seemed right, but everything wrong.
"Best I can do," said the man; "but, pshaw,
You can't make brick when you have no straw!"

Taskmasters pitiless lashed the man.
"Can't!" sobbed Weakness, but Courage cried, "Can!"
"Don't!" said Despair, but Duty cried, "Do!"
"All right," said the man, "I'll worry her through!
Can't do much, and I reckon you'll see
Brick won't be just what they ought to be;
Ain't nigh so good as I know I could make
If I just had straw; but you'll have to take
The best I can do for the work's own sake."

He finished his tale of brick and then
Went home to rest, and the sons of men
Looked on his perfect work and saw
He'd have spoiled the brick had he put in straw.
—Robert J. Burdette.

GREYHOUNDS.

They Are the Fleetest of All Four Footed Animals.

Comparatively few people realize of what remarkable speed dogs are capable. Some remarkable statistics in regard to this have been gathered by M. Dusolier, a French scientist.

After pointing out the marvelous endurance shown by little fox terriers who follow their masters patiently for hours while the latter are riding on bicycles or in carriages, he says that even greater endurance is shown by certain wild animals that are akin to dogs.

Thus the wolf can run between 50 and 60 miles in one night, and an arctic fox can do quite as well, if not better.

Nansen met one of these foxes on the ice at a point more than 70 miles northwest of the Sannikow territory, which is 480 miles from the Asiatic coast. Eskimo and Siberian dogs can travel 45 miles on the ice in five hours, and there is one case on record in which a team of Eskimo dogs traveled 6½ miles in 28 minutes.

According to M. Dusolier, the speed of the shepherd dogs and those used in hunting ranges from 10 to 15 yards a second. English setters and pointers hunt at the rate of 18 to 19 miles an hour, and they can maintain this speed for at least two hours.

Foxhounds are extraordinarily swift, as is proved by the fact that a dog of this breed once beat a thoroughbred horse, covering four miles in 6½ minutes, which was at the rate of nearly 18 yards a second.

Greyhounds are the swiftest of all four footed creatures, and their speed may be regarded as equal to that of carrier pigeons. English greyhounds, which are carefully selected and which are used for coursing, are able to cover at full gallop a space between 18 and 23 yards every second.

How great an achievement this is may be judged from the fact that a thoroughbred horse rarely if ever exceeds 19 yards. Moreover, it is said that a hare at its greatest speed never goes faster than at the rate of 18 yards.

These interesting statistics are exciting much comment among sportsmen and other lovers of dogs, and the opinion is unanimous that M. Dusolier has fully proved the right of the greyhound to rank as the swiftest of the quadrupeds. Express engines only surpass them.—London Mail.

He Knew.

She—How beautifully Miss Heavyweight dances! She doesn't seem to touch the floor sometimes!

He (whose feet are still suffering from the last polka with her)—She doesn't!—Punch.

His Record as an Abstainer.

She—Are you a total abstainer, Colonel Blue Grass?

He—Yes, ma'am. I hain't touched water for 40 years.—Chicago News.

An Old Friend

S. S. S. has been before the public for many years; from a small beginning, it has steadily worked its way to the front, and is now known in every city, town and hamlet in the country. Its staunchest friends are those who have known it longest and have witnessed its wonderful curative powers in their own families or among their friends and acquaintances. Grateful patients in all parts of the country tell of their restoration to health and happiness, and the testimony of these is the highest evidence of the medicine's worth. S. S. S. is more popular today than ever in its history—no other remedy stands so high, has ever given such perfect satisfaction or is so reliable in the cure of Cancer, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Acne, or any disease that originates in the blood. Being strictly a vegetable preparation, you will find it agrees with you much better than a drug store concoction or any of the widely advertised potash and mercury remedies, which affect the bones, muscles and stomach, causing Rheumatism or Dyspepsia. If you have never tried S. S. S., you will be surprised at the immediate good effects,

Don't Experiment—Take S. S. S.

for no sooner does it get into the circulation than the appetite increases; you grow stronger, and gradually but surely it drives out the poisons and restores the blood to a healthy condition. If there is a sore or ulcer on the body, it begins to heal around the edges, the discharge finally ceases and the place gets well; muscular and bone pains vanish, and the skin is relieved of all itching, irritating eruptions. Nervous, run down and anaemic people will find S. S. S. just the medicine they need, for blood poverty and illy nourished nerves are responsible for their condition. For old people and children S. S. S. has no equal; being free from all minerals, it does not nauseate or have any injurious effect whatever, and keeps the blood in good condition, thus fortifying against disease. Experience teaches what is good and what is not good; this applies particularly to medicine, and S. S. S., a remedy that has retained the confidence of the people for nearly 50 years, must have merit—IT CURES, is the secret of its success. When you call for S. S. S. don't be persuaded to accept something else—there is no substitute for S. S. S. It is the only guaranteed purely vegetable blood purifier, and the safest and best for all blood and skin troubles. Do not let them force an inferior mineral remedy on you because there is a larger profit in it. If you have any blood or skin disease, don't hesitate to write us about it; our physicians will carefully consider your case and advise you without charge. Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

SSS

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

HOTTEST PLACE ON EARTH

It is Bahrein, on the Southwestern Coast of Persia.

The hottest region on the earth's surface is on the southwestern coast of Persia, on the border of the Persian gulf. For 40 consecutive days in the months of July and August the mercury has been known to stand above 100 degrees in the shade night and day and to run up as high as 130 degrees in the middle of the afternoon.

At Bahrein, in the center of the most torrid belt, as though it were nature's intention to make the place as unbearable as possible, water from wells is something unknown. Great shafts have been sunk to a depth of 100, 200, 300 and even 500 feet, but always with the same result—no water. This serious drawback notwithstanding, a comparatively numerous population contrives to live there, thanks to copious springs which burst forth from the bottom of the gulf more than a mile from the shore.

The water from these springs is obtained in a most curious and novel manner. "Machadores" (divers), whose sole occupation is that of furnishing the people of Bahrein with the life giving fluid, repair to that portion of the gulf where the springs are situated and bring away with them hundreds of bags full of the water each day. The water of the gulf where the springs burst forth is nearly 200 feet deep, but these machadores manage to fill their goatskin sacks by diving to the bottom and holding the mouths of the bags over the fountain jets—this, too, without allowing the salt water of the gulf to mix with it.

The source of these submarine fountains is thought to be in the hills of Osmond 400 and 500 miles away. Being situated at the bottom of the gulf, it is a mystery how they were ever discovered, but the fact remains that they have been known since the dawn of history.

ANIMAL LIFE.

The army worm is essentially a grass eating insect, though it often feeds upon other plants, and is said to prefer oats to corn.

The malaptecurus, a fish only eight inches long, can develop a shock of 200 volts of electricity in the two-thousandth part of a second.

Several pairs of pigeons which a scientist has observed in Paris have raised their young in nests made entirely of hairpins collected on the paths of the Luxembourg.

The largest nest in the world is built by the mound bird, a sort of Australian fowl. It makes mounds sometimes 150 feet in circumference, in which it buries its eggs five feet deep.

The heaviest bird that flies is the great bustard. In size it exceeds the Norwegian blackcock. The old males weigh about 35 pounds, but when food is plentiful the young males may weigh 40 pounds. Great bustards were formerly as plentiful in western Europe as partridges. Now they are rarely found.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 212, Algona, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

HUSTLING FOR BUSINESS.

More or Less of It Done In New York Lawyers' Offices.

"Get a move on! That's the great modern motto," said a New York lawyer who has been practicing in the local courts for the last 25 years.

"When I was admitted to the bar," he went on, "there was a great idea of the dignity of the profession. A lawyer would about as soon have paraded Broadway carrying a sandwich sign calling attention to his legal ability as he would have thought of hustling in any other way for business. The thing to do was to rent an office and sit in it until somebody came and dug you out of the dust and spider webs and asked you to take a case.

"The march of progress has changed all that. Every law firm in this city hustles for business. I don't mean that the big men of the firm chase around after clients. Of course they don't. But the firm does a lot of shrewd planning ahead. It schemes in a particular fashion of its own to widen its sphere of usefulness—to itself.

"Of late years one of the expedients adopted has been the taking into the firm of young college graduates who can give a reasonable guarantee that they will bring business. College men know of this custom, and many of them shape their life at the university accordingly. They are after friends. They want to be popular. They want to be able to 'swing' as much of the future legal business of their fellow graduates as they can.

"A chap who can bring business of that sort is taken in on a good salary even when he is the veriest tyro at law. He's expected, of course, to do what real work he can and to study hard. But the salary is for the pull he can exert over his fellows."—New York Sun.

Ingenious.

"I can't help admiring the ingenuity of the landlady at our house."

"In what way?"

"At breakfast time she burns a grain or two of coffee on the kitchen stove, so as to fill the dining room with the odor, and then gives us chicory to drink."

A SUCCESSFUL MAN.

How He Attained His Present Enviable Position.

"Honesty, aggressiveness and health are the requisites for success."

These are the words of John H. Riley, of Cazenovia, N.Y., who has attained the main thing that all men desire. "The first two qualities I mention are necessary," he continued, "if a man or a woman wants to rise in life, but they are of little use if the third is not in your possession."

In response to questions he said:

"About two years ago I was taken down with inflammatory rheumatism and was flat on my back, racked with pain and as helpless as a child for fourteen weeks. During those weeks I suffered as only they who have inflammatory rheumatism can suffer."

"Didn't you have any medical attendance" queried the reporter.

"Yes, I had the best that could be procured but the doctors did not help me."

"But how did you become cured?"

"Before I was taken sick I had seen advertisements of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People which stated that they were good for rheumatism. I was willing to try anything for relief so I got some and was benefited almost immediately. I had taken but six boxes when I was able to return to my work, but I continued taking them till nine boxes were used up. I was entirely cured and have had no return of the trouble since. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a wonderful remedy, and I have recommended them to a great many people."

Rheumatism has been cured in hundreds of other instances by Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People. They are a specific not only for that disease but for all ailments arising from a disordered condition of the blood or shattered nerves, such as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

THE BIRTH OF THE MOON.

When the Earth Was a Sphere of Lava, Molten and Flattened.

The earth revolves on its axis once in 24 hours. Millions of years ago the day was 22 hours; millions of years before it was 21 hours. As we look backward into time we find the earth revolving faster and faster. There was a time, ages ago, long before geology begins, when the earth was rotating in a day of five or six hours in length. In the remotest past the earth revolved in a day of about five hours. It could revolve no faster than this and remain a single unbroken mass.

It was at this time that the moon was born—separated, broken off from the parent mass of the earth. The earth was then a molten, flattened sphere of lava. Its whole body was fluid. The tides, which now are small, superficial and, so to say, local, were then universal and immense. They occurred at short intervals. The whole surface of our globe was affected. And the corresponding lunar tides in the fluid, molten moon were indefinitely greater still.

Our day is now 24 hours; the distance of the moon is now 240,000 miles. When our day was about five hours long, the moon was in contact with the earth's surface. It had just broken away from its parent mass. As the length of the terrestrial day increased, so did the distance of the moon. The two quantities are connected by inexorable equations. If one varies, so must the other. Whenever the rotation time of a planet is shorter than the period of revolution of its satellite, the effect of their mutual action is to accelerate the motion of the satellite and to force it to move in a larger orbit—to increase its distance, therefore.

The day of the earth is now shorter than the month—the period of revolution—of the moon. The moon is therefore slowly receding from us, and it has been receding for thousands of centuries. But the day of the earth is, as we have seen, slowly growing longer. The finger of the tides is always pressing upon the rim of our huge flywheel and slowly but surely lessening the speed of its rotation. So long as the terrestrial day is shorter than the lunar month, the moon will continue to recede from us.—Professor E. S. Holden in Harper's Magazine.

Animal Intelligence.

In a circus in Paris a lion was given some meat shut up in a box with a lid to it, and the spectators watched to see whether the lion would open the lid or crack the box. He did the former, much to the gratification of the company.

In the London "Zoo" a large African elephant restores to his would be entertainers all the biscuits, whole or broken, which strike the bars and fall alike out of his reach and theirs in the space between the barrier and his cage. He points his trunk straight at the biscuits and blows them hard along the floor to the feet of the persons who have thrown them. He clearly knows what he is doing, because if the biscuit does not travel well he gives it a harder blow.

Refining Petroleum.

The refining of petroleum is a process of distillation in which it is separated into several marketable products. There are two methods of distillation, known technically as "in vacuo" and "cracking." In the first the petroleum is distilled in a partial vacuum and in the second with superheated steam. This process receives its name from the cracking sound of the steam as it enters the undistilled petroleum.

STERILIZED BARBER-SHOP.

A Famous Shop in the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland.

The barber-shop in the Carrollton hotel, Baltimore, sterilizes everything it uses in the shop. The sterilizing is done by heat. The towels, the razors, the strops, the soap, the combs and brushes are all sterilized before being used on a customer. Where there is no sterilization, have the barber use Newbro's Herpicide. It kills the dandruff germ, and it is an antiseptic for the scalp, and for the face after shaving. All leading barbers everywhere appreciate these potent facts about Herpicide and they use it. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 30th.—Information has been received regarding the wonderful curative powers of the Garfield Headache Powders; people everywhere are using them and writing the manufacturers of the good results obtained.

Advice to Students.

To Whom It May Concern: The best College to attend for the purpose of becoming practical Stenographers is, in our judgment, the Gallagher-Marsh, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Ernest A. Gurvin, L. A. Washburne, W. J. Nicholson, Official Reporters Supreme Court, State of Cal. Send for catalogue.

The next time you call for a drink try Gilt Edge Whiskey, because it is pure. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, purify the blood. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Piso Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough Cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The Backslider.

"Many years ago," says the Providence Journal, "in a village not 20 miles from Providence a revival was in progress. A young man, one of indistinguishable twin brothers who had previously been observed, as was supposed, in an attentive attitude at the meeting, rose for prayers, walked to the anxious seat, and there wailed and moaned to such good purpose that the deacons were sure he was on the high road to salvation.

The next day he was overheard in the back yard at home chopping wood and swearing painfully at a refractory log. When remonstrated with for his sudden backsliding, he merely said, "Oh, brother Jim couldn't go to the meeting last night, so I went and hollered for him."

Meant What It Said.

"No," said the impecunious one, "you can't believe all that you see in the newspapers."

"Are you prepared to specify?" the other man asked.

"I am. I saw a statement in the financial columns that money was easy, but when I tried to negotiate a loan I found that the reverse was true."

"You misunderstood the paragraph. It didn't say the people were easy."—Judge.

PARTRIDGE EGGS.

Said to Be More Nutritious Than the Birds Themselves.

"Few persons are aware of the fact," said a well known physician, "but it is true, nevertheless, that the egg of the partridge is one of the most nutritious things in the world. They are not used for eating purposes except in very rare cases, and then it generally happens in remote rural districts. I have known negro families in the state of Louisiana during the laying season to live on the eggs of partridges. And they would flourish handsomely and grow fat on account of the rich properties of the eggs.

"These eggs, of course, never find their way into the market because they are never taken from their nest except by such persons as I have mentioned, and they rob the nests, I suppose, because their principal food supply comes from this source. Quail meat comes pretty high in the market at all times, and the average man will find it more profitable to spare the eggs and wait for the birds when the hunting season rolls around. These men would pass 100 nests in one day without disturbing an egg. The sport of hunting the birds is an additional incentive.

"The average negro does not care so much about this aspect of the case. He figures that the white man, having the best gun and the best dog, will beat him to the bird. So he goes after the egg. One partridge will lay anywhere from 12 to 20 eggs, and a nest is a good find. I know of many families in rural sections who feast on these eggs in the laying season. I have tried the egg myself as an experiment. I found it peculiarly rich. It has a good flavor, is very palatable and in fact is altogether a very fine thing to eat. Really I believe that the egg has more nutrition in it than the fully developed bird, but of course, as one of the men fond of the game in the field, I would like to discourage the robbery of the nests."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Preparing For a Journey.

Jerome K. Jerome recalled, with reverence, a habit of his methodical uncle who, before packing for a journey, always "made a list." This was the system which he followed, gathered from his uncle's own lips:

Take a piece of paper and put down on it everything you can possibly require. Then go over it and see that it contains nothing you can possibly do without.

Imagine yourself in bed. What have you got on? Very well; put it down, together with a change. You get up. What do you do? Wash yourself. What do you wash yourself with? Soap. Put down soap. Go on till you have finished. Then take your clothes. Begin at your feet. What do you wear on your feet? Boots, shoes, socks. Put them down. Work up till you get to your head. What do you want besides clothes? Put down everything.

This is the plan the old gentleman always pursued. The list made, he would go over it carefully to see that he had forgotten nothing. Then he would go over it again and strike out everything it was possible to dispense with. Then he would lose the list.

Iron In the Sixteenth Century.

The cost of the railings around St. Paul's cathedral (claimed by several Sussex parishes, but really made at Lamberhurst, a parish partly in Kent) is recorded in the account books of the manufactory as having been £11,202 0s. 6d. The total weight was 200 tons. The amount of employment given may be conjectured from the statement of Richard Woodman, one of the Marian martyrs burned at Lewes in 1557, that he had set a hundred persons to work for the year together.—London Spectator.

Sober Second Thought.

"I thought I was riding into office on a wave of popular enthusiasm!"

"Yes?"

"But after I'd paid the bills I felt as if I'd footed it in, so to speak."—Detroit Journal.

End of the Boer War.

The Boer war which has been raging for the past two years, will soon be ended, according to the latest advices. News of peace will be hailed with joy by all. War is a terrible thing and has slain many people, but we believe stomach troubles have slain even more. When the stomach is out of order, and you suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, sick headache or constipation, we would urge you to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will cure you.

She—It's no use bothering me, Jack. I shall marry whom I please. He—That's all I'm asking you to do, my dear. You please me well enough!

It, like truth, only asks a hearing. Wizard Oil cures pain.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Her Mother—Edith, don't you think you are getting too old to play with little boys? Edith—No, mamma; the older I get the better I like them.

The debilitating drains and discharges which weaken so many women are caused by Catarrh of the distinctly feminine organs. The sufferer may call her trouble Leuchorrhoea, or Weakness, or Female Disease or some other name, but the real trouble is catarrh of the female organs and nothing else.

Pe-ru-na radically and permanently cures this and all other forms of Catarrh. It is a positive specific for female troubles caused by catarrh of the delicate lining of the organs peculiar to women. It always cures if used persistently. It is prompt and certain.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

SUMMER is BEST TIME to CURE **Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption**

Our remedy is GUARANTEED; $1.00. P. O. Box 973

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
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Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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FROM POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

With the utmost care Ella arranged her long curls, and then, tying over her black dress the only white apron which she possessed, she started for Mrs. Campbell's. The resemblance between herself and Ella Campbell was indeed so striking that but for the dress the mother might easily have believed it to have been her own child. As it was, she started up when the little girl appeared, and, drawing her to her side, involuntarily kissed her; then, causing her to sit down by her side, she minutely examined her features, questioning her meantime concerning her mother and her home in England. Of the latter Ella could only tell her that they lived in a city, and that her mother had once taken her to a large, handsome house in the country, which she said was her old home.

From this Mrs. Campbell inferred that Ella's family must have been superior to most of the English who emigrate to this country, and after a few more questions she decided to take her for a time at least; so with another kiss she dismissed her, telling her she would come for her soon. Meantime arrangements were making for Mary and Alice, and on the same day in which Mrs. Campbell was to call for Ella Mr. Knight, one of the "selectmen," whose business it was to look after the town's poor, also came to the cottage. After learning that Ella was provided for, he turned to Mary, asking, "how old she was, and what she could do," saying that his wife was in want of just such a girl to do "chores," and if she was willing to be separated from Alice he would give her a home with him.

But Mary only hugged her sister closer to her bosom as she replied, "I'd rather go with Alice. I promised mother to take care of her."

"Very well," said the man. "I'm going to North Chicopee, but shall be back in two hours, so you must have your things all ready."

"Don't cry so, Mary," whispered Billy, when he saw how fast her tears were falling. "I'll come to see you every week, and when I am older, and have money, I will take you from the poorhouse, and Alice, too."

Just then Mrs. Campbell's carriage drove up. She had been taking her afternoon ride, and now, on her way home, had stopped for Ella, who in her delight at going with so handsome a woman, forgot the dreary home which awaited her sister. While she was getting ready Mr. Knight returned, and, driving his old-fashioned yellow wagon up by the side of Mrs. Campbell's stylish carriage, he entered the house, saying, "Come, gal, you're ready, I hope. The old mare don't want to stand, and I'm in a desput hurry, too. I ort to be to hum this minute, instead of driving over that stony Partupog road. I hope you don't mean to carry that ar' thing," he continued, pointing with his whip toward Alice's cradle, which stood near Mary's box of clothes.

The tears came into Mary's eyes, and she answered, "Alice has always slept in it, and I didn't know but——"

Here she stopped and, running up to Ella, hid her face in her lap and sobbed, "I don't want to go. Oh! I don't want to go; can't I stay with you?"

Billy's yellow handkerchief was suddenly brought into requisition, and Mrs. Bender, who, with all her imaginary aches and pains, was a kind-hearted woman, made vigorous attacks upon her snuffbox, while Mrs. Campbell patted Mary's head, saying, "Poor child, I can't take you both, but you shall see your sister often."

Ella was too much pleased with Mrs. Campbell and the thoughts of the fine home to which she was going to weep, but her chin quivered when Mary held up the baby for her to kiss, and said, "Perhaps you will never see little Allie again."

When all was ready Mr. Knight walked around his wagon, and, after trying to adjust the numerous articles it contained, said: "I don't see how in the world I can carry that cradle; my wagon is chuck full now. Here is a case of shoes for the gals to stitch, and a pillercase of flour for Miss Smith, and forty 'leven other traps, so I guess you'll have to leave it. Mebby you can find one there, and if not, why, she'll soon get used to going without it."

Before Mary could reply Billy whispered in her ear, "Never mind, Mary; you know that little cart that I draw mother's wood in; the cradle will just fit it, and to-morrow afternoon I'll bring it to you, if it doesn't rain."

Mary knew that he meant what he said, and, smiling on him through her tears, climbed into the rickety wagon, which was minus a step, and, taking Alice into her arms, she was soon moving away. In striking contrast to this Ella, about five minutes afterward, was carefully lifted into Mrs. Campbell's handsome carriage, and reclining upon soft cushions was driven rapidly toward her new home.

Will their paths in life always continue thus different? Who can tell?

CHAPTER V.

How long and tiresome that ride was, with no one for a companion except Mr. Knight, who, though a kind-hearted man, knew nothing about making himself agreeable to little girls, so he remained perfectly taciturn. Alice soon fell asleep, and though the little arms which held her ached sadly, there was no complaint.

Only Mary's tears gushed forth, and falling upon the baby's face awoke her. Her nap was not half out, and setting up a loud cry she continued screaming until they drove up to the very door of the poorhouse.

"For the land's sake," said Mr. Knight, as he helped Mary from the wagon, "what a racket; can't you contrive to stop it? you'll have Sal Furbush in your hair, for she don't like a noise."

Mary glanced nervously round in quest of the goblin Sal, but she saw nothing save an idiotic face with bushy, tangled hair, and nose flattened against the window pane. In terror Mary clung to Mr. Knight, and whispered, as she pointed toward the figure, which was now laughing hideously: "What is it? Are there many such here?"

"Don't be afeerd," said Mr. Knight; "that's nobody but foolish Patsy; she never hurt anybody in her life. Come, now, let me show you to the overseer." And he led her toward the red-whiskered man, who stood in the door.

"Here, Parker," said he, "I've brought them children I was tellin' you about. You've room for 'em, I s'pose?"

"Why, ye-es, we can work it so's to make room."

They now entered the kitchen. Mary was very tired with holding Alice so long, and, sinking into a chair near the window, she would have cried; but there was a tightness in her throat, and a pressure about her head and eyes which kept the tears from flowing. She pressed her hands tightly and said, "Oh, I hope I shan't faint."

"To be sure you won't," said a loud, harsh voice, and instantly large drops of water were thrown in her face, while the same voice continued: "You don't have such spells often, I hope, for Lord knows I don't want any more fitty ones here."

"No, ma'am," said Mary, meekly; and looking up, she saw before her a tall, square-backed, masculine looking woman, who wore a very short dress, and a very high-crowned cap, fastened under her chin with bows of sky-blue ribbon. Mary secretly hoped she would not prove to be Mrs. Parker, the wife of the overseer. She was soon relieved of her fears by the overseer himself, who said, "Polly, I don't see any other way but you'll have to take these children into the room next to yourn. The baby worries a good deal, and such things trouble my wife, now she's sick."

The person addressed as "Polly" gave her shoulders an angry jerk, and sticking the pin on the waist of her dress, replied, "So, I s'pose it's no matter if I'm kept awake all night, and worried to death. But I guess you'd find there'd be queer doin's here if I should be taken away. I wish the British would stay to hum, and not lug their young ones here for us to take care of. Come, child, I will show you where you are going to sleep;" at the same time she caught up Alice, who, not liking her handling, kicked so vigorously that she was soon dropped, Polly remarking that "she was mighty strong in her legs for a sick baby."

After passing up a dark stairway they came to a door, which opened under the garret stairs, and Mary was startled by a voice which seemed to be almost over her head, and which, between a sneer and a hiss, called out, "See where the immaculate Miss Grundy comes!" Mary sprang in terror to Polly's side.

"Oh, what is it?" she said. "Is it Patsy?"

"Patsy!" was the tart reply. "She never is saucy like that. It's Sal Furbush."

Mary asked who Sal Furbush was, and was told she was one of the poor insane inmates. She subsequently learned that Sal was perfectly harmless, and struck up quite a friendship with her. At present Mary followed her guide until they came to a longer and lighter hall, or "spaceway," as it is frequently called in New England. On each side of this there were doors opening into small sleeping rooms, and into one of these Polly led her companion, saying, as she did so, "This is your room, and it's a great favor to you to be so near me. But mind, that child mustn't cry and keep me awake nights, for if she does, maybe you'll have to move into that other space, where we heard the laugh."

Mary thought she would rather do anything than that. She also felt a great curiosity to know who her companion was, so she at last ventured to ask, "Do you live here, Miss Polly?"

"Why, yes. I'm staying here for a spell now; kind of seeing things. My name isn't Polly. It's Mary Grundy, and somehow folks have got to nicknaming me Polly, but it'll look more mannerly in you to call me Mrs. Grundy; but what am I thinking of? The folks must have their supper."

That night Alice, who missed her cradle, was unusually restless, and Mary, remembering Mrs. Grundy's threat, carried her in her arms until after midnight. Then, without undressing, she threw herself upon the bed, and for the first time in many weeks dreamed of George and his parting promise to see her again. The next morning when she awoke, the clouds were pouring rain. "Billy won't come to-day," was her first thought, and, throwing herself upon the floor, she burst into tears, wishing, as she had once done before, that she had died with her mother.

In the midst of her grief the door was pushed hastily open, and Mrs. Grundy's harsh voice exclaimed, "Wall, so you are up at last, hey? I didn't know but you was goin' to take it upon you to sleep over, but that don't answer here. Do you think we's goin' to support you in idleness?"

Here, touched perhaps by the pale, tearful face, uplifted to hers, Mrs. Grundy's voice softened, and in a milder tone she added, "We won't mind about it, seein' it's the first morning; but, come—you must be hungry by this time."

Mary glanced at Alice. She was sleeping sweetly, and, though there seemed to be no reason, she still lingered.

"What are you waiting for?" asked Mrs. Grundy, and Mary, with some hesitation, answered, "I haven't said my prayers yet."

A change passed suddenly over Mrs. Grundy's face, and she turned away without a word. When she was gone Mary fell on her knees, and though the words she uttered were addressed more to her mother than to God, she felt comforted, and, rising up, started for the kitchen. It was a motley group which she found assembled around the breakfast table, and as she entered the room a man called Uncle Peter smiled on her, saying, "Come here, little daughter, and let me touch you with the top of my fourth finger."

About noon the clouds broke away, while here and there a patch of bright blue sky was to be seen. But the roads were so muddy that Mary had no hope of Billy's coming, and this it was, perhaps, which made the dinner dishes so hard to wash, and which made her cry when told that all the knives and forks must be scoured, the teakettle wiped and set with its nose north, in what Mrs. Grundy called the "Pout Hole," and which proved proved to be a place under the stairs, where pots, kettles and ironware generally were kept.

All things have an end, and so did the scouring, in spite of Mary's fears to the contrary, and then watching a time when Mrs. Grundy did not see her, she stole away upstairs. Taking Alice on her lap, she sat down by the open window where the damp air cooled and moistened her flushed face. The rain was over, and across the meadow the sun was shining through the tall trees, making the drops of water which hung upon the leaves sparkle and flash in the sunlight like so many tiny rainbows. Mary watched them for a time, and then looking into the road, she saw directly opposite the house Billy Bender and with him Alice's cradle. In a moment Mary's arms were thrown around his neck as tightly as if she thought he had the power and was come to take her away.

"Oh, Billy, Billy," said she. "I was afraid you would not come, and it made me so unhappy."

As Billy released her he was startled at hearing some one call out, "Bravo! That, I conclude, is a country hug. I hope she won't try it on me!"

Turning about he saw before him a white-faced boy, nearly of his own age, whose dress and appearance indicated that he belonged to a higher grade, as far as wealth was concerned. It was Henry Lincoln, notorious both for pride and insolence. Billy, who had worked for Mr. Lincoln, had been insulted by Henry many a time, and now he longed to avenge it, but native politeness taught him that in the presence of Mary 'twould not be proper, so without a word to Henry he whispered to the little girl, "That fellow lives near here, and if he ever gives you trouble just let me know."

"Kissed her then, didn't you?" sneeringly asked Henry, retreating at the same time, for there was something in Billy's eyes which he feared.

"Come into the house," said Mary, "where he can't see us," and leading the way she conducted him up to her own room, where there was no fear of being interrupted.

Alice was first carefully fixed in her cradle, and then kneeling down at Billy's side, and laying her arms across his lap, Mary told him of everything which had happened, and finished by asking, "how long she must stay here?"

Had Billy's purse been as large as his heart, that question would have easily been answered. Now he could only shake his head in reply, while Mary next asked if he had seen Ella.

"I have not seen her," returned he, "but I've heard that rainy as it was this morning, Mrs. Campbell's maid was out selecting muslins and jaconets for her, and they say she is not to wear black, as Mrs. Campbell thinks her too young."

Mary did not speak for some time, but her head dropped on Billy's knee, and she seemed to be intently thinking. At last, brushing aside the hair which had fallen over her forehead, Billy said: "What are you thinking about?"

"I was wondering if Ella wouldn't forget me and Alice now she is rich and going to be a lady."

Billy had thought the same thing, and lifting the little girl in his lap, he replied: "If she does, I never will;" and then he told her again how when he was older and had money he would take her from the poorhouse and send her to school, and that she should some time be as much of a lady as Ella.

(To be continued.)

NOT CONCLUSIVE OF GUILT.

Fair-Minded Men Are Often Deceived by Circumstantial Evidence.

"As to circumstantial evidence, it's a queer thing," said the man in the brown suit. "Five or six years ago I was in a town in Indiana for a night when a bank was robbed. Next morning I was arrested as an accomplice, it being contended that I was seen idling in front of the bank and evidently acting as sentinel for those within. Three different persons identified me as the man and the fourth claimed to have seen me enter the hotel at a late hour by way of a shed and a window. I was locked up for examination, with a chance of things going hard with me, when evidence began to come forward on my side. The landlord asserted and swore that I was sitting in the office at 10 o'clock p. m. Two servants swore to seeing me go to my room half an hour later. A man having rooms opposite the hotel swore that he saw me smoking at my window at midnight. A guest of the hotel who had a room next to mine swore that my snores disturbed him from midnight till 2 o'clock and that he heard me turn over in bed at 3, and so I was honorably discharged from custody."

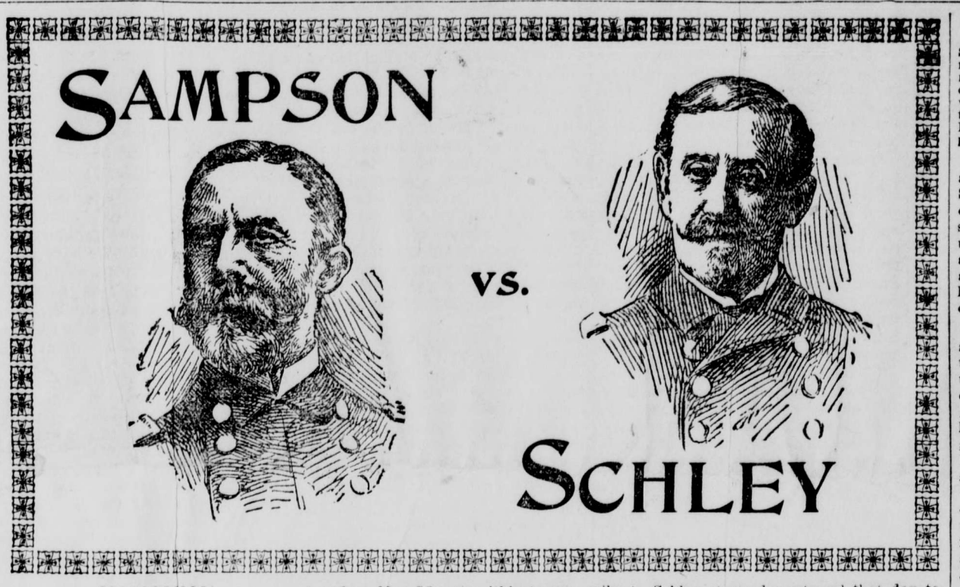
"But about it's being queer?" was asked.

"Why, all the people on both sides were mistaken. I was not outside the bank at the time mentioned and neither was I in the hotel."

"But you were somewhere."

"Oh, of course. Fact is I got mashed on the landlord's daughter and we sat up all night on a balcony and squose hands and talked love and looked at the moonlight and slapped mosquitoes. Yes, sir, sat there all night like a couple of idiots, and though I declared I would die for her and she said she only wanted me and a humble cottage she was married to a red-headed butcher within a year and I was sued by a snub-nosed widow for breach of promise. I was simply observing, you know, that circumstantial evidence is a queer thing, and I wish to add that a juryman shouldn't be influenced too much by it."—Washington Post.

There is no distinction of parts of speech in the Chinese language, and no recognition of the principle of inflection.



TO understand correctly the origin of the dispute between Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley it is absolutely necessary that the environment of the two men prior to the Spanish-American war and their physical and mental characteristics should be well understood.

The declaration of war with Spain did not come until April 25, but prior to that time the Navy Department assembled two squadrons for active naval duty—one called then the Key West squadron, having for its purpose the blockading of Havana, and the other a flying squadron. The first was commanded by Sampson and the second by Schley. Neither squadron entered upon active duty until after the declaration of war, nor in reality until after May 1, when Dewey's victory far east was known. On May 2 the Key West squadron sailed for Cuba under command of Rear Admiral Sampson. Following this was the naval fighting at Cardenas, the bombardment of San Juan by Sampson. On May 13 the Navy Department received word that the Spanish squadron of Admiral Cervera was west of Martinique, the Windward Islands. Later Sampson was advised that it was off Curacoa. He was ordered to proceed to Key West at once, to which point Schley's flying squadron had also been ordered. Both squadrons reached Key West, coaled and awaited orders. The flying squadron, under Schley, was the first to be ordered out Composed of the Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts and Scorpion, it was directed to proceed to Cienfuegos, a Cuban port near Havana, and to blockade the same. The Spanish squadron was supposed to be headed for that port, and Schley was clearly intended to intercept it. So confident was Washington that he would find Cervera at Cienfuegos that the Iowa, Castine and the collier Merrimac were sent to join him there after he had set his battleships on their course. But after he had left Key West the Navy Department was informed that Cervera was at Santiago, and advised Sampson to so instruct Schley. The Marblehead was sent to Schley advising him that the Spanish squadron was probably at Santiago, and directing him, if he were satisfied that it was not at Cienfuegos, to proceed with all dispatch to Santiago, and upon arrival there to establish communications with some of the inhabitants and ascertain definitely whether the ships were in port or not. Schley received these dispatches on May 23.

According to the official records at Washington on May 22 Sampson received advices from Key West that Cervera was at Santiago on May 21. Sampson, therefore, on May 23, left off his Havana blockade and sailed for St. Nicholas channel, intending to occupy that in such a manner as to prevent the approach of the Spanish squadron in that direction. There he received information on May 24 that Cervera was still at Santiago. On May 26 he heard from Schley to the effect that the latter was not satisfied that Cervera was not in Cienfuegos harbor, and that he would therefore remain off that port. The Wasp was sent on May 27 to Schley and from Sampson advising him that daily confidential reports stated that Cervera had been in Santiago from May 19 to May 25. He was ordered to proceed to that port at once. Before Schley could reply to these orders two dispatches from him to Sampson, dated May 25, were received by the latter. Schley stated in these that coaling off Cienfuegos, owing to high seas, was uncertain; that he was satisfied Cervera was not there, and that he would at once go eastward, but that on account of short coal supply in his ships he could not blockade the Spanish squadron if it was in Santiago, but would proceed to the vicinity of the Mole St. Nicholas, on the western coast of Hayti, from which point he would communicate. Sampson, on learning this, put in to Key West for coal himself, but before doing so he sent a dispatch to Schley to "remain on the blockade at Santiago at all hazards, assuming that the Spanish vessels are at that port." Sampson arrived at Key West on May 28, and then cabled Schley to ascertain definitely if Cervera was at Santiago. In the meantime Schley left Cienfuegos on the evening of May 24, and on May 26 was within twenty miles of Santiago, where the squadron stopped for repairs to the Merrimac. That night he signaled the squadron: "Destination Key West, via soupth side of Cuba and Yucatan channel, as soon as collier is ready. Speed nine knots." The squadron was under way by 9 o'clock and steamed two hours, when it was compelled to stop and make repairs on the Yale. The next morning Schley was met by a dispatch boat and given this dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy: "All department's information indicates Spanish division is still at Santiago. The department looks to you to ascertain the facts, and that the enemy, if therein, does not leave without a decisive action. Cubans familiar with Santiago say that there are landing places five or six nautical miles west from the mouth of the harbor, and that there insurgents will be found and not Spaniards. From the surrounding heights one can see every vessel in port. As soon as ascertained notify department whether enemy is there. Could not squadron and also the Harvard coal from the Merrimac leeward off Cape Cruz, Gonaives channel, or Mole Hayti? The department will send coal immediately to Mole. Report without delay situation at Santiago de Cuba."

Here arises the first great query of the opponents of Admiral Schley as to the wisdom of his course after the receipt of this dispatch. He was in bad shape for coal, his squadron was not in the best of condition. His opponents say he should have obeyed orders even if he lost every vessel he had. He contends that the safety of his squadron was his first consideration, and that a commander at sea must necessarily know better what he ought to do than a bureau chief on dry land at Washington. However this may be, he sent this message to Washington:

Merrimac engines disabled; sea is heavy; am obliged to have towed to Key West. Have been absolutely unable to coal the Texas, Marblehead, Vixen, Brooklyn from collier, owing to very rough sea. Bad weather since leaving Key West. The Brooklyn alone has more than sufficient coal to proceed to Key West. Cannot remain off Santiago present state squadron coal account. Impossible to coal leeward Cape Cruz in the summer, all owing to southwesterly winds. Much to be regretted cannot obey orders of department. Have striven earnestly; forced to proceed for coal to Key West by way of Yucatan passage. Cannot ascertain anything respecting enemy positive. Very difficult to tow collier, to get cable to hold.

Schley steamed westward that day toward Key West until a calm sea being reached he signaled the flying squadron to stop, and the Texas and Marblehead were coaled from the Merrimac. At that time Schley was forty miles southward and westward from Santiago. He remained there until the afternoon of May 28, when he gave the signal to return to Santiago. On the morning of May 29 he sighted the Cristobal Colon in the mouth of Santiago harbor and cabled Washington that Cervera was "bottled up." On May 31 he exchanged fire with the ships inside the harbor. June 1 he was joined by Admiral Sampson, and the blockade of the port commenced, and did not end until the destruction of the Spanish fleet on July 3.

The charge that Admiral Schley disobeyed orders after leaving Cienfuegos, in not going direct to Santiago, has been hotly pressed by his opponents. His official report as to his actions at that time states:

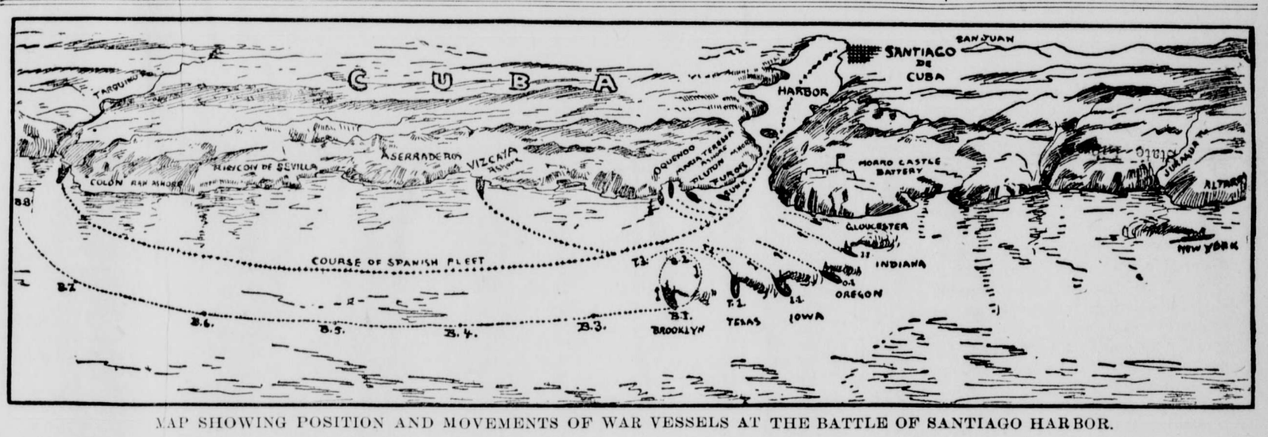
On May 23 the Hawk arrived with dispatches from Admiral Sampson, directing me to move eastward with the squadron to Santiago, if satisfied that the enemy's vessels were not in Cienfuegos. Not being satisfied at this time that they were not there, I held my position, being further strengthened in my opinion by the fact that I was informed by the captain of the British steamer Adula that when he left Kingston a cablegram had been received on the Thursday preceding my arrival off Cienfuegos, stating that the Spanish squadron had sailed from Santiago.

He coaled after stopping and adds:

Inasmuch as it was known that in case the Spanish squadron had reached Santiago Admiral Sampson was able to block any movement of the enemy through the Bahama channel, my intention in standing to the westward was, should it become necessary, to bar any effort of the enemy to reach Havana by a dash through the Yucatan passage.

The department at Washington did not accept the explanation, nor has it ever. Schley was not interfered with in his command, but he was given to understand that his delay at Cienfuegos was unaccountable; that his leaving Santiago after once arriving there was strange, and that his failure to turn back until he got ready to was a practical disobedience of orders.

His critics were busy at Washington and elsewhere while he remained off Santiago. They found fresh material for attack when on May 31, with the Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans, he engaged the Colon in the entrance to the harbor and the shore batteries. The engagement lasted about an hour, with the loss of eight men on the Reina Mercedes and no damage to the American vessels. Schley asserted that this was but a reconnoissance, but Washington asked why the Colon was not destroyed. Admiral Schley was very much in disfavor at Washington all during the month of June and throughout the blockading of Cervera at Santiago. Admiral Sampson was in charge of the blockade, and devised all the plans for it, and gave the orders indicating how the vessels should act in the event of Cervera's coming out. It was perhaps the irony of fate or something else equally unexplainable that on the morning of July 3, 1898, Admiral Schley should have been the ranking officer of the fleet at the moment when the first Spanish vessel poked her nose out of Santiago harbor and started on the dash for freedom. When the Spanish fleet came out the flagship New York, having Admiral Sampson on board, was four miles east of her blockading station, and seven miles from the harbor entrance. The New York was steaming rapidly for Siboney, where Admiral Sampson was to have a conference with Gen. Shafter. The Indiana was at her blockading station, to the east of the harbor and a mile and a half from land. The Oregon, Iowa, Texas and Brooklyn were two miles from shore and west of the harbor. The Gloucester was just east of the harbor entrance. The Spanish vessels came out at a speed ranging from eight to ten knots an hour, the Maria Teresa leading. They began firing the instant they sighted the American vessels. As their course was directed they were most directly headed for where the Brooklyn, with Admiral Schley on board, lay, and as Admiral Cervera afterward stated, they intended to sink the Brooklyn if possible.



MAP SHOWING POSITION AND MOVEMENTS OF WAR VESSELS AT THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO HARBOR.

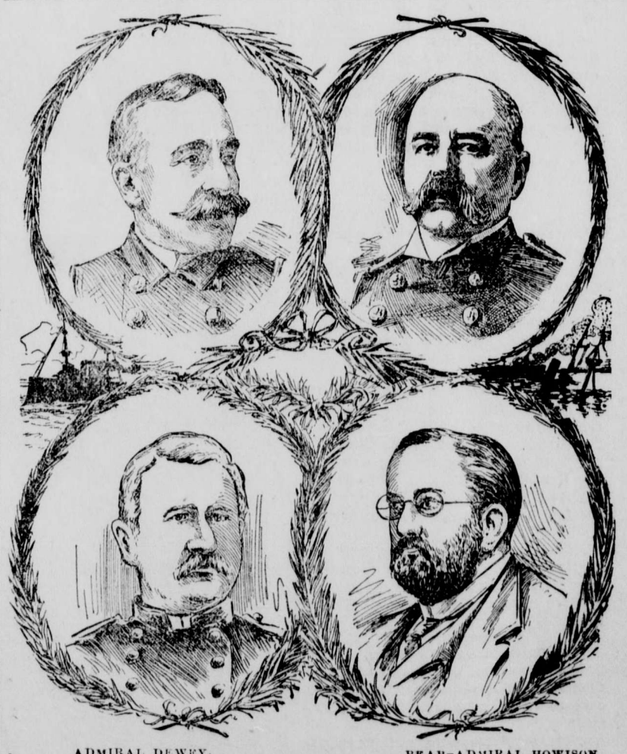
The admiral then continues, after relating how he ascertained that Cervera was not at Cienfuegos, detailing his run to Santiago:

The run to Santiago was marked by rain and rough weather. * * * On arriving off Santiago the collier Merrimac was disabled by the breaking of her intermediate pressure valve stem and the cracking of the stuffing box. This served as a further embarrassment to the squadron and a source of considerable anxiety. With the weather conditions that had prevailed since leaving Cienfuegos, it appeared absolutely necessary to abandon the position off Santiago and seek a place where the vessels could be coaled and the collier's machinery repaired. Off Santiago the St. Paul, Yale and Minneapolis were sighted and communicated with. * * * Arrangements were at once made whereby the Yale was to tow the collier, and as this prospect did not seem favorable for replenishing the meager coal supply of the other vessels the squadron stood to the westward towing the collier. * * * After standing to the westward for about three hours, or about twenty-five miles, the conditions became less unfavorable and the squadron stopped.

The Brooklyn and the Iowa were the first two American vessels to discover the oncoming of the Spanish fleet. The Brooklyn lay west of the Texas. Her first move after starting to engage the Spanish vessels was to describe a loop from left to right, which loop enabled her to use her guns on both sides and which also returned her to her original position and on a parallel course with the one taken by the Spaniards during their flight. It has been claimed that Admiral Schley in taking this loop exposed the Texas to great danger of being rammed by him, that he told his own captain and the navigator of his vessel that the Texas must take care of herself when his attention was called to her danger, and that, tactically at least, his "loop" was a dangerous and uncalled for proceeding. The Brooklyn was hit oftener than any other American vessel, she suffered the only loss of life, she was the first in the fight, and, with the Oregon, last to quit.

Schley's official report to Sampson of his part in the battle states:

I congratulate you most sincerely upon this great victory to the squadron under your command and I am glad that I had an opportunity to contribute in the least to a victory that seems big enough for all of us. From Capt. Eulate, of the Vizcaya, and the second in command of the Colon, Commander Contreras, I learned that the Spanish admiral's scheme was to concentrate all fire for a while on the Brooklyn, and the Vizcaya to ram her in hopes that if they could destroy her the chance of escape would be increased, as it was supposed she was the swiftest ship of your squadron.



ADMIRAL DEWEY. REAR-ADMIRAL BENHAM. REAR-ADMIRAL HOWISON. CAPTAIN LEMLEY.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Gold in Teeth Not Stylish.

It is no longer considered good form to make a display of gold in the teeth. The fad—for such it was—is dying out.

"The custom had grown to such an extent," said a Walnut street dentist recently, according to the Philadelphia Record, "that young men and women actually had small holes drilled in teeth that were perfectly sound in order that gold fillings might be inserted. Even sets of false teeth for older people were thus decorated. Gold caps were in great demand and were often put on when there was no occasion, simply because people thought they looked well. I remember seeing a chorus girl who came over with an English company several years ago who had a diamond inserted in one of her front teeth. Her smile was literally dazzling. All that is changed now, though. The tendency seems to be to preserve as much as possible the natural whiteness of the teeth and sometimes enamel is placed over a gold filling."

River Seine Holds Record

The Seine holds the record for traffic carrying in France—50,048 vessels carried last year, 27,000,000 passengers and 10,000,000 tons of merchandise.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

$3 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15 1901

Poet Laureate Austin has written a poem to commemorate the recent journey of the Duke of York. It may yet become necessary to keep the royal family home.

When you decide to try the experiment of "doing unto others as you wish to be done by," you will find that many of the mean things you have heard about your neighbors are not true.

The death of Li Hung Chang is doubly regretted because he was the only influential Chinese who could deal with foreign governments with an appreciation of the foreign point of view.

Gorman, after several years of retirement, will again take his place in the United States Senate. The returns from Maryland show that he has a handsome majority in the legislature, and his election is conceded by all.

When will the American people awaken to a realization of the fact that from the practical standpoint, as well as from that of mere sentiment and devotion to "old fogy notions," the American people are paying altogether too much for their Philippine "whistle?"

It is reported that John D. Rockefeller will make his home in England. Shouldn't wonder. The United States is good enougo for accumulating fortunes, with the aid of congressional legislation, but John Bull double discounts Uncle Sam in furnishing facilities for spending them gracefully.

The executive committee of the Union Labor party has decided to perpetuate the party and to put a congressional and legislative ticket in the field next year, for San Francisco at least. The naming of congressional and legislative tickets in the interior districts was left for subsequent consideration, as also was the running of a state ticket.

No man in public life can be safe if any man form a resolve to surrender his own life to kill him. Our Presidents must continue to move among the people in democratic simplicity and freedom. Their only protection is in popular respect and affection. Isolation is not to be thought of, and only public patriotism can suppress the evil incitements of sensational publications.

According to information received at the headquarters of the Natioual Livestock Association in Chicago Congress will have the Western public land situation brought to its attention this winter in a new and startling manner. A number of prominent cattlemen of the West who have been quietly investigating are prepared to show that during the past five years there has been an enormous decrease in the number of cattle in this country, a decrease which seriously threatenes the beef food supply, and that unless speedy action be taken by Congress, in the course of a very few years beef will be selling at such fabulous prices that only the wealthy can afford to indulge in the luxury of a beefsteak. The cause of this rapid decline in the number of beef cattle is said to be due solely to the contraction of the Western public grazing lands and the increase in the consumptive demand. The rapid settlement of the West has caused the ranges left to become crowded and this crowded condition has prevented the reseeding of grasses and consequently millions of acres of once good pasture have been turned into absolute desert. Most of the large herds have been dispersed and slaughtered and the bulk of the cattle supply is now being furnished by the small stockmen. But the evolution from the large herds on the open range to the small herds in pastures is too slow owing to unfavorable land conditions, and where a few years ago the markets were supplied with cattle four, five and six years of age, even yearlings are being slaughtered to make up the supply of beef. The stockmen assert that the unfavorable methods of administering the public lands of the West are back of the threatened shortage and at the coming national convention in Chicago next month an effort will be made to throw the whole matter into Congress and ask that a commission be appointed with expert assistance to investigate and devise plans for relieving the situation. The stockmen in the National Association have been striving for several years to devise some plan for amending the land laws that would remedy existing evils, but have been unable to agree. One faction is in favor of leasing the lands by the Government; another wants the lands ceded to the States, and another wants the laws left as they are and irrigation work continued to redeem the lands. As a compromise for all it is now proposed to have Congress take charge of the whole matter through a commission and after investigation take such action as will tend to stop the waste and destruction now going on and encourage the establishment of small stock farms. The plan will also recommend Government aid in building storage reservoirs on the ranges near the headwaters of streams. The big packers admit that there has been a decrease in the visible supply of cattle during the past five years, and they are looking forward to higher prices in the near future. They say the people will be forced to eat mutton instead of beef though even mutton will probably become scarce later on, as the same conditions that are diminishing the beef supply will also affect the sheep supply.

A REMARKABLE DUEL

BOTH OF THE PARTICIPANTS WERE QUICK ON THE TRIGGER.

An Enforced Parade Preceded the Gun Play, Which Was on the Pull and Shoot Order—Why Bratton Was Glad He Lost His Right Hand.

"The most affectionate looking two handed gun play that I ever saw," said a Colorado gentleman in one of the house committee rooms, "was the one that happened at La Junta, in my state, between 'Big Divide Jim' Bratton and George Gannon, as pizenish a pair of real bad men of the type that has now passed away as ever fanned a .45 or twisted a Bowie.

"Gannon was the proprietor of the Gilt Edge honkatonk in La Junta, and it was at this place that he had some trouble with Bratton. The argument ended by Bratton backing out of the door with his hands up, Gannon having the drop. Gannon didn't shoot then because his gun wasn't loaded. He had been cleaning it and had forgotten to replace the cartridges. He'd have killed Bratton otherwise as a matter of course.

"That same night Bratton sent word to Gannon that he meditated shooting him up some on the following day. Gannon wasn't a man to take to the cliffs or the cactus, having plenty of notches on his gun barrel himself, and he walked around the next afternoon like a light battery of artillery. 'Big Divide Jim' Bratton bulged him, however, by turning a corner suddenly as Gannon paraded down the main street, and then it was Gannon's hands that went up for a change. Bratton had two guns covering him, and Gannon knew his gait.

"'This,' said Bratton, 'is where I get an even break for my coin. Now, you like me so much, Gannon, that I want you to sort of show your appreciation of me by walkin around town linked arms with me for awhile.'

"It was up to Gannon to comply with this peculiar request. 'Big Divide Jim' Bratton jabbed his guns back into his belt, and then he clutched Gannon's left arm and passed it through his right. The disadvantage of this arrangement accrued to Bratton. It left Gannon's gun arm free, while in case of argument Bratton would have to use his left gun. But 'Big Divide Jim' wasn't selfish.

"The population of La Junta was amazed to see 'Big Divide Jim' Bratton and George Gannon, who had always been more or less sore on each other and who had had a quarrel that meant the death of one or both of them on the night before, walking arm in arm up and down the main street of the town. It looked like a peripatetic love feast between the two of 'em. But they were watching each other like cats. At the end of the street Bratton, still with his right arm linked to Gannon's left, stopped suddenly and said:

"'George, I ain't much on the blow about any gun suddenness that I may possess, but I sure want to give you a chance. You thrung it into me last night in a way that's eat up so much of the atmosphere around here that there's not enough air left in this neighborhood for both of us to breathe at one and the same time. I'm a-goin to count three, and when I say "three" it's a breakaway and a finish. You've got a loose right arm, but I ain't no hog. One—two—three!'

"The event proved 'Big Divide Jim' Bratton the quicker man and the better marksman. He got Gannon through the heart, whereas Gannon's ball lodged in Bratton's right wrist. Bratton had to suffer his right hand to be cut off that same night.

"The last time I saw him was in Creede. He was sitting on the edge of a bunk in his own cabin, close to a claim he was working. I hadn't seen him since he'd lost his hand.

"'Jim,' said I, 'it's too bad you should have lost that right hand. If the fellow that plugged you had only got the left hand, why'—

"'Oh, I don't know,' said Bratton philosophically. 'If I'd ha' lost my left, I wouldn't have been able to play the fiddle any more.'

"He reached under his bunk and brought forth an old violin. Then he rigged up an attachment he had for holding the bow in his right stump, and he played the instrument real sweetly for me for half an hour or so.

"'I couldn't have done no fingerin if I'd ha' lost my left hook, you know,' he said simply when he put the old fiddle away."—Washington Post.

The Result of His Study.

"I suppose you have made a study of human nature," remarked the friend.

"I attribute my success in life to that fact," answered Senator Sorghum.

"Were you ever tempted to give the world the benefit of your observations, to put them into book form as a human comedy or something of that sort?"

"My dear sir, it wouldn't take a book to do it. I have figured on the problem of human nature until I know the answer. I should just say, 'Human nature loves money,' and let it go at that."—Exchange.

Buttons.

Towne—For goodness' sake, what are you so cranky about?

Browne—Oh, I asked my wife to sew a button on my coat.

Towne—And wouldn't she do it?

Browne—Yes, but I've just discovered that the button she sewed on my coat she cut from my vest.—Exchange.

Took No Chances.

"I'll tell you how it is, parson," said the board of trade clerk. "You've married us, and you'll admit that it is a good deal of a speculation. Now, I'll pay you $2, the regular fee, now and call it square or I'll wait 60 days and pay you what experience teaches me the job is really worth to me, even if it's $100."

The clergyman looked long and earnestly at the energetic, determined young woman and sighed.

"Give me the $2," he said.—Chicago Post.

They Hadn't Made Up.

"Well," said he, anxious to patch up their quarrel of yesterday, "aren't you curious to know what's in the package?"

"Not very," his wife, still unrelenting, replied indifferently.

"It's something for the one I love best in all the world."

"Ah, I suppose it's those suspenders you said you needed."—Philadelphia

The True Poker Flat.

In 1852 Poker Flat produced $700,000 in gold bullion in a single month and celebrated the event with a triple hanging. Then came the public spasm of virtue which caused the John Oakhursts and the "outcasts of Poker Flat" to depart from thence and die of cold and starvation on the snow bound road to Sandy Bar. There are no "Oakhursts" nor "Uncle Billys" in Poker Flat today, and when the stranger makes the slow descent and suddenly by a sharp turn in the trail comes upon the famous camp he finds in that huddle of cabins little to remind him of the Poker Flat of 1852.

The famous slope presents almost a picture of utter ruin. There are but eight persons living in the old town, while a hundred dead ones sleep in the cemetery. Some of the graves are marked with wooden headboards, some with stakes, but many have nothing above them. Nearly all of them were laid to rest without religious rites save a Bible reading by old Charlie Pond, who, though a professional gambler, was selected for the religious office owing to his excellent voice and oratorical ability.

In 1853 and 1854 there were 2,000 souls in Poker Flat and 15 stores, 5 hotels, 3 dance halls and 7 gambling houses. There is but one man left today of that original company. He is an old and grizzled veteran, who delights to tell how in 1856 a circus came to town and sold 1,500 tickets of admission at $20 each.—W. M. Clemens in Bookman.

A Day Dream of Tennyson.

In the "Life of Tennyson" occurs the following:

"A kind of waking trance I have frequently had, up from boyhood, when I have been all alone. This has generally come upon me through repeating my own name two or three times to myself silently, till all at once, as it were out of the intensity of the consciousness of individuality, the individuality itself seemed to dissolve and fade away into boundless being, and this not in a confused state, but the clearest of the clearest, the surest of the surest, the weirdest of the weirdest, utterly beyond words, where death was an almost laughable impossibility, the loss of personality (if so it were) seeming no extinction but the only true life. This might be the state which St. Paul describes, 'whether in the body I cannot tell, or whether out of the body I cannot tell.' I am ashamed of my feeble description. Have I not said the state is utterly beyond words? But in a moment when I come back to my normal state of 'sanity' I am ready to fight for mein liebes Ich and hold that it will last for æons and æons."

The New Rabbit.

"Why, where did you come from, Uncle Jasper?" I said to the old darky who had sent the house girl in to tell me that he wanted to see me.

"I come f'um Decatur, Miss Alice," he said. "I got to Atlanta 'bout two hours ago, but I didn't 'low you wus ready to see nobody."

"Did you come on the train?" I asked.

"No, ma'am; dat I didn't. I come in on de rabbit."

"On what?"

"On de rabbit. You sholy done heerd er de new rabbit dey's got."

"Oh," I said, "you mean the rapid transit?"

"Yessum, de rabbit transhunt. Dat's whut I tol' you. She ain't de color er no rabbit"—bursting into a laugh—"but she sho do git ober de groun' lak one."—Leslie's Weekly.

A Slander.

Greene—They say that Senator Keener is on the make. They even go so far as to say that that new house of his was given him in payment for his vote.

Gray—It puts me all out of temper to hear such slanders! It is as far as possible from the truth! I know all about it. It was this way: Some people who were interested in a certain bill bet him that house that he would vote against the bill, and he didn't and won the house. That was all there was about it. The idea of Keener's being open to bribery!—Boston Transcript.

Adjourned Unanimously.

Correspondent (approaching Irish sergeant)—I am told, sergeant, that you had a skirmish with the enemy this morning.

Sergeant—We did that, sor.

Correspondent—And did you come off with flying colors?

Sergeant—Floyin colors, is it? Bedad, it wasn't ownly the colors that was floyin, but ivery mother's son of us in the bargain.—Boston Courier.

The Sun.

Astronomers tell us that refractory elements like iron, silicon and carbon, perhaps dissociated into simpler substances, are present as vapors in the atmosphere of the sun and that many others of our well known elements, including hydrogen, are also present in this glowing atmosphere, while the heat of the sun's surface and that of the hotter stars is vastly higher than that of the electric furnace.

FARM HOGS.

How This Class of Stock May Be Easily Improved.

This class of stock can be improved more rapidly than any other on the farm, says J. W. Jamison of Ohio in The National Stockman. Three steps are necessary to accomplish this most rapidly. These are selection, feeding and purchase. Every farm herd can be improved in part or in all of these ways.

Purchase alone amounts to little without the others. Nor can selection and feed do it all. Where the custom is to feed corn almost exclusively as the grain ration the hogs are sure in time to lack in bone. Their bones gradually become smaller with each succeeding generation. Selection cannot wholly overcome this. Some farmers try to overcome it by purchase, but this is not wholly satisfactory and fails to a great extent. We have long since found that the best way to secure an abundance of bone is to grow it. There are good reasons for this—the animals are more thrifty; again, we cannot get satisfactory weights without plenty of bone.

In the matter of selection, the best should be retained. The best in this case means those showing the greatest thrift and that have made the most rapid growth. Rapid growth is the most important characteristic to establish in a herd, and this cannot be done by selling those growing fastest and retaining the slow growers.

When the farmer has good stock to start with, it is only necessary to buy males to introduce new blood. The sow can always be selected on the farm. In fact, this is a better place to do it than on some other man's farm. In our own case we would not expect to purchase a class of sows as satisfactory as what we now have, that we have worked years to develop.

We are not in favor of the practice of cleaning up the farm of all home grown stock every few years and purchasing entirely new. This is not the most satisfactory way to secure improvement. However, it may be the best practice for some men that make a practice of letting their hog stock "run out," as it is termed. "Run out" is the result of bad feeding, selection and too close breeding. The "running out" system of management is not profitable. The building up of a herd should yield an increasing profit. The cost of males to improve a farm herd should not deter the farmer from making the purchase.

A Long Maned Wonder.

The long maned horse Linus II, owned by J. K. Rutherford, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., is a golden chestnut, with mane and tail nearly white. The mane is double and reaches down and out on the ground about four feet on

LINUS II.

both sides. The tail reaches out on the ground about ten feet. Horse stands about 16 hands and weighs 1,300 pounds. Ordinarily his hair is kept braided and looped up with bags made to fit the loops drawn over them and fastened so his hair does not interfere with his movements. He is of beautiful form, high spirited, but kind and affectionate. He becomes very much attached to his groom and those who attend him.

Uses of the Music Roll.

Enter girl with that subtle air of refinement which belongs only to such as earn their living and are ashamed of it.

"I wish to look at music rolls," she says.

Smiles the clerk affably.

"Here is something very fine," he says. "We guarantee that batter won't soak through it so as to show on the outside."

Yes, the habits of eating certainly does get people into awkward situations now and then.—Detroit Journal.

His Only Chance.

"Do you know that you talk in your sleep, Henry?" asked Mrs. Peck.

"Well, do you begrudge me those few words also?" he snapped back.—Philadelphia North American.

What Was Needed.

Henry Ward Beecher used to tell a story about a priest in the olden time who was called to bless the field of a poor farmer prior to the planting. He came and after surveying the soil remarked to the agriculturist, "Praying won't do here; what you want is manure."

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF

DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

Then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours,

F. A. WERMAN, 720 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 996 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff, vs. William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D. Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Doe, Chares Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company, a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation, Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Doe, Charles Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appearin an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within said County; if served elsewhere within thirty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer the Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Courtfor any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed:] In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of Cal.

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff vs. William Remsen, et als., Defendants.

Summons.

W. A. HARRIS, 503 Stimson Building, Los Angeles Cal., and MACK & FORBES Independence, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Plaintiff, vs. E. M. DINEEN, Defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT. Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, on the 9th day of October, 1901, in the above-entitled action, wherein A. W. Eibeshutz, the above plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against E. M. Dineen, defendant, on the 7th day of October, 1901, which said decree was, on the 8th day of October, 1901 recorded in Judgment Book 2 of said Court, at page 167, I am appointed Commissioner and commanded to sell:

All the right, title and interest of the defendant E. M. Dineen, consisting of an undivided one third interest in and to those certain mines and mining claims situate, lying and being in Wild Rose Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California commonly known and designated as the "Monarch," "Combination," "Monopoly" and "Kennedy" mines, the notices of location thereof being of record in the mining records of said Wild Rose Mining District, and in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the 14th day of NOVEMBER, 1901, at 2 o'clock p m of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highestand best bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States.

GEO. S. WOOD
Commissioner.

Dated October 14, 1901.

DESERT LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 8, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Augusta F. Kispert, of Thebe, Inyo Co., California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her deserti-land claim No. 862, for the NE¼ of SE¼, sec. 27, T. 14 S., R. 35 E., M. D. M., before the Register and Receiver at Independence, Cal., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, 1901.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: John Kispert, Augustus G. McGovern, Louis Thurman, of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal., and Ben. H. Yandell, of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 11, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Lemuel Baxter, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 844, for the S½ SE¼. Sec. 23, SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 24 and N½ NE¼ Sec. 26, T. 15 S., R. 35 E., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, the 16th day of November, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation of said land: Jarius D. Mairs, David Rogers, Harry Burt and Clifford Baxter, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

Apples.

WILL BE DELIVERED, F. O. B., at Citrus, any quantity of FINE WINTER APPLES, in perfect condition, at 2c. per pound. Send orders to

FRANK LAWRENCE,
Independence, Cal.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pails and nails $4.00

Manufactured by Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

HOTELS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

— -X- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise or tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fireproof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

FREE!

We have just issued our regular

Fall & Winter Catalogue

It contains 104 pages and shows the latest ideas in CITY STYLES, quotes prices on an endless variety of merchandise, and is bound to interest you.

Send us a postal card with your name and address, and it will be sent at once, FREE.

WASSERMAN, KAUFMAN & CO.,
The Nonpariel Dry Goods Store,
Sacramento, California.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF,

—o—x—o—

OFFICE:—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,

SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]

OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.

Independence, : : : California.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFONIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending November 14, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	30.237	12
Lowest "	29.747	9
Highest temperature.....	70	7
Lowest "	32.0	13
Mean "	50.3	
Average dew point.....	25.3	
Average humidity.....	39.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	30 S	10
No. clear days.....	4	
No. part cloudy days.....	3	
No. cloudy days.....	0	
No. rainy days.....	2	
Precipitation for week..	0.02	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 0.00
" 1895-6 incomplete, 0.83
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-80, 0 00*
" 1898-9 complete, 0.00
" 1899-1900 1.07
" 1900-1901 0.01
" 1901-1902, .67

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

BORN.

JENKINS—At Independence, Cal., November 14, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. James Jenkins, a son.

J. S. Stotler has gone into the saloon business at Tonopah.

Mrs. Hanby of Bishop is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Meroney.

The Yellow Aster mining company has a $20,000 monthly payroll.

Ivan Bunney has put two four-horse teams to work on the Eastside canal.

Ed Ober has gone to Visalia and Dr. Middleton has left Visalia for Tonopah.

Supervisor Jones was looking after the roads in this vicinity during the week.

The grippe is again prevalent. Quite a number of people are complaining.

George Thorpe left for Los Angeles by team yesterday and will spend about a month there.

The net returns on Tonopah ore shipments for the last five days in October was $40,562.15.

Mrs. Augusta Kispert made final proof last Tuesday on her desert land claim at Georges Creek.

A. M. Squires got back last Saturday morning from a visit of a couple of weeks to Los Angeles.

Mr. And Mrs. Halloway of Cottonwood were guests at the Independence Hotel this week.

What with attorneys, clients, witnesses and jurors the town has been filled with visitors this week.

Miss Maggie Bunney will leave for Bishop soon where she will attend the new high school.

The nights have turned colder. Early risers have found ice on the creek for several mornings.

J. C. Crocker came up from Bakersfield a couple of days ago and will spend a month in the Valley.

George Willis brought in a beautiful specimen of malachite from the Green Monster the other day.

There was a light shower of rain in the valley to-day and apparently a heavy fall of snow on the mountains.

Bert Rhine left for Los Angeles on Monday's stage and will return next week by way of San Francisco.

Dr. Clifford Baxter is making a professional visit to Johannesburg. He expects to be gone about a month.

Wm. Hunter Jr. arrived here Monday evening from San Francisco. This is his first visit home in several years.

Tommy Kehoe has gone to Los Angeles with George Thorpe. It is his first trip out of the Valley in many years.

Jim Jenkins came over from the Green Monster mine yesterday. He says they have a six-foot breast of shipping ore.

John Baxter has gone to Los Angeles on account of ill health. He intends to undergo an operation before he returns.

W. O. Meroney came down from Bishop last Monday and is assisting in the Clerk's office during the rush of Court work.

Ernest Laird arrived at Independence Tuesday morning from Bakersfield. He is reporting the criminal cases now on trial in the Superior Court.

Mrs. Walter J. Hanby and little daughter arrived at their Independence home Wednesday; and that accounts for the beaming visage of our pedagogue.

Miss Irene Reynolds has returned from Ballarat. The removal of several families from that place left an insufficient number of children to maintain a school.

Lafe Gill Esq. arrived here Thursday morning from Riverside for the purpose of assisting District Attorney Dehy in the conduct of a trial next week. Mr. Gill was welcomed by many old-time friends.

A succession of cloud-bursts along the eastern slope of the Inyo range has washed the canyons out. It is now impossible to get down Willow Creek on the old trail and Lead Canyon is also washed out.

Dr. Woodin says that W. L. Hunter is dangerously ill. He was improving when he first arrived home, but recent trouble and consequent worry has weakened him alarmingly. The high esteem in which Mr. Hunter is held makes his illness a matter of public sorrow.

Hotel Arrivals.

The following-named guests registered at the local hotels this week:

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL.

R. L. Sunter, Keeler; A. M. Squires, Los Angeles; J. Harry Cole, Ballarat; J. A. Hulseman, Benton; J. E. Dunlap, J. C. Newlon, A. E. Fitzgerald, Mrs. J. H. Bulpitt, Fred Bulpitt, Bishop; J. R. Shipley, Round Valley; O. F. Dearborn, Lone Pine; F. A. Huggins, C. W. Perry, San Francisco.

NORMAN HOUSE.

J. White Smith, Fred Smith, Thomrs Hughes, F. R. Andrews, D. W. Pittman, A. E. Sais, W. W. Yandell, T. C. Harness, Maymie Clark, S. E. Vermilyea, Geo. Best, Andrew Clark, J. H. Shannon, J. W. Clark, Bishop; N. L. Baker, W. P. McMurry, J. H. Coe, Jas. Crocker, Sam McMurry, A. K. Eugley, Big Pine; J. C. Anton, Norman Dodge, Lone Pine; J. H. Connors, Jas. Jones and daughter, Tinnemaha; Jas. Nerny and wife, Modoc Co.; A. L. Springstein, J. P. Culver, San Francisco; W. C. Smith, F. B. Russell, W. J. Langevin, Sacramento; J. C. Johnson, Reno.

Railroad News.

The Salt Lake Herald of Sunday last contains an article to the effect that both the Oregon Short Line and Clark's San Pedro road have a surveying line in the field surveying a line from Calientes to De Lamar, the theory being that whichever road is defeated in the litigation now pending over the right of way down the Meadow Valley wash will take a new route to the west by way of De Lamar and then probably down through the Tem Piute Valley and the southern end of Nye county, crossing the line at Ash Meadows. There are large bodies of low grade ores in the Funeral Mountains that will be opened up by means of this road, besides the exploiting of the immense nitre and salt beds of the Death Valley region. The completion of this road will add greatly to the taxable property of this county.

Prospecting.

Archie Strong and Arthur Nobles got back a couple of days ago from a prospecting trip to the north end of Death Valley. They crossed the Inyo range by way of Willow Creek, went around by way of Tule Canyon and returned by Grapevine mountain and Hunter's ranch. They found good feed for their animals most of the way, but in places the Indian horses had cleaned it up pretty well. In the south end of Mesquite Valley there is about three thousand acres of good grass. They found nothing worthy of note in the way of mineral.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

J. S. Cain to Adam Farrington and wife—480 acres near Laws, $3,250.

Emily J. Shelly to Hannah E. Pittman—Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and ½ of lots 5 and 6 in Block G, Academy addition, Bishop, $1,000.

Gilbert H. Nease and wife to Andrew Clark—160 acres near Laws, $500.

W. S. Eldred to L. Joseph—½ interest in Fay mine, Black Canyon, $10.

L. Joseph to P. E. Robins—½ interest in Fay mine, $1.

Tonopah is increasing in population at the rate of 100 people a week. The local paper advises those in search of work to stay away as there is nothing for them.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Montgomery, Clare Tyler and Jim Christy left for Wild Rose yesterday to do the necessary assessment work on the group of antimony mines there. Monty expects to be back for Christmas.

Norman Breedin arrived from Bakersfield last Saturday. He and other Bakersfield parties have bonded a copper mine from Walter, Hargis and Calvert near Tibbetts and Mr. Breedin has commenced development work.

Mrs. F. Rhine arrived home last Monday from San Francisco. While there she purchased an extensive stock of holiday goods, which will soon begin to arrive. Announcements of a "Holiday Opening" will be made in due time.

A "Children's Club" has been organized under the supervision of Mrs. Sophia Frank, who takes a great interest in the young folks. A building owned by H. Levy has been secured, and it is being cleaned and repaired for a club-room.

The C. & C. will run regular trains from Hawthorne south six times a week beginning about the 20th of this month. This is made necessary by increased passenger and freight traffic to and from southern points. Two additional crews will be put on.

John B. Clarke, Isaac Shaw, Leslie Horton, Charles Titus and Geo. Barnum left this week with teams and vehicles for the Clarke stage line between Candelaria and Tonopah Johnny Clarke and Titus will steer the steeds on the new line.—Register.

An extra train of nineteen carloads of Tonopah ore was shipped north last week. Nine carloads came from Candelaria and ten carloads from Soda. This is in addition to the large shipments by regular trains. This ore goes to San Francisco and thence by water to Everett Washington.

Four thousand visitors went to Yosemite valley this year. This means that an immense sum of money was left in Mariposa county by sight-seers. When we get our mountains ready for inspection through the building of roads and trails we ought to have thousands of visitors annually. This is a prize worth working for.

The Children's Club will give a grand ball Thanksgiving evening at the pavilion. This club has established a reputation for doing all they undertake well, and we can promise that this ball will prove quite up to the Club's usual standard. The aim will be to give the guests an enjoyable time. They promise the best of music, fine decorations and a number of surprises throughout the evening.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1901.

People of the State of California, Plaintiff vs. John Barnes, Defendant—The following list of Jurors was called: W. P. McMurry and F. M. Crocker sworn and excused from jury duty on account of sickness in respective families.

J. H. Bulpitt, J. S. McQueen and W. A. Sanger excused from attendance at this term of Court. Court proceeded without L. H. J. Ehlen being present. Thos. Williams, excused for actual bias. W. H. Evans sworn. Jas. H. Connor, J. W. Clark, Geo. Hall and Chas. A, Winter excused by defendant, peremptory. W. J. Perry sworn. J. W. Lacy excused by plaintiff for actual bias. C. Walter, J. D. Mairs, J. H. Coe and John C. Anton sworn and examined as to their fitness to serve as jurors.

Recess until 2 o'clock p. m. when the Court reconvened, all jurors in the panel noted present. O. F. Dearborn sworn.

J. E. Dunlap excused. peremptory by defendant. D. W. Pittman excused, peremptory by plaintiff. T. J. McComas excused, peremptory by defendant. F. K. Andrews excused for actual bias. S. J. Newlon and Chas. Houle sworn. Louis Thurnan excused, peremptory by plaintiff. June H. Smith sworn. J. N. Reynolds excused for actual bias. Norman M Dodge sworn. John R. Shipley excused; peremptory by defendant. Fred Albers sworn.

The Jury was admonished by the Court. After a recess of 10 minutes the Court reconvened, the Jury was called, all being present.

Geo. F. Willis sworn and examined.

A recess was then taken until 10 a. m. of Wednesday, Nov. 12. The reporter was instructed to make three copies of the testimony.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, 1901.

People vs. Barnes—On trial. Jury called, all being present.

George Willis resumed the witness stand.

Court made an order directing the Sheriff to burchase a blackboard and easel for use in the Court room.

A. M. Given sworn and examined.

Bottle of liquor taken from Indian filed and marked "Plaintiff's Exhibit A".

People rest their case.

John D. Lewis, Henry Fehrman, J. E. Meroney and W. O. Meroney were sworn and examined for the defense. Whereupon the defense rests.

Geo. Willis recalled on rebuttal.

The jury heard argument of counsel and a recess was taken until 9:30 a. m. of November 14, 1901.

THURSDAY, November 14, 1901

People vs. Barnes—Court reconvened, jury all present. Court instructs jury. Jury retired. Jury came into Court, roll called and all present. Asked if they had agreed upon a verdict; upon answering in the affirmative the Clerk recorded verdict and read it to the jury and thereupon declared if to be their verdict, "Not Guilty."

T. C. Harness et al, Plaintiffs, vs. F. H. Bulpitt, defendant—Defendant moves the Court for judgment on the pleadings on the ground that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Motion argued by Counsel. Motion denied. The following witnesses were sworn and all witnesses excluded from the Court-room: Andrew Clark, Minerva Powers, Ellen Matlack, W. W. Yandell, Isabella Bulpitt, W. O. Meroney, John Clarke, A. E. Sais, W. T. Bunney, A. K. Eugley.

A. K. Eugley examined by Plaintiff's counsel and excused.

Recess until 9:30 a. m., November 15, 1901.

This case involves the title to a strip of land 20 feet wide at the rear of Bulpitt's store in the town of Bishop. Harness brings suit to open the strip for an alley way and Bulpitt contends that the land is his private property. By agreement the case is heard without a jury.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand
Ball
Thanksgiving
Night
at the
Pavilion
under the
direction
of the
Children's
Club

Admission - - - - $1.00
Supper per plate - - - .50

HOWARD MAIRS, President.
FRANK WILLIS, Secretary.

TEAMS WANTED.

We want a few 4-horse teams, equipped with Fresno scrapers, to perform ditch work along the line of the Eastside canal. For particulars apply to
WM. E. COX.
Reward or Independence, Cal.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL
IRON
WORK.

HORSE
SHOEING
A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.
First-class work at lowest living price

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

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MEDICINAL
AND
HOUSEHOLD
USES
TRY OUR

Castle

Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,-Inc.

Oct. 14, 1899. Watch Us Grow Oct. 14 1901.

THE KEYNOTES OF OUR SUCCESS: GOOD GOODS, COURTESY, LOW PRICES.

We have been with you for two years now and want your patronage to help on with the good work.

Yours for trade and low prices,
INYO MERCANTILE CO.

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

Agents for
SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable
Quality Best

Agency—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House...	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton.....	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton.....	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill....	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska.....	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver.....	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason.....	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista.....	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz.....	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis.....	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne.....	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne.....	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead.....	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning.....	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston.....	151	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs....	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes.....	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville.....	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction.....	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria.....	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction.....		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt.....	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit.....	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen.....	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton.....	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill.....	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek...	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord.....	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets.....	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence..	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine.....	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea.....	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler.....	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West o Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno.....	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs..	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown.....	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson.....	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House....	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill.....	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia.....	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	**TO RENO.**
Virginia.....	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill.....	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House ...	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson.....	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown.....	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs.	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno.....	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the mo ning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spen examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

Our Working Girls.

Life to the most favored is not always full of sunshine, but to the average American girl or woman who is obliged to work for her living, and, perhaps to help others at home, life is often a heavy drag in consequence of illness.

Women who work, especially those who are constantly on their feet, are peculiarly liable to the development of organic troubles, and should particularly heed the first manifestations, such as backache, pains in the lower limbs and lower part of the stomach, irregular and painful monthly periods,

MISS ELLA BRENNER, E. ROCHESTER, OHIO.

faintness, weakness, loss of appetite and sleep.

The young lady whose portrait we publish herewith had all these symptoms, and in addition leucorrhoea, and was cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. First, she wrote a letter to Mrs. Pinkham's laboratory at Lynn, Mass., describing her trouble, received in reply accurate instructions what to do to get well, and now wishes her name used to convince others that they may be cured as she was.

The same helping hand, free of charge or obligation, is extended, to every ailing woman in America. If you are sick you are foolish not to get this valuable advice, it costs you nothing, and she is sure to help you. Don't wait until it is too late — write to-day.

Her Mother—Edith, don't you think you are getting too old to play with little boys? Edith—No, mamma; the older I get the better I like them.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 6th.—The secret of the remarkable success of the Garfield Headache Powders, manufactured here by the Garfield Tea Co., lies in the fact that they are harmless as well as effective; people have confidence in them.

Prof. A. Van der Naillen, the president of the Engineering School of that name in San Francisco, has recently received the papers appointing him an honorary member of the section of Engineering of the Paris Exposition. This section is composed of the most prominent chief engineers of the world. The Professor values the honor conferred upon him very much and we state it is also a great honor to California.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, purify the blood. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

For pimples, sallow complexion, impure blood and poor digestion use Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills. They improve complexion and cure constipation. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

MRS. MARY GREGOVICH,

Of Philipsburg, Montana, Tells How She Was Cured of Dandruff.

Mrs. Mary Gregovich, of Philipsburg, Montana, under date of Nov. 26, 1899, writes: "I had typhoid fever this summer, consequently was losing my hair terrible, and my head in places was perfectly bald. Newbro's Herpicide had just come into use in Philipsburg, and the doctor strongly recommended it to me. After 3 or 4 applications my hair stopped falling out, and is coming in again quite thick. I used to be troubled greatly with dandruff, of which I am now quite cured." Kill the dandruff germ with Herpicide.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

She—It's no use bothering me, Jack. I shall marry whom I please. He—That's all I'm asking you to do, my dear. You please me well enough!

Value of Diamonds.

As to the value of diamonds, perfectly white stones or decided tints of red, rose, green or blue are most highly prized. Fine cinnamon and salmon or brown, black or yellow stones also are esteemed. If flawless and without tint of any kind, they are termed first water. If they possess a steely blue color, at times almost opalescent, they are called blue white. Such are usually Brazilian stones. Exceptionally perfect stones are termed gems, and for such there is no fixed value, the price depending on the purity and the brilliancy of the stone. The term first water varies in meaning, according to the class of goods carried by the dealer using it.

It is impossible to estimate the value of a diamond by its weight. Color, brilliancy, cut and general perfection of the stone all are to be taken into account. Of two stones, both flawless and weighing ten carats, one may be worth $600 and the other $12,000. Exceptional stones often bring special prices. Off color or imperfect stones sell at an average price per carat regardless of size.

How Fortress Monroe Was Built.

The manner of constructing the fort at Old Point Comfort is interesting and throws some light on customs and practices then in vogue. The work was almost wholly done by slaves who were brought to the place by their masters and leased to the engineers in charge. The slave owner received 50 cents a day for each slave, and the government furnished each "laborer," as the slave was called, with two suits of working clothes, a pair or two of shoes, rations, quarters and occasionally a little tobacco. The "laborers" worked with very little clothes and generally without shoes. They lived in barracks and were subject to a kind of military discipline. The owners were regular in coming in to collect the hire for their slaves, from which we may infer that the "constituents" of those days knew how to appreciate a good thing to a degree worthy of the present generation.—Leslie's Weekly.

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

Is She Losing the Beauty That Was Once a National Boast?

Bright eyes, rosy cheeks, and elastic step and a good appetite are the birthright of every American girl. These are the conditions that denote perfect health. But, unfortunately, every day are seen girls with pale, sallow complexions, languid, round shouldered and listless, and the question is often asked whether the woman of today has lost the healthy beauty which was once a national characteristic. One of the most common afflictions of womankind is anæmia, a watery condition of the blood. This causes untold misery and often leads to other and even more serious diseases. It can be cured, however, as the following interview in the Harrisburg Star-Independent will show. Miss Annie L. Reel, of No. 910 Green street, Harrisburg, Pa., who has been a sufferer from this trouble, in answer to a reporter's question, said:

"Yes, I am entirely well now, but I was a very sick girl. About five years ago I had an unnatural craving for highly seasoned food and after that I was afflicted with headache and my heart would beat about twice as fast as it should. My limbs got so weak that I had to rest on every step when going up stairs. The color of my skin was like that of a dead person. My limbs and, in fact, my whole body, would swell at times. The doctor who treated me said my complaint was anæmia.

"The doctor told me if I had let the disease go a few weeks longer I would have had dropsy. I was under his care for several weeks, but with little change for the better."

"How, then, were you so completely restored to health?" asked the reporter.

"I had been sick for two months when I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In about a week I was feeling better. The headache left me and I began to get stronger. I took the pills for six weeks and became thoroughly cured."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and shallow complexions and all forms of weakness. At all dealers or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2.50.

Use the best dairy sire obtainable; be sure that his ancestry is good.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Do Not Remain So.—Mr. Manhattan—Are the divorced women in Chicago called widows? Mrs. Wabash—Not for any length of time.

Labor World

Harry White, Secretary of the United Garment Workers, has brought suit for $10,000 against two members of the union at Rochester, N. Y., for charging him with having sold out a strike at Rochester.

Philadelphia United Labor League, one of the largest central labor bodies in the country, has decided to set apart one hour at each meeting for a discussion of the principles of all political parties, and prominent speakers have been invited to make addresses.

In the case of the International Broommakers' Union against Charles A. Spade for the illegal use of the label of that organization, the defendant was allowed to plead guilty, and the court assessed a fine of $100 and costs of the case against him. The trial occurred before the Court of Criminal Correction at St. Louis, Mo.

A new machine to load and unload grain, coal, iron ore, etc., from vessels is being tried in New York harbor. It will necessitate the throwing of present machines in the scrap heap. The new revolutionizer does tenfold more work than the old appliances, and only about the same number of men are required to work it.

The Garment Workers' label is now being used by 125 firms employing, it is estimated, about 12,000 persons. During last year about 14½ million labels were used, as against 7½ millions for the year previous. The union has found it necessary, in order to prevent the transfer of labels from overalls and shirts to clothing, to designate the labels with the words "overalls," "shirts," or "clothing," in the margin on the right.

A clothing manufacturer expressed the fear that the policy of the Garment Workers' Union would drive the business out of New York. Well, what of it? says the Garment Workers' Journal. The U. G. W. of A. is not confined to New York City, and there are better and cleaner places than the East Side tenements in which to make clothing. It is the same stereotyped argument about removing somewhere else if living wages are insisted upon. The national union's mission is to get after that "somewhere else."

By this time people have come to hold a great deal of respect for Horace Greeley. He was the first president of the New York Typographical Union, and the following is from an address he made when proprietor of the State's leading paper: "I stand here, friends, to urge that a new leaf may be turned over—that the laboring class, instead of idly and blindly waiting for better circumstances and better times, should begin at once to consider and discuss the means of controlling circumstances and commanding time, by study, calculation and foresight."

Local No. 316, of the Cigarmakers' Union at McSherrytown, Pa., in two months lost more than a dozen of its female members, brought about by the men marrying them. It seems that their affiliation with the union and attending the meetings were the means of bringing them in contact with desirable husbands. In speaking of the matter, President Perkins, while regretting the loss of membership from a financial standpoint only, says that the girls that join the union to better their condition are most likely to make better wives, and men recognize this fact and are anxious to procure such girls as life partners.

Music Hath Strange Charms.

"It requires tact and diplomacy to collect little outstanding accounts these days, especially when dealing with city employes," said a Manayunk business man the other day, according to the Philadelphia Record. "It's no use making a bluff or pleading poverty when dealing with policemen. Their hearts are like adamant. You must go gently—kind of size them up, as it were. Strike them about pay day before their wives get at the wallet; for, of course, if their better halves get it first you are left, and the poor copper has hardly enough let to buy his tobacco until the next month.

"You see, I have an advantage because I am a sort of musician. When the officer gets his money he will return to the sitting room of the station, take an account of stock and confer with the other fellows about how to make the pile reach out until the next pay day.

"I enter the room with a cheery 'Good-morning, gentlemen,' inquire into their various healths, talk quietly of the weather, and then sit down at the organ and sing that beautiful song, 'Then You'll Remember Me.' By-and-by they pony up and I hurry off to the next station and play the same old tune."

A Juvenile Bunko Man.

Tommy had been quiet for fully five minutes. He seemed to be engaged with some deep problem.

"Papa," he said.

"Well?"

"'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you'—that's the golden rule, isn't it, papa?"

"Yes, my son."

"And it's puffickly right to follow the golden rule, isn't it, papa?"

"Yes, indeed."

Tommy rose, went to the cupboard and returned with a knife and a large apple pie. The latter he placed before his astonished sire with great solemnity.

"Eat it, papa!" he said.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Iron and Steel Export.

America last year exported $120,000,000 worth of iron and steel, an amount greater in value than her entire exports of all kinds in 1890.

When a boy begins to wash his face without being told he is passing through the ordeal of his first love affair.

When in trouble, don't you sort of hate your friends for not helping you?

Horses are supposed to be very tough. Think of the horses you've worn out!

Care In Making Axes.

An ax is subject to rigid tests before it is pronounced perfect. The steel must be of the required temper, the weight of all axes of the same size must be uniform, all must be ground alike and in various other ways conform to an established standard. The inspector who tests the quality of the steel does so by hammering the blade and striking the edge to ascertain whether it be too brittle or not. An ax that breaks during the test is thrown aside to be made over. Before the material of an ax is in the proper shape it has been heated five times, including the tempering process, and the ax when completed has passed through the hands of about 40 workmen, each of whom has done something toward perfecting it. After passing inspection the axes go to the grinding department and from that to the polishers, who finish them upon emery wheels.

Cunning Harry.

Harry and Charlie, aged 5 and 3 respectively, have just been seated at the nursery table for dinner. Harry sees there is but one orange on the table and immediately sets up a wail that brings his mother to the scene.

"Why, Harry, what are you crying for?" she asks.

"Because there ain't any orange for Charlie."—Exchange.

Bunched His Blunders.

"John," said Mrs. Billus after the caller had gone away, "I wish you wouldn't bunch your blunders so."

"What do you mean, Maria?" asked Mr. Billus.

"I didn't mind your telling her that you were ten years older than I, but you followed it up a minute later by letting it slip out that you were 52."—Chicago Tribune.

The Handicap of a Name.

Poppers—No; we haven't christened the baby yet. My wife wants to give him a fancy name out of a book, but I won't have it.

Ascum—Why not?

Poppers—Because then he'd grow up to be homely as blue mud and tough as nails. I never knew it to fail.—Philadelphia Press.

Willie's Idea.

"Isn't it awful how thin Mr. Henpeck is now?" remarked Mrs. Gabble to her husband. "And he used to be so stout."

"Perhaps," chimed in little Willie, remembering his trouble with his bicycle tires—"perhaps his wife forgets to blow him up regular, like you said she uster."—Philadelphia Press.

The Right Handling of Books.

A book should not be bent back till the binding is cracked and loosened nor laid face downward on a chair or table nor left out over night in the rain, nor should its leaves be turned down to mark the place. Cultivate a good memory as to the page where you leave off and be independent of external aids.—Ladies' Home Journal.

In a Vicious Circle.

"I wonder what makes a man's hair fall out so fast when it once starts?"

"Worry! Nothing tends to make a man bald so much as worry, and nothing worries a man so much as the idea that he is becoming bald."—London King.

Had Heard Them All.

Mrs. Hennypeck (in the midst of her reading)—Here is an item which says that there are more than 250,000 words in the English language.

Mr. Hennypeck—Yes, my dear; so I've heard.—Puck.

Promotion of Bravery.

Word reaches us of a small band of soldiers who held at bay a large number of Filipinos for over two hours until assistance arrived, thereby saving an important point from capture. For their bravery they were all given promotion. To be brave it is necessary to have strong nerves and a good digestion. If your stomach is weak and you suffer from indigestion, heartburn, belching, nervousness or insomnia, you should try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will cure you.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for **FREE $2** trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Don't try to dairy without pure water, and if it is not colder than 45 degrees, use ice as well.

The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. P. Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today.

PHOTO BARGAIN LIST *No. 17—Free*

32 pages genuine Snaps. Photo Goods, Magic Lanterns, Moving Picture Machines. T. P. ANDREWS, 105 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

KODAK AGENCY H. B. Hosmer carries a full line of Photographic Goods Developing & Printing a Specialty. 555 Market St., SF

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

S. F. N U No. 41 1901

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS 25 CTS

First Silver Wedding.

According to a historian, this is the way the first silver wedding came about. It was in the time of Hugues Caput. Two of his most faithful servants, a man and a woman, had grown gray in his employ. How could he reward them?

Calling the woman, he said: "Your service is great, greater than the man's, whose service is great enough, for the woman always finds work harder than a man, and therefore I will give you a reward. At your age I know of none better than a dowry and a husband. The dowry is here. This farm from this time forth belongs to you. If this man who has worked with you for five and twenty years is willing to marry you, then the husband is ready."

"Your majesty," said the old peasant, "how is it possible that we should marry, having already silver hairs?"

"Then it shall be a silver wedding." And the king gave the couple silver enough to keep them in plenty.

Such was the origin of the silver wedding, a custom which, spreading all through France, subsequently became known to the world.

Points on a Lobster.

A lobster is found in the water, but not always—in fact, some of the most successful lobsters that ever lobstered were born and raised on dry land.

One can usually tell a lobster by its actions. For instance, if a young man enters a crowded drawing room and walks all over the feet of the assembled guests without their consent or approval the young man at once becomes a lobster.

The fathers of lobsters usually have money. In fact, it is difficult to be a real stand up and fall down lobster unless the lobster's father has money.

It is an odd fact that many girls seem to admire lobsters. It would seem that a girl ought to know better, but she doesn't until she marries a lobster. Then she tumbles.

Lobsters have no brains. If you don't believe it, split a lobster's head open with an ax if you don't care anything about the ax.

This world would be a much more desirable abiding place if there were no lobsters in it.—Ohio State Journal.

Hodge, the Single Minded.

An election petition was being tried, and a witness was called to prove "bribery."

"One of the gentlemen says to me, 'Hodge, you must vote for the Tories,'" said the witness.

"And what did you answer to that?" asked the counsel.

"'Well,' says I, 'How much?'"

"And what did the agent say?"

"He didn't say nothing. The other gentleman comes to me and says, 'You must vote for the Liberals, Hodge.'"

"And what did you answer?"

"I said, 'How much?' So he arst me what t'other gentleman offered me, and I told him 5 shillings."

"And what did the Liberal agent do?"

"He gave me 10 shillings."

Counsel sits down triumphant, and up starts the other side.

"Did you vote for the Liberals?"

"No."

"Did you vote for the Tories?"

"No. I ain't got a vote!"—Spare Moments.

Writing For Money.

Fond Father—Yes, my boy at the varsity has written several articles for the magazines.

Friend—But he's not a professional writer, surely?

"What do you mean by 'professional?'"

"Why, he doesn't write for money?"

"Doesn't he? You ought to see some of his letters to me."—Exchange.

Men who though slight, yet reach the chest standard, are preferred as recruits in the British army to those that are stout, the former being considered to possess the better frame.

Butterflies are said to be very sleepy headed. They go to bed early and get up late.

Restoring the Polish.

Says a housekeeper: "My piano, which had been covered with a cambric cover, was loaded with dust that had sifted through the sleazy cloth. The dust was too thick to be wiped off. It should have been blown and lightly whisked off first, but this my maid did not do, and in consequence the grime was wiped in for all I know with a damp cloth. At all events the highly polished surface was clouded over almost to a gray, and I was in despair until a friend suggested a remedy. She advised me to wring as dry as I could a piece of chamois from out a basin of water and rub the piano until the chamois was bone dry. This I have done and completely restored the polish."

Wonderful Contrast.

Brevity may be the "soul of wit," but the laughable effect is sometimes the very thing the speaker doesn't mean. In the following case a word or two more would have made a clearer description, but it would not have been half so funny.

The head master of an English girl's high school is describing to the class the beauty of the Alps, which he has visited during his vacation, and ends his lecture in these words:

"And there, with one foot I stood on the ice of the glacier, while with the other I was plucking the most beautiful flowers."

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FROM

POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER VI.

Mary had been at the poorhouse about three weeks when Miss Grundy one day ordered her to tie on her sun-bonnet and run across the meadow and through the woods until she came to a rye stubble, then follow the footpath along the fence until she came to another strip of woods, with a brook running through it. "And just on the fur edge of them woods," said she, "you'll see the men folks to work;" and do tell 'em to come to their dinner quick."

It was a mild September day, and Mary determined not to hurry. She had not gone far when she came suddenly upon a boy and two little girls, who seemed to be playing near the brook. In the features of the boy she recognized Henry Lincoln, and remembering what Billy had said of him, she was about turning away when the smallest of the girls espied her, and called out: "Look here, Rose, I reckon that's Mary Howard. I'm going to speak to her."

"Jenny Lincoln, you mustn't do any such thing. Mother won't like it," answered the girl called Rose.

But whether "mother would like it" or not, Jenny did not stop to think, and going toward Mary she said: "Have you come to play in the woods?"

"No," was Mary's reply. "I came to call the folks to dinner."

"Oh, it was you that screamed so loud. I couldn't think who it was, but it can't be dinner-time?"

"Yes, 'tis; it's noon."

"Well, we don't have dinner until 2, and we can stay here till that time. Won't you play with us?"

"No, I can't; I must go back and work," said Mary.

"Work!" repeated Jenny. "I think it's bad enough to have to live in that old house without working; but come and see our fish pond;" and taking Mary's hand, she led her to a wide part of the stream where the water had been dammed up until it was nearly two feet deep and clear as crystal. Looking in, Mary could see the pebbles on the bottom, while a fish occasionally darted out and then disappeared.

"I made this almost all myself," said Jenny. "Henry wouldn't help me because he's so ugly, and Rose was afraid of blacking her fingers. But I don't care. Mother says I'm a great—great—I've forgotten the word, but it means dirty and careless, and I guess I do look like a fright, don't I?"

Mary now for the first time noticed the appearance of her companion, and readily guessed that the word which she could not remember was "slattern." She was a fat, chubby little girl, with a round, sunny face and laughing blue eyes, while her brown hair hung around her forehead in short, tangled curls. Altogether she was just the kind of little girl which one often finds in the country swinging on gates and making mud pies.

Mary was naturally very neat; and in reply to Jenny's question as to whether she looked like a fright, she answered, "I like your face better than I do your dress," because it is clean."

"Why, so was my dress this morning," said Jenny, "but there can't anybody play in the mud and not get dirty."

Jenny drew nearer to Mary and said: "If you'll never tell anybody as long as you live and braeathe, I'll tell you something."

Mary gave the required promise, and Jenny continued: "I shouldn't like to have my mother know it, for she scolds all the time now about my 'vulgar tastes,' though I'm sure Rose likes the same things that I do, except Billy Bender, and it's about him I was going to tell you. He was so pleasant I couldn't help loving him, if mother did say I mustn't. He used to talk to me about keeping clean, and once I tried a whole week, and I only dirtied four dresses in all that time. Oh! how handsome and funny his eyes looked when I told him about it. He took me in his lap, and said that was more than he thought a little girl ought to dirty. Did you ever see any boy you loved as well as you do Billy Bender?"

Mary hesitated a moment, for, much as she liked Billy, there was another whom she loved better, though he had never been one-half as kind to her as Billy had. After a time she answered: "Yes, I like, or I did like, George Moreland, but I shall never see him again;" and then she told Jenny of her home in England, of the long, dreary voyage to America, and of her father's death; but when she came to the sad night when her mother and Franky died, she could not go on, and laying her face in Jenny's lap she cried for a long time. Jenny's tears flowed, too, and she, softly caressing Mary, said: "Don't cry so, for I'll love you, and we'll have good times together, too. We live in Boston every winter, but it will be 'most six weeks before we go, and I mean to see you every day."

"In Boston?" said Mary, inquiringly. "George lives in Boston."

Jenny was silent a moment, and then suddenly clapping her hands together, she exclaimed: "I know George Moreland. He lives just opposite our house, and is Ida Seldon's cousin. Why, he's 'most as handsome as Billy Bender, only he teases you more. I'll tell him about you, for mother says he's got lots of money, and perhaps he'll give you some."

Mary felt that she wouldn't for the world have George know she was in the poorhouse, and she quickly answered, "No, no, you mustn't tell him a word about me. I don't want you to. Promise that you won't."

CHAPTER VII.

One afternoon about the middle of October Mary sat under an apple tree in the orchard, weeping bitterly. It was in vain that Alice, who was with her, and who by this time was able to stand alone, climbed up to her side, patting her cheeks and trying in various ways to win her attention. She still wept on, unmindful of the sound of rapid footsteps upon the grass, nor until twice repeated did she hear the words, "Why, Mary, what is the matter? What's happened?" Then looking up she saw Billy Bender, who raised her in his arms.

Laying her head on his shoulder, she sobbed out: "She's gone—she's gone, and there's nobody left but Sally. "Oh dear, oh dear!"

"Gone! Whose gone?" asked Billy.

"Jenny," was Mary's reply. "She's gone to Boston, and won't come back till next May; and I loved her so much."

"Oh, yes, I know," returned Billy. "I met them all on their way to the depot; but I wouldn't feel so badly. Jenny will come again, and besides that, I've got some real good news to tell you."

"About Ella?" said Mary.

"No, not about Ella, but about myself; I'm coming here to live with you."

"Coming here to live!" repeated Mary with astonishment. "What for? Are your folks all dead?"

Billy smiled and answered, "Not quite so bad as that. I went to school here two years ago, and I know I learned more than I ever did at home in two seasons. The boys, when Henry Lincoln is away, don't act half as badly as they do in the village; and then they usually have a lady teacher, because it's cheaper, I suppose, for they don't pay them half as much as they do gentlemen, and I think they are a great deal the best. Anyway, I can learn the most when I go to a woman."

"But what makes you come here, and what will your mother do?" asked Mary.

"She's got a sister come from the West to stay with her, and as I shall go home every Saturday night, she'll get along well enough. I heard Mr. Parker in the store one day inquiring for a boy to do chores. So after consulting mother I offered my services and was accepted. Won't we have real nice times going to school together?"

Three weeks from that time the winter school commenced, and Billy took up his abode at the poorhouse, greatly to the satisfaction of Sally and Mary and greatly to the annoyance of Miss Grundy.

"Smart idea!" said she, "to have that great lummox around to be waited on!" and when she saw how happy his presence seemed to make Mary, she vented her displeasure upon her in various ways, conjuring up all sorts of reasons why she should stay out of school as often as possible, and wondering "what the world was coming to, when young ones hardly out of the cradle begun to court! It wasn't so in her younger days, goodness knows!"

Much as Mary had learned to prize Sally's friendship, before winter was over she had cause to value it still more highly. Wretched and destitute as the poor crazed creature now was, she showed plainly that at some period or other of her life she had had rare advantages for education, which she now brought into use for Mary's benefit.

Each night Mary brought home her books, and the rapid improvement which she made in her studies was as much owing to Sally's useful hints and assistance as to her own untiring perseverance. One day when she returned from school Sally saw there was something the matter, for her eyes were red, and her cheeks were flushed as if with weeping. On inquiring of Billy, she learned that some of the girls had been teasing Mary about her teeth, calling them "tushes."

As it happened, one of the paupers was sick, and Dr. Gilbert was at that time in the house; to him Sal immediately went, and after laying the case before him asked him to extract the offending teeth. Sally was quite a favorite with the doctor, who readily consented, on condition that Mary was willing, which he much doubted, as such teeth came hard.

"Willing or not, she shall have them out. It's all that makes her so homely," said Sal, and, going in quest of Mary, she led her to the doctor, who asked to look in her mouth.

There was a fierce struggle, a scream, and then one of the teeth was lying upon the floor.

"Stand still," said Sal, more sternly than she had ever before spoken to Mary, who, half frightened out of her wits, stood still while the other one was extracted.

"There," said Sal, when the operation was finished, "you look a hundred per cent better."

For a time Mary cried, hardly knowing whether she relished the joke or not; but when Billy praised her improved looks, telling her that "her mouth was real pretty," and when she herself dried her eyes enough to see that it was a great improvement, she felt better, and wondered why she had never thought to have them out before.

Rapidly and pleasantly to Mary that winter passed away, for the presence of Billy was in itself a sufficient reason why she should be happy. He was so affectionate and brother-like in his deportment toward her that she began questioning whether she did not love him as well, if not better, than she did her sister Ella, whom she seldom saw, though she heard that she had a governess from Worcester, and was taking music lessons on a grand piano, which had been bought a year before. Occasionally Billy called at Mrs. Campbell's, but Ella seemed shy and unwilling to speak of her sister.

"Why is there this difference?' he thought more than once, as he contrasted the situation of the two girls—the one petted, caressed and surrounded by every luxury, and the other forlorn, desolate, and the inmate of a poorhouse; and then he built castles of a future when, by the labor of his own head or hands, Mary, too, should be rich and happy.

CHAPTER VIII.

As spring advanced Alice began to droop, Sally's quick eye detected in her infallible signs of decay. But she would not tell it to Mary, whose life now seemed a comparatively happy one. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were kind to her. Uncle Peter petted her, and even Miss Grundy had more than once admitted that "she was about as good as young ones would average." Billy, too, had promised to remain and work for Mr. Parker during the summer, intending with the money thus earned to go the next fall and winter to the academy in Willbraham. Jenny was coming back ere long, and Mary's step was light and buoyant as she tripped, singing, about the house, unmindful of Mrs. Grundy's oft-expressed wish that "she would stop that clack," or of the anxious, pitying eyes Sal Furbush bent upon her, as day after day the faithful old creature rocked and tended little Alice.

At last Mary could no longer be deceived, and one day when Alice lay gasping in Sally's lap she said, "Aunt Sally, isn't Alice growing worse? She doesn't play now, nor try to walk."

Sally laid her hand on Mary's face and replied: "Poor child, you'll soon be all alone."

There was no outcry—no sudden gush of tears, but nervously clasping her hans upon her heart, as if the shock had entered there, Mary sat down upon her bed, and burying her face in the pillow, sat there for a long time. But she said nothing, and a careless observer might have thought that she cared nothing, as it became each day more and more evident that Alice was dying. But these knew not of the long nights when with untiring love she sat by her sister's cradle, listening to her irregular breathing, pressing her clammy hands and praying to be forgiven if ever, in thought or deed, she had wronged the little one now leaving her.

And all this time there came no kind word or message of love from Ella, who knew that Alice was dying, for Billy had told her so.

The end came peacefully. There was some talk of burying the child in the poorhouse inclosure, but Mary pleaded so earnestly to have her laid by her mother that her request was granted, and that night when the young spring moon came out it looked quietly down upon the grave of little Alice, who by her mother's side was sweetly sleeping.

* * * * * * *

Three weeks had passed away since Alice's death, and affairs at the poorhouse were beginning to glide on as usual. Mary, who had resumed her post as dishwasher in the kitchen, was almost daily expecting Jenny; and one day when Billy came in to dinner he gave her the joyful intelligence that Jenny had returned and had been in the field to see him, bidding him tell Mary to meet her that afternoon in the woods by the brook.

Mary bounded joyfully away to the woods, where she found Jenny, who embraced her in a manner which showed that she had not been forgotten.

"Oh," said she, "I've got so much to tell you, and so much to hear, though I know all about dear little Alice's death—didn't you feel dreadfully?"

Mary's tears were a sufficient answer, and Jenny, as if suddenly discovering something new, exclaimed, "Why, what have you been doing? Who pulled your teeth?"

Mary explained the circumstances of the tooth-pulling and Jenny continued: "You look a great deal better, and if your cheeks were only a little fatter and your skin not quite so yellow, you'd be real handsome; but no matter about that. I saw George Moreland in Boston, and I wanted to tell him about you, but I'd promised not to; and then at first I felt afraid of him, for you can't think what a great big fellow he's got to be. Why, he's awful tall—and handsome, too. Rose likes him, and so do lots of the girls, but I don't believe he cares a bit for any of them except his cousin Ida, and I guess he does like her."

Here the chatterer was interrupted by Henry Lincoln, who directly in front of her leaped across the brook. He was evidently not much improved in his manners, for the moment he was safely landed on terra firma he approached Mary, and, seizing her round the waist, exclaimed, "Halloo, little pauper! You're glad to see me back, I dare say."

Then drawing her head over so that he could look into her face, he continued, "Had your tusks out, haven't you? Well, it's quite an improvement, so much so that I'll venture to kiss you."

Mary struggled, and Jenny scolded, while Henry said, "Don't kick and flounce so, my little beauty. If there's anything I hate it's seeing girls make believe they're modest. That clodhopper Bill kisses you every day, I'll warrant."

(To be continued.)

New Ideas.

The Kaffirs have had an opportunity to learn something of the art of surgery since the soldiers and the military doctors have overrun Africa. Possibly advanced methods will not altogether supersede primitive surgery among these people, however, for they are not fond of change.

Time was when a Kaffir with a broken leg submitted to peculiar treatment. It was customary to place the limb in a hole dug in the earth, and keep it there till the bones were knit together again.

The Leisure Hour tells of a case in which the bones of a certain Kaffir lad, having been set by European aid, the Kaffir father dissented from the method employed. He had the splints removed, carried the boy home on horseback, and then took the usual course of setting the limb in the earth. The consequence was that it took six months to effect a cure.

Kaffir doctors are hereditary, the cleverest son in the doctor's family being usually chosen to succeed his father.

There are other modern things that a Kaffir has to learn besides the newest mehods in surgery. In his language there is no such term as "Thank you." He is beginning to learn it, however, although he does not think it becoming to show any emotion—whether of gratitude or anything else.

When two Kaffirs meet one says, "I see you," which is answered by "Yes." More poetical is his parting word, "May peace go with you," to which comes the response, "May peace stay with you."

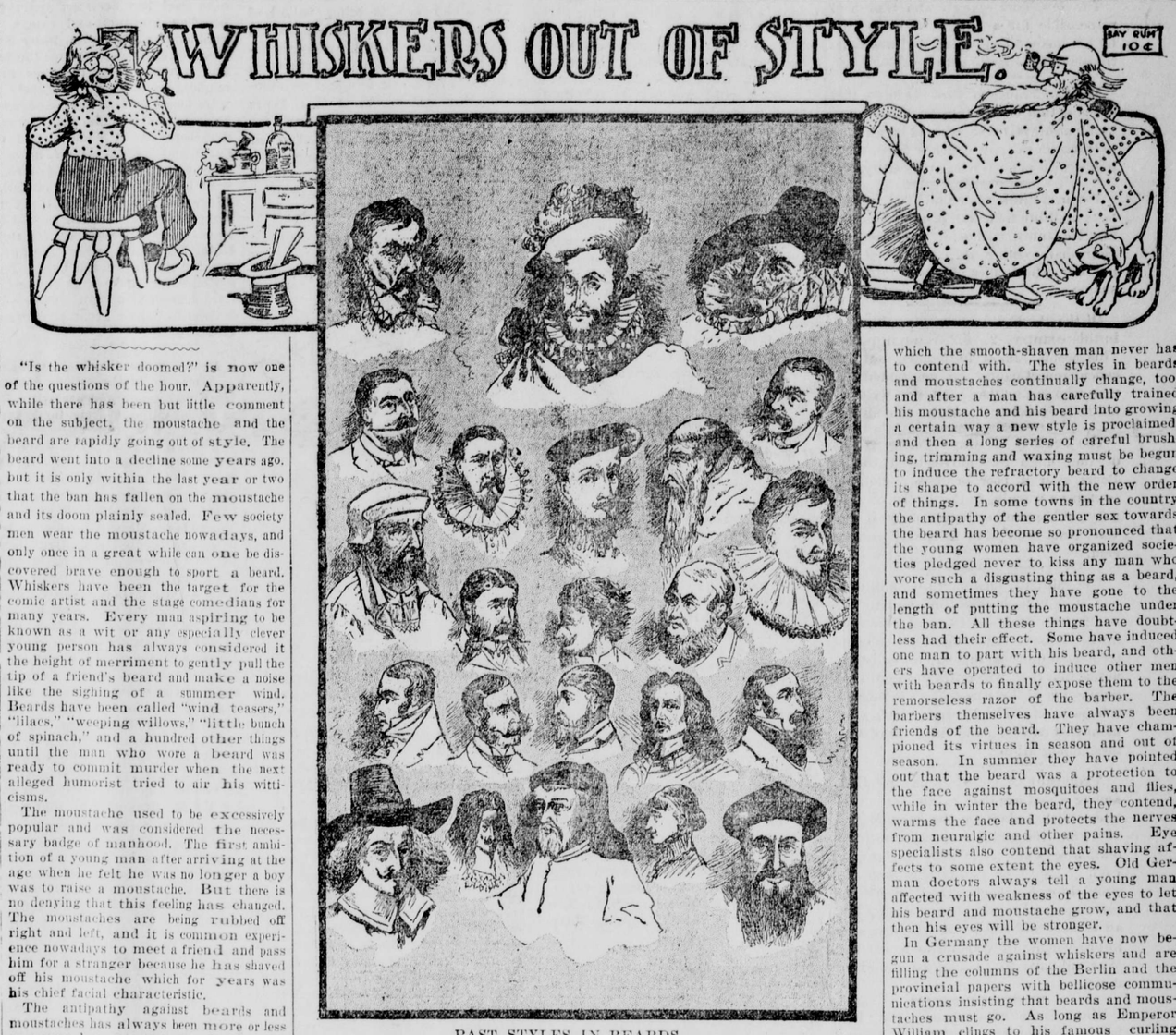
An Effect Spoiled.

"After the ceremony the bride wept."

"Grief at leaving her home?"

"No; she forgot herself, and held up her beautiful long satin train going down the aisle."

WHISKERS OUT OF STYLE.



PAST STYLES IN BEARDS.

"Is the whisker doomed?" is now one of the questions of the hour. Apparently, while there has been but little comment on the subject, the moustache and the beard are rapidly going out of style. The beard went into a decline some years ago, but it is only within the last year or two that the ban has fallen on the moustache and its doom plainly sealed. Few society men wear the moustache nowadays, and only once in a great while can one be discovered brave enough to sport a beard. Whiskers have been the target for the comic artist and the stage comedians for many years. Every man aspiring to be known as a wit or any especially clever young person has always considered it the height of merriment to gently pull the tip of a friend's beard and make a noise like the sighing of a summer wind. Beards have been called "wind teasers," "lilacs," "weeping willows," "little bunch of spinach," and a hundred other things until the man who wore a beard was ready to commit murder when the next alleged humorist tried to air his witticisms.

The moustache used to be excessively popular and was considered the necessary badge of manhood. The first ambition of a young man after arriving at the age when he felt he was no longer a boy was to raise a moustache. But there is no denying that this feeling has changed. The moustaches are being rubbed off right and left, and it is common experience nowadays to meet a friend and pass him for a stranger because he has shaved off his moustache which for years was his chief facial characteristic.

The antipathy against beards and moustaches has always been more or less pronounced among women, who have always used their influence with the sterner sex to induce them to take off those "nasty old whiskers." The general impression seems to prevail that whiskers and moustaches are unsightly, untidy things unless extremely well kept. It is an art for the wearer of a beard and moustache to eat as well as the man who has a smooth face. A woman sued for divorce in an Ohio town not long ago, and laid as the principal grounds why she could no longer live with her husband the fact that he dropped crumbs and coffee on his beard at the table and the sight was so intensely disagreeable to her that she could not eat and would have to leave the table at every meal. The wearer of a beard or moustache who dines as neatly as the smooth-faced man at his side is entitled to great credit. He has to pay a price for his beard and moustache, however, for he is obliged to take much more pains with his eating and eat more slowly and more carefully. The beard and moustache, too, have to be carefully trimmed and dressed. The smooth-faced man can shave himself with neatness and dispatch, but the man with the whiskers must have a barber to trim and anoint his beard and properly curl his moustache. The beard and moustache must be carefully nurtured and trained from the first, and cause untold worries, which the smooth-shaven man never has to contend with. The styles in beards and moustaches continually change, too, and after a man has carefully trained his moustache and his beard into growing a certain way a new style is proclaimed, and then a long series of careful brushing, trimming and waxing must be begun to induce the refractory beard to change its shape to accord with the new order of things. In some towns in the country the antipathy of the gentler sex towards the beard has become so pronounced that the young women have organized societies pledged never to kiss any man who wore such a disgusting thing as a beard, and sometimes they have gone to the length of putting the moustache under the ban. All these things have doubtless had their effect. Some have induced one man to part with his beard, and others have operated to induce other men with beards to finally expose them to the remorseless razor of the barber. The barbers themselves have always been friends of the beard. They have championed its virtues in season and out of season. In summer they have pointed out that the beard was a protection to the face against mosquitoes and flies, while in winter the beard, they contend, warms the face and protects the nerves from neuralgic and other pains. Eye specialists also contend that shaving affects to some extent the eyes. Old German doctors always tell a young man affected with weakness of the eyes to let his beard and moustache grow, and that then his eyes will be stronger.

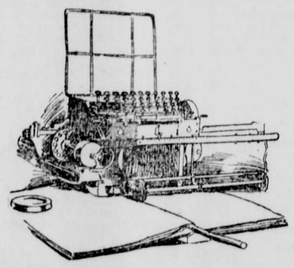
In Germany the women have now begun a crusade against whiskers and are filling the columns of the Berlin and the provincial papers with bellicose communications insisting that beards and moustaches must go. As long as Emperor William clings to his famous curling moustache, it is not to be presumed that the men of the empire will consent to shave their upper lips. But however hopeless a task the anti-beard and moustache war in Germany may be, it is certain that without any formal declaration of hostilities in America the moustache and beard are slowly being annihilated. People who do not believe that the beard and moustache are doomed have only to look about theme. And the number of smooth-shaven men is growing every day.

HURTFUL TO BOOKKEEPERS.

Typewriter that Performs the Labors of the Penman.

The bookkeeper is on the toboggan slide. The advance in labor-saving machinery has finally reached his sphere and warned him that he must seek other occupation. The latest piece of mechanism consists of three machines which dispense with bookkeepers in large establishments and perform their labor through the medium of an operator and a typewriter. One of the machines (all are called the Fisher) in an ordinary establishment does away with the labor of two men; another dispenses with the labor of eight men.

The first machine, under the direction of an ordinary typewritist, makes out a bill, copies the invoice permanently in a book, and makes a permanent sales sheet copy. The work is all done in typewriting and in permanent books. The second machine makes a sales copy, an original invoice and duplicate of the same, an acknowledgment of the



THE MECHANICAL BOOKKEEPER.

order, a file copy, an original, a duplicate and a triplicate bill of lading, a platform order, a factory shippingorder, a bagroom order, a loading order and a car card. Still a third machine makes one bill a month adding the items day by day, recording the date and salesman's number by a lock arrangement which makes it impossible for the operator to enter a series of items without dating the same and entering the salesman's number, enters all credits in red ink, and carries 1,200 accounts at one time.

A Tennessee bank cashier is responsible for the invention of these machines. His name is Fisher, and he lives at Athens. Some years ago, looking through a postoffice window, he noted a clerk cancelling stamps with a hand stamp. He wondered why the same work could not be done by machinery. From that point his thoughts wandered on to the wonder why his own books could not be kept by machinery. He tried to make a bookkeeping machine. A year ago he produced the three machines, which are now supplanting bookkeepers in large establishments.

The apparatus is a typewriter, with a basket upside down, set over a flat platen of sheet steel, which is covered with vulcanized rubber. Books, papers or anything to be written upon are easily placed upon this platen, properly clamped, and no matter what their thickness, easily adjusted to the work of the typewriter. One operator is required for the machine. She strikes the keys with the lightest kind of a touch—a piano touch, and they work. Despite the lightness of the touch, they will make thirty-two manifold copies at one time or will mark five library cards at one time. Carbons and papers are so cleverly cut and arranged that the machine performs its work on each sheet beneath, just as the operator directs.

LAST OF THE BOLIVARS.

Death of a Nephew of the Great South American Liberator.

When we turn our eyes through the lens of South American history and recall that bloody struggle for independence, we behold the shadows of many deathless heroes, whose steps along the corridors of time have left a trailing light of glory behind them. Such a cluster of noble patriots include Miranda, Paes, Sucre, Monagas, Bermudez, Falcon, Vargas and Simon Bolivar, whose names will live in imperishable grandeur as long as the human heart can cherish deeds of valor and sentiments of unalloyed patriotism.

But by far the most eminent and foremost man of that period and the one who infused his lofty individuality among all his followers, was Gen. Simon Bolivar, who has ever since been known as the Libertador—the Washington of South America. And well has he won such fame, as the idol of his people, the admired hero of Europe and America, the conqueror of Spain, the liberator of half a continent, and the founder of five nations. By the strange tergiversations of Latin-American politics, and the rivalries and jealousies of smaller men, the great Libertador, within two years after his successes, found himself an exile—an outcast from the nations he had created. In the sadness and humillation of exile he passed his last days, dying at Santa Marta in 1830. A tardy reversion of national feeling succeeded, and, twelve years later, his remains were brought back to Caracas, and amid the greatest pomp he was laid to rest in the pantheon of his native city.

The last direct relative of the Libertador, bearing his family name, has just died in Caracas, at the extreme age of 91 years. He was Don Fernando Simon Santiago Bolivar y Palacios, the son of Col. Juan Vicente Bolivar y Palacios, the only brother of Gen. Bolivar (this brother being lost at sea while conducting a filibustering expedition during the patriot wars). Don Fernando lived until the time of his death in an unpretentious quarter of Caracas, in a very ordinary house, sparsely furnished, which could in no particular give an impression of the large wealth he is reputed to have left. He was extremely infirm, feeble, and palsied, requiring constant attention, as his helplessness was so complete during the last years that his food had to be raised to his mouth by another. Through the influence of such physical weakness, long confinement, and the drooping energies and faculties of extreme old age, his mind was naturally weakened, and, as unfortunately often occurs with the aged, this beclouded condition was manifest in an intense bitterness against all who were directly or remotely related to him.—Venezuela Herald.

BROKE BLAINE'S BOOM.

Ex-Gov. Newell's Medical Opinion Turned Jersey Delegates.

Friends of the late William A. Newell, once Governor of New Jersey, have recalled an old story in which he figures as the rock upon which the Presidential hopes of James G. Blaine were wrecked in 1876. The ex-Governor, who was a physician as well as a politician, was a delegate to the Republican national convention in that year, and he was prominent among those members of the New Jersey delegation who favored Mr. Blaine's nomination.

While the struggle for the various aspirants was in progress, the news came that Mr. Blaine had been stricken with what was variously described as apoplexy and sunstroke. This event was eagerly seized upon by the two or three Jersey delegates who favored Mr. Conkling, and these, hearing that Dr. Newell had expressed a fear that the effects of such a "stroke" as Mr. Blaine had suffered might seriously and permanently affect his mental faculties, saw an opportunity, as they thought, to help their candidate. They secured a conference of the delegation, and, when it had met, they called upon the ex-Governor to give his opinion, as a medical man, as to whether, in the circumstances, it would be prudent to nominate the Maine statesman. The answer, given with extreme reluctance and regret, and of course entirely sincere, was in the negative, Mr. Blaine's hold upon the New Jersey delegates was immediately broken, but their votes ultimately went, not to Mr. Conkling, but to Mr. Hayes.

Those who like to ascribe great effects to small causes saw at the time, in the inaccurate, long-distance diagnosis of Dr. Newell the explanation of Mr. Blaine's failure to reach the Presidency, for they say that, though he was defeated in 1884, if he had been nominated in 1876 he would have been elected.—New York Times.

Negative Electricity.

"You know there are two kinds of electricity, positive and negative," said the man who is always trying to tell people things.

"Yes," answered Willie Washington. "I have had experience with the latter kind."

"Got a shock?"

"Severe. I sent a wire asking a young woman if she would marry me, and she sent another saying 'No.'"—Boston Traveler.

It must be heavenly to be a baby and be privileged to screw up your face and howl whenever people whom you don't like speak to you.

Charity begins at home—but if you hasn't a home of your own you can easily get the loan of one to practice on.

CURE INSOMNIA BY MACHINERY.

THE FASCINATOR.

If the inventors and those who have tried their inventions are to be believed there is no longer any reason why people should suffer from insomnia. More than a dozen different mechanical devices are on the market, all of which have been tested and declared effective by authorities of greater or less repute.

One of these sleep producers, made by Verdin, a famous instrument maker of Paris, is called the "fascinator." It has been successfully tested in several Paris hospitals. It consists of a helmet, which is fastened about the head by two straps buckling in the back. Across the forehead rests a band of flat steel, from the center of which projects a steel tube, into the end of which is inserted a flexible steel wire tipped with a glistening nickel-plated ball about the size of a grape. By bending the wire the ball may be adjusted at any angle desired and extremely close to the eyes. With this apparatus in place the patient lies down and fixes his gaze on the ball. This fixed gaze fatigues the eyelids and in a few minutes a sound sleep is produced.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

$3 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1901

The New York woman who was held responsible for a tailor's bill contracted by her husband will have to "wear the trousers" in order to get even.

The San Francisco Post declares that consumption is a contagious disease, and that consumptives should not be allowed to travel in railway coaches or compartments with persons who are healthy.

Tower, a mining town of 5,000 inhabitasts in Minnesota, has just unveiled the first McKinley memorial monument, a plain shaft costing $12,000. Tower has put the other cities of the country to shame.

Of the 21,329,819 males of voting age in this country, 2,326,295 are illiterate. This seems almost incredible, but the census report cannot be questioned. A man who can neither read nor write is not fit to exercise the right of suffrage.

The fact that 180 Cape Colony troops of the Dutch race surrendered to the Boers after a poor pretense of fighting contains a warning to the British of what may yet happen in Cape Colony if the war be not brought to a speedy conclusion.

The railroad, manufacturing and mining interests have combined to fight the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law. The laboring element in this country should unite on this subject and serve notice that they will retire any man from public life if he dares to surrender on this question. There is not a single argument that can be made in favor of Chinese immigration.

A company of Philadelphia capitalists, among whom are the Cramps, are about to establish a plant for the manufacture of a new rifle which they claim will revolutionize war. It is said the gun at each pressure of the trigger fires five shots through a single barrel, ejects the cartridges and reloads the weapon, and all without any recoil. A few more such improvements in weapons and old man War will have to go way back and sit down.

While Uncle Sam is considering how he can best lighten the burden of taxation upon his people so as to get rid of the surplus in the treasury John Bull is devising ways and means of increasing taxation so that he can meet his expenditures without running into debt. Such being the situation, it is probable there will be a considerable shifting of population and of capital from John Bull's country to that of Uncle Sam within the next few years.

There will not be much need to worry over the surplus in the national treasury. The Philippine elephant is going to cost millions to maintain, and when we start on the scheme of building the Nacaragua canal there will be plenty of use for all the money Uncle Sam can rustle. Some statesman said a good while ago that a surplus was easier to handle than a deficit, and the streams of gold that are now filling the treasury should not be choked until the extraordinary demand for money ceases.

According to the report of the Director of Mints, the falling off of the gold output of the world for 1900 was $49,070,200 under that of 1899. A proportionate decrease for the next few years would bring the production down to an amount less than when all political parties in the United States recognized the necessity of money expansion to meet the requirements of national and international trade and commerce. The indications will hardly verify Senator Jones' announcement of the demise of silver as a post mortem declaration.

Everybody has said to the workingman that the ballot was the instrument for his redemption from the evils of which he complained, and now when is is taking up with the idea there seems to be a disposition to make light of it. It is certainly the remedy, if remedy be needed. Capital has ruled and it has made labor pay all the taxes; has made it pay a subsidy to enrich the already rich. The other side can scarcely become more one-sided. At San Francisco there was one candidate nominated by the great corporations with the especial purpose of deriving financial advantages from the general public, one by the labor side and one by just plain Democrats. The class man won and the other class squeals.—Colusa Sun.

Prosperity and prices form an interesting study. It is a well-known fact that prices are low in hard times and high in good times. The purchasing power of a dollar increases or diminishes, as the case may be. It is well to purchase and invest when prices are low; but one does not always have the money then. The cost of living follows the same rule. On July 1, 1897, the cost of living per capita per annum was, according to Dun's index, $72.45, the lowest point ever touched. On November 1, 1901, the cost of living had reached $97.74 per capita per annum, the highest point reached during the last ten years. The money circulation per capita on that date was $28.72, the highest figure ever reached. There is no money stringency, despite the enormous surplus tied up in the national treasury. The people are prosperous and busy, and there is no indication of a change in this flattering condition. Nor are there any signs of an era of speculation, calculated in the end to shake or overturn the solid foundation upon which the business of the country now stands.

SOWING WINTER WHEAT.

The Ideal Time In the Middle West. The Use of the Press Drill.

The ideal time for sowing winter wheat in most sections of the middle west is from Sept. 5 to 15. There are a number of conditions which will modify this, such as the presence of the Hessian fly, which may cause a delay in seeding, or the presence of a large number of grasshoppers. If the wheat is not sown until the latter part of September or the 1st of October, the majority of these pests will have disappeared. Early wheat, however, as a rule, withstands the disastrous effects of cold weather better than late and is also better able to grow away from chinch bugs next spring. Other things being equal, smooth varieties are preferable to bearded. The beared shatter badly in handling and are also most disagreeable for the farmer in stacking and thrashing.

The press drill is especially desirable during dry seasons and for seasons when there is more than the usual amount of freezing and thawing. The seed is covered better, sprouts more readily and thus secures a more vigorous start. The more abundant roots enable it to withstand any drought that may occur late in fall and also the heavy effects of freezing and thawing the following spring.

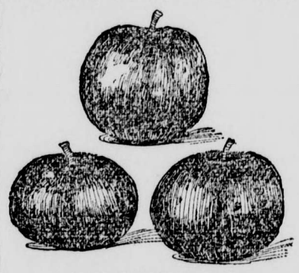
Many farmers are discouraged and have decided to sow no winter wheat. Low prices and poor crops have led them to conclude that something else is much more profitable. While this may be true in some instances and some years, winter wheat will continue, as heretofore, to be a paying crop from New York west. While it may not pay to sow it extensively on the average farm, it should by no means be neglected, and every farmer should have a field of winter wheat.

Taking the foregoing view of the subject, Orange Judd Farmer concludes with the advice to plow the ground early, prepare it well, sow the wheat early, have the ground properly fertilized, and eight years out of ten the winter wheat crop will be a paying one.

An Apple of Growing Fame.

Pennsylvania has an excellent apple, originated in York county, whose fame appears to be growing, and the state may become prominent for its yield of the York imperial apple. A recent state bulletin shows three forms of this apple that often occur on the same tree, and gives the following facts:

It is being planted largely in New York, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. In Kansas it is growing in popularity. A speaker before the last Kansas state horticultural meeting said: "The York imperial is new to many of us because of its late sudden popularity. It has been sent to Europe, holding its own with the Missouri pippin and others. It is large, a good keeper and growers always seem pleased with it. It seems to be growing popular."



THE YORK IMPERIAL APPLE.

York Imperial is sometimes listed in catalogues as Johnson's Fine Winter and in its native county sometimes referred to as the Shep apple, shep being a word of the Pennsylvania German having reference to the oblique shape of the fruit. The tree is a vigorous grower, with slender, drooping branches, after the manner of Ben Davis. It comes into bearing at four years from planting and bears regularly and heavily. The foliage and fruit are remarkably free from scab.

The fruit is of medium size, skin yellow and almost wholly covered with two shades of red, flesh yellow, juicy, firm, subacid, season late winter. A good shipper, bringing high prices.

Lots of Pasture In a Little Rape.

"We have 110 hogs now running in six acres of rape, and there is enough rape for as many more. They don't seem to make any impression on it. They will eat one lot down, and by the time we are ready to turn back into it again it is thicker and larger than ever. I had no idea that there would be so much pasture in a small amount of rape. And then they seem to like it so well. They do so well on it, and they grow so fast. They are always satisfied and never squeal. It is a hard matter to call them out except at corn feeding time," says J. W. Cowdrey of Michigan in Farm, Field and Fireside.

One Thing and Another.

In California and Oregon the condition of hops Aug. 1 was respectively 12 and 6 points higher than at the corresponding date last year.

When grasses are hardy, sow in the fall, and sow as early as possible.

Pick all lima bean pods as soon as they are ready for use. By keeping the plants picked strong bearing is encouraged.

According to the Wisconsin station, corn well matured and in good condition for shocking, but with leaves still green, is the proper stage for the silo.

The belief is widespread that the alkali flats can probably be reclaimed by flooding the surface during a dry season and washing off the crust. Good authorities state, however, that the crust contains only a very small proportion of the alkali and that this method alone will not be sufficient to remove the trouble.

Educational Effort.

"Josephine, what possesses you to read aloud from the cookbook every evening?"

"Well, Julius, somebody told me that our new cook was perfectly awful about listening at the keyhole."—Chicago Record.

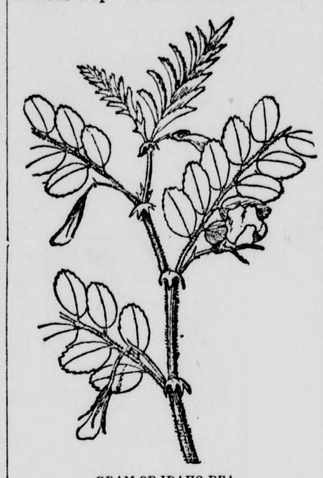
A carload of oranges will average 340 boxes, and the boxes contain about 176 oranges each. A carload of lemons will average 288 boxes, with 360 lemons to the box.

FARM AND GARDEN

THE IDAHO PEA.

Its Seeds Are Said to Possess High Feeding Value.

The Idaho pea is being talked of lately as a new forage plant, and its cultivation has been highly recommended in the west on account of the value of its seeds for horse feed and as a substitute for coffee. From the forage plant investigations of the department of agriculture it is learned that gram, Idaho pea or chick pea (Cicer arietinum) has been in cultivation in eastern countries longer than any other leguminous crop. It is estimated that there are now in India 5,000,000 acres devoted to its cultivation either alone or as a bycrop with wheat. Next to the cereals gram forms the largest part of the food used in India and in portions of northern Africa, Spain and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean.



GRAM OR IDAHO PEA.

This plant is a branching annual, with many upright stems from the same root. The leaves resemble those of the vetch, having seven pairs of small leaflets. These are oblong, soft, hairy all over, one-half inch long or less, and sharply toothed on the margins. The flowers are borne singly in the axils of the leaves on short stalks about one-half inch long. The pods are bladdery, inflated, from one-half to three-fourths of an inch long and finely pubescent, with glandular hairs. Each pod contains one, or very rarely two, large seeds, which are wrinkled and bear a fanciful resemblance to a ram's horn, whence the latin name arietinum. The seeds are a little larger than those of the common garden pea, to which they are quite similar.

The Idaho pea was cultivated in 1895 and 1896 at the Colorado experiment station. Professor Cooke states that it "has demonstrated its ability to make a large growth with plenty of water and a fair growth with a very limited supply." It belongs to the pea family, and is grown in rows 30 inches apart, and the plants 60 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Its growth indicates that it can be raised for about 1 cent a pound.

About 30 to 50 pounds of seed are used per acre, depending upon whether it is sown in drills or broadcast. All authorities agree that it is better suited to arid and semiarid regions than to humid ones, the crop apparently requiring a great many sunny days during its season of growth. Better results are obtained in growing it with irrigation than without, although it makes a fair yield on comparatively dry soils. If continued experiments with this plant in the west prove that its average yield is as high as has been claimed, it will undoubtedly prove a valuable addition to the list of forage plants suitable to semiarid regions.

The gram plant is very sensitive to cold. The seed should be sown not earlier than May 15, or, at the higher altitudes, about the 1st of June, and if some of the short season varieties are procured there will be less danger of their being caught by early frosts. Gram is sown in India as a winter crop. It is said to be adapted to almost any soil from light sandy to heavy clay or loam, apparently preferring the latter. It might prove of some value in parts of the southern states as a winter crop and soil cover on lands which are unsuited to the vetches and the crimson clover. It requires only moderate amounts of moisture and is said to be injured by prolonged cloudy weather or abundant rains, which cause it to flower prematurely and thus materially affects the yield of seed.

The Nearest He Ever Came to It.

"Colonel," she asked, "have you ever been up in a balloon?"

"No," he answered, "but I got to talking art to a Boston lady once, and she had me away up in the air inside of two minutes."—Chicago Herald.

Raising Hares.

A new industry has just been established in Indiana by Nathan Meyer, a prominent manufacturer, and his associates. The concern is regularly incorporated under the title of the Wabash Belgian Hare Breeding and Importing company. The company will undertake to import large numbers of the animals from Europe and will propagate them on an 80 acre farm leased for the express purpose. A 10 acre tract has been set apart for the breeding grounds and range, and a well built rabbit house, 16 by 200 feet, has been erected to shelter the hares in bad weather. The 10 acres are surrounded by a high and closely woven wire fence, and as the business grows the rang will be enlarged. Already 300 fine hares have been placed on the farm, and Herman Wolf, an agent, is now in Europe purchasing more, which will be shipped over this fall. Mr. Meyer says that when the company gets under way it will raise 1,000,000 hares a year, the market for the same being found here, where the fine fur is used in making crush hats. The hair suitable for these hats is high priced and difficult to obtain. The promoters expect to derive great profit from the industry.

Brome Grass Without Irrigation.

A man up in the Divide country has had very good success with Bromus inermis without irrigation, says the Denver Field and Farm. The seed was sown on upland soil where buffalo grass had formerly been. It was 228 feet to water and had been under cultivation for 11 years. The soil is a loam, with a yellowish loam subsoil. There is no alkali present. It is what would be termed a medium light soil. It was plowed 10 to 12 inches deep and then disked and harrowed until like a garden bed. The condition at time of planting was good, but not dry. The seed was sown in May, probably about the middle of the month, and plants appeared above ground about the last of the month, giving a good stand. The weeds were cut the last of July. During a dry spell of five weeks between Aug. 1 and Sept. 6 he thought he had lost it entirely. A four days' storm in September gave it a start and resulted in a splendid stand. He believes that Bromus inermis is going to be the hay grass for all that region.

He Doesn't Mean It.

When you hear a young man say, "I don't believe in a woman having anything to do but sit and read or manicure her finger nails all day. I don't want my wife to be busy about anything," why, of course, you know that the young man is simply talking against time. He doesn't mean a word he says, and it is safe to warrant that he is the first man who would be bored to death by such a girl. This young man may like to fancy that he is a believer in such false sentiments, and perhaps he does believe in them for the moment of saying. But this may more than likely be only his way of protesting against the wave of energy which the girlhood of today is responding to, out of which perhaps may come salvation even to man. Or else, possibly, there is nothing more than sly method in his old school assertion.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Plaintiff, vs. E. M. DINEEN, Defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, on the 9th day of October, 1901, in the above-entitled action, wherein A. W. Eibeshutz, the above plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against E. M. Dineen, defendant, on the 7th day of October, 1901, which said decree was, on the 8th day of October, 1901 recorded in Judgment Book 2 of said Court, at page 157, I am appointed Commissioner and commanded to sell:

All the right, title and interest of the defendant E. M. Dineen, consisting of an undivided one third interest in and to those certain mines and mining claims situate, lying and being in Wild Rose Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California commonly known and designated as the "Monarch," "Combination," "Monopoly" and "Kennedy" mines, the notices of location thereof being of record in the mining records of said Wild Rose Mining District, and in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the 5th day of NOVEMBER, 1901, at 2 o'clock p m of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highestand best bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States.

GEO. S. WOOD
Commissioner.

Dated October 14, 1901.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF

DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours,

F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

LEGAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF THE Inyo Marble Company of California, a Corporation, for a United States Patent.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 16, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of Chapter Six of Title Thirty-two, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Inyo Marble Company of California, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, whose Post Office address is Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building San Francisco, Cal., claiming 120 acres of the mineral deposit bearing marble, lying and being situated within the Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California, has made application to the United States for a patent for the said mining claim, which is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the official plat herewith posted, and by the field notes of survey thereof, now filed in the office of the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, which field notes of survey describe the boundaries and extent of said claim on the surface, with magnetic variation at fifteen degrees thirty minutes East in June, 1892, as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the original location corner at the N. E. corner of the S. W. ¼ of Section 14, Township 16 South, Range 37 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. Whence the ¼ Section corner between Sections 14 and 15 bears West 40.00 chains distant the ¼ section corner between 14 and 23 bears South 40.00 chains distant, set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked 1. No. 1.

Thence, the magnetic variation being 15 degrees East, North 14.50 chains. Top of spur bears N. W. descending along West slope of spur, 40 chains, 2640 feet. No location corner to be found. At point identified by claimants set post 4 in. square 4½ ft. long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked I No 2

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, West descending 13.50 chains cross gulch 10 lks. wide, course North ascend 18 chains. Top of spur bears N 50 degrees W. descend 27 chains. 1782 feet cross wash 25 lks. wide course S. 70 degrees W. 30 chains, 1980 feet. No location corner to be found. At point identified by claimants set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked I No. 2 cor. to sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 bears N. 89 degrees 30 minutes W. 10.00 chains distant.

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, South descending gradually 4.50 chains cross wash 25 lks. wide, course West and gradual descent. 10.00 chains top of low point of spur bears West gradual descent. 20.60 chains S. W. corner boarding house bears S. 56 degrees 30 minutes E. 9 chains. 24.00 chains S. W. cor. lodging house bears S. 64 degrees 00 minutes E. 7.50 chains. S. W. corner of office upon which location notice is posted bears S. 81 degrees 00 minutes E. 9.00 chains S. W. corner of blacksmith shop at upper excavation of quarry bears N. 61 degrees E. 7.50 chains 40.00 chains, 2640 feet to original location corner set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long in rock mound which I marked I No. 4.

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, East 2.75 chains road from excavation at quarry bears N. and S. 4.50 chains cross railroad side track from quarry connecting with main line of the Carson and Colorado railroad bears N. 18 degrees 30 minutes E. and S. 18 degrees 30 minutes W. 7.75 chains. Road to quarry bears N. W. and S. E. 10.00 chains S. W. corner of boarding house bears N. 9 degrees 30 minutes W. S. W. corner of blacksmith shop at excavation at upper quarry bears N. 10 degrees W. 20 chs. excavation at lower quarry bears N. 8 degrees W. 19.00 chs. excavation at upper quarry 150 ft. above lower quarry bears N. 11 degrees W. 21.00 chs. 13.00 chains cross railroad switch track from office to upper marble quarry N. W. and S. E. 29.00 chains excavation in deposit of marble 10 lks. to left. 30.00 chains, 1980 feet to corner No. 1, at place of beginning.

Containing an area of 120 acres.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of Inyo county at Independence in the County and State aforesaid in Book "E" Land, Water and Mining Claims, p. 471, said mineral deposit being shown upon the plat posted herewith, as near as can be determined from present developments. This claim being for 120 acres of the surface ground shown upon the official plat posted herewith, the said claim being designated as Lot No. 37 in the official plat posted herewith.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, premises, or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law, and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by law, within sixty days from the date of the first publication hereof, with the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, in the State of California, they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, Inyo County, California, for 60 days (10 weeks) which paper I hereby designate as the paper published nearest said land.

S. W. AUSTIN.
Register.

First publication, November 22, 1901.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff, vs. William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Doe, Chares Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charl s Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company, a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation, Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Doe, Charles Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appearin an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within said County; if served elsewhere within thirty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer the Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Courtfor any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY. Clerk.

[Endorsed:] In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of Cal.

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff vs. William Remsen, et als., Defendants.

Summons.

W. A. HARRIS, 508 Stimson Building, Los Angeles, Cal., and MACK & FORBES Independence, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 11, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Lemuel Baxter, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 844, for the S½ SE¼. Sec. 23, SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 24 and N½ NE½ Sec. 26, T. 13 S., R. 35 E., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, the 16th day of November, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation of said land: Jarius D. Mairs, David Rogers, Harry Burt and Clifford Baxter, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

HOTELS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise or tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE.

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Lines stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

FREE!

We have just issued our regular

Fall & Winter Catalogue

It contains 104 pages and shows the latest ideas in CITY STYLES, quotes prices on an endless variety of merchandise, and is bound to interest you.

Send us a postal card with your name and address, and it will be sent at once, FREE.

WASSERMAN, KAUFMAN & CO.,

The Nonpareil Dry Goods Store, Sacramento, California.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Calif.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Independence, California.

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]

OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.

Independence, : : : California.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY present care right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

J. S McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Independence, California.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending November 21, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	30.182	19
Lowest "	29.943	15
Highest temperature.....	65.2	15
Lowest "	29.2	19
Mean "	40.0	
Average dew point.....	19.7	
Average humidity.....	31.2	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	15 SE	15

No. clear days.....3
No. part cloudy days.....4
No. cloudy days.....0
No. rainy days..... 1
Precipitation for week.. Tr.
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 0.00
" 1895-6 incomplete, 0.83
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-80, 0.00*
" 1898-9 complete, 0.06
" 1899-1900 1.15
" 1900-1901 1.20
" 1901-1902, .67

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

BORN.

BELL—At Independence, Cal. November 20, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. Avah Bell, a son.

It is getting that time of day when the gobbler gets gobbled.

The Harness—Bulpitt case has been continued until December 10th.

J. Scott Broder and Up. Tracey came down from Tinnemaha on Wednesday.

Taxes will be delinquent on and after next monday. Pay up in time and save costs.

Bert. Rhine got back last Tuesday evening from a trip to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The Inyo Marble Company is applying for a patent. The notice is published this week.

Dr. L. W. Allingham and S. P. Mc Knight, former Inyoites, are located at Randsburg.

Since March 12, 1901, there have been 78 locations made in the Tonopah mining district.

A contract has been let to R. Hofer to construct a telephone line between Soda and Tonopah.

The Bluestone smelter in Mason Valley started up last week with a full force of workmen.

W. H. Rees, Superintendent of the Saline Valley Borax Works, was in town early in the week.

Herb. Hartshorne came down from Bishop yesterday as a witness in the naturalization of John Pedrue.

Say! Don't miss the Children's Club entertainment and ball next Thursday night. If you do you'll regret it.

Six big teams arrived at Tonopah from Sodaville last Wednesday loaded with lumber and it was not a murker; it was all sold before night.

Ed. Crocker and George Mitchell have gone to Monache to make a final round-up of what cattle may be left there. They will find it rather chilly

John Pedrue, a resident of Bishop, was granted his second papers in the Superior Court this morning and is a full-fledged citizen of the United States.

Rev. Richard Fysh, who has been appointed pastor to this charge by the M. E. Conference, will arrive here next week. He is traveling by team from Oregon.

Felix Cardinel passed through town last Tuesday with about 30 head of horses en route to Los Angeles. They were all fine looking young animals and should bring good prices.

Regular meeting Inyo Lodge No 221 F. & A. M. to-morrow night. This will be the regular meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

Mrs. F. Rhine has received during the past week about 30 tons of new goods purchased during her recent trip to the City. Her force of clerks is kept jumping getting them marked and put away.

Tom Keefe, a mining man well known all over the coast, arrived at Independence last Monday. He is making an examination of several properties in this vicinity. Mr. Keefe carries an assaying outfit with him and make his tests upon the ground.

Johnny Clarke has got his stage line from Candelaria to Tonopah in good running order. The stage leaves Candelaria daily on the arrival of the south-bound train and goes through in twelve hours. The time card will be published next week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Storey left Wednesday for Oakland. Mr. Storey has been the operator in the local telegraph office for some time past. An operator will arrive here from San Francisco the first of next week to take charge of the office.

Ivan Bunney came over from the East-side yesterday. He says there are five four-horse teams at work cleaning out the Inyo canal below the Reward mill. This will take about six weeks, when the water will be turned out above the mill and work commenced on that section.

Mars, Venus, Mercury, Jupiter and Saturn are in conjunction this year and can be seen in the early evening in the southwestern sky. This is a conjunction, says Prof. Bernard, the noted astronomer, which may not occur again in a thousand years.

Nature's Handiwork.

An interesting study is the big wash that occurred on Symmes creek last summer. There came a very heavy rain and water rushed down the steep mountain sides in torrents. The stream leaves the mountains through a narrow gorge and through this the pent-up waters forced a mass of mud, rocks and debris 30 feet or more in depth. Huge trees were torn out by the roots and carried down by the avalanche. A dam was caused at the mouth of the canyon and the flood was forced over the banks, cutting a channel 100 feet wide and a mile long down the hill. The mud carried with it a cement, and the bed of this gorge is now hard as a rock. Boulders 10 feet thick rolled down like pebbles. The willows and birch bordering the stream were twisted and torn like straws, and the entire creek is denuded of foliage. We have often wondered at the small rocks piled on boulders along the mesa skirting the foothills. It seemed unaccountable that they should have gotten there by any agency other than human hands. This wash fully explains it. The great mass of mud, boulders and water came down in a semi-liquid state and was deposited wherever the subsidence of the waters left it. The rains of ages wash the mud away and leave the small boulders piled in monuments on the larger ones. This creek still runs in its old channel, and this has been cut into a huge "V" flume about 20 feet deep and 40 feet wide at the top, with the sides plastered with cement. It is worth seeing.

New Kind of Smelter.

A number of Carson people have formed a company for the purpose of putting in a Vulcan smelter plant at that place. The Vulcan furnace differs greatly in essential points from all others. It is claimed for it that it utilizes a down draught instead of an up draught. The claim is that this prevents anything from going out the smoke-stack and collects every bit of value in the ore in the crucible, where it belongs It is claimed to consume only from 40 to 60 per cent. of the fuel used by other furnaces. The ore may be smelted for an average cost of $3.50 per ton, and that with ores containing sulphur little or no fuel is used beyond that contained in the ore, after the smelting has started. Also that "blowing in" or "out" may be accomplished in a half hour without the necessity of a large ore dump at hand. If this machine proves a success it could be made much use of in this county. There are a large number of low-grade smelting propositions here which a cheap and effective method of working would make very valuable.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

W. H. Uhlmeyer to R. K. Love—April 15, 1901, Lot 8 Blk 4, Seely's plat of town of Big Pine. $60,

Jas. H. Love and wife to Robert K. Love—March 6, 1901, Two acres at Big Pine, $10.

G. E. Bailey et al to American Nitre Co.—July 11 1901 an und 7/8 int in 31 Nitre claims in Tecopah Mining Dist., Stock certificates in company.

Thomas E. Brink to American Nitre Co.—Und 1/8 int in 31 mining claims in Tecopah Mining Dist., Stock certificates in Company.

Inyo Academic Association to Fred H. Bulpitt—April 22 1901, Lot 5 Blk E, Academy Addition to town of Bishop, $10.

The Children's Club.

The managers of the Childrens Club are hard at work on the programme for Thanksgiving night. A novel feature of the occasion will be several musical numbers and a series of tableux interspersed between dances. A supper will be served at midnight and good things in abundance will be provided. The object of the affair is to provide funds for repairing their Club room and furnishing necessaries. The little chaps should meet with every encouragement in their efforts to provide benefiting amusements. It is a great improvement on running the streets wild. Admission to ball, $1.00. Supper. 50 cts. a plate. Tickets now on sale at all business houses.

Change The Boundary.

A petition is being circulated through the County and extensively signed asking the Interior Department to change the existing eastern boundary line of the Sierra Forest Reserve. The present line is well down into the Valley and it is sought to have it changed so that it will skirt the foothills. The petition is accompanied by an excellent map showing the desired change in detail We can see no good reason why this should not be done. There is absolutely no timber within the line of the proposed change, and no injury to the forest could possibly occur by making it.

New Time Card.

According to the new time table just received, south-bound trains leave Mound House daily at 10:45 a. m., arriving at Hawthorne at 5:00 p. m. Leave Hawthorne daily at 6:00 a. m. next day, arriving at Independence station at 5:30 p. m. North-bound trains leave Independence station at 7:20 a. m. daily, arriving at Hawthorne at 6:55 p. m. Leave Hawthorne at 10:30 a. m. next day, arriving at Mound House at 4:45 p. m. Close connection is made with V. & T. trains at Mound House and C. P. trains at Reno for San Francisco.

Claimed By Death.

A telegram was received here yesterday announcing the death at Bishop of John W. Stockton. The deceased came to Bishop a year ago from Southern California and bought the Harvey place about four miles south of town. He made many friends and leaves an excellent reputation for probity and honor. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the funeral was conducted yesterday under the auspices of that order.

Quite a number of horses have died during the last two weeks of distemper on the Tonopah road.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1901.

T. C. Harness, plaintiff, vs. Fred H. Bulpitt, defendant—T. C. Harness examined by plaintiff and cross-examined by defendant.

The records of Inyo county concerning the property in question were submitted and placed in evidence.

Andrew Clark was called and examined for the plaintiff.

Jurors J. E. Dunlap, J. H. Smith and J. C. Anton were excused.

Recess taken until November 16th.

SATURDAY, Nov. 16, 1901.

Harness vs. Bulpitt—Andrew Clark resumed the stand. John Clarke and A. E. Sais called and examined. Deposition of John B. Clarke offered in evidence and filed. Court adjourned until November 18th.

MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1901.

Harness vs. Bulpitt—J. C. Mills, J. B. Collett, J. E. Meroney and Maymie B. Clark called and examined. Recess until November 19th.

TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1901.

Harness vs. Bulpitt—Maymie B. Clark resumed the stand. T. C. Harness recalled by the defense and re-examined by plaintiff. Additional records of Inyo county offered in evidence, whereupon the plaintiffs rest. Defendant moves the Court for a judgment of non-suit and costs on the ground that the plaintiff has failed to prove his case as set up in the complaint. Argument by counsel. Motion denied. F. H. Bulpitt called and examined for the defense. Records of Inyo county offered in evidence. Recess until November 20th.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1901.

Harness vs. Bulpitt—Examination of F. H. Bulpitt continued. Recess until November 21st.

THURSDAY, November 21, 1901.

Harness vs. Bulpitt—Trial of case continued until December 10, 1901, by consent of all parties.

People vs. Hunter and Maxwell—Defendants waive right to separate trial. Court proceeded to select a jury. D. W. Pitman peremptory challenge by defense. N. M. Dodge excused for disqualification. Fred Strohmeyer peremptory by defense. Chas. Walter peremptory by plaintiff. Thomas Williams peremptory by defendant. S. G. McMurry, W. H. Evans, J. W. Lacey and A. E. Fitzgerald sworn as jurors. George Hall peremptory by defense. Louis Thurnau peremptory by defense. F. R. Smith excused for actual bias. O. F. Dearborn excused for actual bias. N. L. Baker peremptory by defense. Jas. H. Conners, Thomas J. McComas, Charles Houle, J. N. Reynolds, Charles A. Winter, S. J. Newlon and J. W. Clark sworn as jurors. Thos. Hughes peremptory by defense. J. F. Sanders peremptory by plaintiff. F. K. Andrews and John R. Shipley excused. J. D. Mairs peremptory by defense. W. J. Perry peremptory by plaintiff. Fred Albers peremptory by defense. The Court ordered the Sheriff to summon a special venire of five jurors. Recess until 10 o'clock a. m. November 22d.

Lecture Course.

A series of lectures are being given at Big Pine under the auspicies of the literary department of the Epworth League. On November 29th Judge G. W. Shutter-Cottrell of Reno will deliver an address on "The Right of the United States to Acquire Foreign Territory from a Lawyer's Standpoint." These lectures are being largely attended and are highly instructive. Other addresses will follow at later dates, the next one being December 13th by C. W. Van Deventer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Ball Thanksgiving Night at the Pavilion under the direction of the Children's Club

Paul Mairs
Floor Director

Grand March
8:30 Sharp

Admission - - - - $1.00
Supper per plate - - - .50

HOWARD MAIRS, President.
FRANK WILLIS, Secretary.

Apples.

WILL BE DELIVERED, F. O. B., at Citrus, any quantity of FINE WINTER APPLES, in perfect condition, at 2c. per pound. Send orders to FRANK LAWRENCE, Independence, Cal.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.

Oct. 14, 1899. **Watch Us Grow** Oct. 14 1901.

THE KEYNOTES OF OUR SUCCESS: GOOD GOODS, COURTESY, LOW PRICES.

We have been with you for two years now and want your patronage to help on with the good work.

Yours for trade and low prices,

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House...	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill....	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska.....	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver.....	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista.....	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston.....	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs ...	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria.....	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek ...	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence..	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine.....	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound Houso with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West o Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV..

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs..	8:37 a m	2:00 p m
Franktown.....	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House....	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	**TO RENO.**
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House ...	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs.	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the mo ning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spen examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug6-tf

The Story of a Woman's Suffering.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was suffering terribly. At times the pain was almost more than I could stand. My heart would nearly stop beating and I would get cold and numb.

"My husband thought many times I was dying and did not dare to leave me alone. I also suffered severely at times of menstruation.

"I had tried several doctors and they told me that they had done all that medicine could do. In the face of all this, and to the astonishment of my family and friends, your remedies cured me. I am now well and do the work for eight in the family. I feel very grateful for my recovered health, and constantly recommend your medicine."—MRS. CARRIE BELLVILLE, Ludington, Mich.

The record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is written in thousands of such letters as Mrs. Bellville's. When during its whole career of thirty years no physician has to our knowledge criticised this medicine adversely, and thousands are daily prescribing it in their practice, should you, who know less about medicine than they, say, "Oh, I do not believe it is any good"?

Mrs. Pinkham advises women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass. No woman knows the truth about women's ills as thoroughly as Mrs. Pinkham, and no medicine in the world has done so much good as

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

$5000 REWARD We have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letter is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

FINICKY TURKISH LADIES.

They Are Very Careful About What They Take In Their Hands.

Our Constantinople correspondent writes: It is not generally known that there exists among Turkish ladies of high class a kind of caste feeling similar to that prevailing among Hindoos. It takes the form of a fear of contamination from the outer world and is only observed, as far as I know, by those who cannot afford to keep servants in sufficient numbers. Before meals ladies always wash their hands at a tap from which the water runs into a marble basin. They will turn on the tap when they are just going to wash, but when they have finished they let the water run till somebody shuts it off, as to do it themselves would make them unclean. They cannot open or shut a door, as the handle would be unclean, so a slave is generally kept handy for the purpose.

One of these fastidious ladies was talking to a small niece the other day who had just received a present of a beautiful doll from Paris. The child presently laid the doll on the lady's lap, who was horrified and ordered the child to take it away. As the little girl would not move it and no servant was near, and the lady would be defiled by touching a doll that was brought from abroad, the only thing she could think of was to jump up and let the doll fall, which broke to pieces. The same lady will not open a letter coming by post, but a servant opens it and holds it near her for her to read. If her handkerchief falls to the ground, it is immediately destroyed or given away, so that she should not use it again. This curious state of exclusiveness or fanaticism exists, I am told, in many of the large harems. Among men it is not practiced.—London Telegraph.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, purify the blood. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Advice to Students.

To Whom It May Concern: The best College to attend for the purpose of becoming practical Stenographers is, in our judgment, the Gallagher-Marsh, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Ernest A. Gurvin, L. A. Washburne, W. J. Nicholson, Official Reporters Supreme Court, State of Cal. Send for catalogue.

The fruit of some family trees seems to consist largely of apples of discord.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough Cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The most expensive chair in the world belongs to the Pope. It is of solid silver, and cost $90,000.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

The thirty-one beet sugar factories in this country now yield more than a third of our domestic sugar products.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

Kind Lady—Poor fellow, hyve you got no friends? Hap Hazard—No, mum; I hain't got nobody but relatives.—Tit-Bits.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets** the remedy that cures a cold in one day

"It's no use," sighed the Pork Packer's fair daughter, "trying to go in society when pa insists on calling a golf club a shinny stick!"

Taken before bed time Gilt Edge Whiskey will break up any cold. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors for U. S. A.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Insects and X Rays.

A writer in The American X Ray Journal tells of some unusual experiments upon insects with Roentgen rays. A box was made, half of wood and half of sheet lead. In the wooden half a number of larvæ of flies, bees, beetles and other insects were placed, and the box was then put in the field of the X rays. The insect colony at once became greatly excited, and after crawling to and fro finally emigrated to a worm to the leaden half of the box, where the rays could not penetrate. The experiment was repeated many times and always with the same result.

A similar experiment was tried with the blind larvæ of a certain species of beetle. A number of them were placed in an open cigar box, which also contained a metal box with an opening. No sooner were the rays turned on than the insects showed signs of distress. Their uneasiness increased, and in a little while they all sought refuge in the metal box. As the larvæ in the second experiment were entirely sightless their perception of the rays must take place through the nerves of the skin.

The Inquisitive Antelope.

An antelope is as curious as a woman. If the hunter will lie down in the grass and wave a red handkerchief, a band of antelope will keep circling around until within reasonable distance for a safe shot. After completing a circle the antelope halt suddenly and bring down one fore foot with a vigorous stamp on the ground, and at the same instant they make a sort of snort that sounds like a half whistle. That is the propitious moment for peppering them with rifle balls.

I learned this trick when a frontiersman came along and found me crawling for miles on the level prairie endeavoring to get a shot at one of the timid creatures. The man asked me if I thought I could get him. I answered: "Get him! I've got to get him. I'm out of meat." He then posted me about lying still and flirting with the handkerchief, and I found they liked that better than chasing, and I made an entry right there that an antelope possessed some of the characteristics of a woman.—Exchange.

Wrenched Foot and Ankle Cured by St. Jacob's Oil.

Gentlemen: A short time ago I severely wrenched my foot and ankle. The injury was very painful and the consequent inconvenience (being obliged to keep to business) was very trying. A friend recommended St. Jacob's Oil, and I take great pleasure in informing you that one application was sufficient to effect a complete cure. To a busy man so simple and effective a remedy is invaluable, and I shall lose no opportunity of suggesting the use of St. Jacob's Oil. Yours truly, Henry J. Doirs, Man'gr. The Cycles Co., London, England.

St. Jacob's Oil is safe, sure and never failing. Conquers pain.

Of course England wouldn't be a Shakespearean country with its hamlets left out.

Sure to be arrested!—any ache or pain—by Hamlin's famous Wizard Oil. Your druggist sells it.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Every man in the German army must learn to swim.

Catarrh

The cause exists in the blood, in what causes inflammation of the mucous membrane.

It is therefore impossible to cure the disease by local applications.

It is positively dangerous to neglect it, because it always affects the stomach and deranges the general health, and is likely to develop into consumption.

Many have been radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood and has a peculiar alterative and tonic effect. R. Long, California Junction, Iowa, writes: "I had catarrh three years, lost my appetite and could not sleep. My head pained me and I felt bad all over. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have a good appetite, sleep well, and have no symptoms of catarrh."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is better not to put off treatment—buy Hood's today.

A LIFE'S SAD ENDING.

Sir Edwin Arnold's Days Solaced by His Japanese Wife.

To thousands of Americans who have read the works of Sir Edwin Arnold and listened to his lectures it will be news to learn that the distinguished English scholar and sage, robbed of his life's savings by his son, is forced, though blind and feeble, to work hard for a living. The sharer of his burdens—the uncomplaining and constant attendant upon him—is a little, black-haired, black-eyed, dark-skinned Japanese woman, who, by virtue of the

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

magic which Japanese people attach to a cup of tea, is his wife.

The pathetic tenderness and faithfulness of this little wife in the stricken condition of Sir Edwin, has caused great comment in social and literary circles in London.

Sir Edwin has lost the sight of his eyes and, as a result of paralysis, he cannot walk a step. Constant and tender in her devotion to him, is his little, dark-faced wife, who, before her marriage, was Mrs. Watambb, widow of a distinguished officer of the Japanese army.

His marriage to this woman was the sensation of England at the time. He met her in Yokohama in 1891 when he was visiting Japan with his daughter, Edith. Their marriage was sudden—so sudden that Miss Edith was shock-

LADY ARNOLD.

ed. It was explained to her that they had been wedded by the Japanese method of drinking a cup of tea together. When the daughter asked her father about the ceremony, which seemed to her questionable, he said:

"It is the custom of the country, and will be as binding to me as would be a pompous ceremony in a cathedral."

And now toward the close of a life's vicissitudes the devoted creature who clings to him when others have forsaken is the woman whom he won by a cup of tea.

HIS "BLINDNESS" AN EXCUSE.

Had His Eyes Shut So Didn't Know It Was an Officer.

"Old Billy Jones, who picks up bones," remarked Recorder Broyles, poetically, as an aged negro came from the waiting room. The arresting officer had told the recorder that Billy Jones was a rag picker and bone gatherer by trade and a blind man by profession.

"Old Billy Jones," said the recorder to the prisoner, "you will have to tell us about this blind man's bluff of yours. I understand that you play off blind and get a few coins by the trick. A policeman came along and you begged him for a dime, which was a stupendous folly as well as very thoughtless.'"

"How I gwine ter know hit war er perlice when I wus blin'?" asked the old man.

"But you are not blind," urged the recorder.

"But I had dese eyes shot, jest de same," the old man explained.

"I am glad you have some sort of an excuse to offer," the recorder went on to say, "for the world would put you down as an idiotic ignoramus to expect an Atlanta policeman to have a dime. Don't you know it is against the law to beg on the streets?"

"I mos' knows hit now," stated old Billy Jones, "ter mer sorrow."

"I'm going to make you sorry $5 worth," the recorder told him.

"Larnin' in disser cote cums mouty high," muttered the old man, says the Atlanta Constitution, as he prepared to return to the waiting room.

"Yes, we deal in a sort of fine art," stated the recorder. "You see, or rather you didn't see, you went it blind and the officer raised you one. The only stake you got was a mis-stake. Don't beg, Billy Jones, and if you do, let the copper pass you by."

Beaten.

"It beats everything," said Farmer Corntossel, "how rivalrous these musicians get. One of the boys got a violin."

"Did the neighbors get jealous?"

"I should say so. The first thing we knowed the Thompson boys get a viola. Then the Dinkin' boys got a violoncello. An' now Seth Twiggles has gone an' bought hisself a regular bass fiddle. An' as there ain't anything made bigger'n a bass fiddle, there ain't no way fur the others to do excep' to give up an' allow that Seth has beat 'em out."—Washington Star.

How Wood Is Seasoned.

Timber is seasoned by the evaporation of the water, the extraction of the vegetable juices and the solidification of the woody tissue.

When your troubles are so firmly anchored in your mind that you dream of them, whoa!

When a man likes gossip, he is the worst kind.

SPIRIT SLATE WRITING.

How the Mysterious Sentences Are Prepared In Advance.

Spiritualistic slate writing, if cleverly done, always makes a marked impression on a magician's audience because it utterly baffles their efforts to detect the trick. They see a small cabinet suspended above the stage by means of cords or ribbons. It has an open front and is empty. The magician turns it around so that every part of it may be seen and taps it inside and out with his wand to show that it is hollow.

On a stand near by he has a small easel, a common school slate, a bottle of india ink with a quill pen in it and a few sheets of ordinary white writing paper. All these he passes around among the audience for examination. Then he fixes a sheet of the paper to the slate by means of wafers, places the slate on the easel and the easel in the cabinet, together with the bottle of ink, the latter having the pen still in it.

Having allowed the audience to see the articles thus arranged in the cabinet, he throws a large silk handkerchief over it. Mysterious sounds are immediately heard, and the cabinet shakes as if some living thing had entered it. When the sounds and the shaking cease, he removes the handkerchief, showing an inscription written in bold black letters on the paper and the pen not in the ink bottle, but lying on the bottom of the cabinet. He then removes the paper from the slate and passes it around for examination, when the writing is immediately recognized as having been done with India ink.

The explanation of the trick is simple. The writing was done in advance by the performer, the fluid used being a solution of sulphuric acid of the purest quality. To make the solution 50 drops of the concentrated acid are added to one ounce of filtered water. Writing done with this solution is invisible until exposed to heat. When so exposed, it comes out perfectly black, looking exactly like dried India ink.

The heat is applied by means of an electric current running over wire with which the slate is wound. The cords by which the cabinet is suspended conceal copper wires, which conduct the current to the slate. Black silk threads suitably attached enable the performer to make the sounds in the cabinet, to cause the cabinet to shake and to jerk the pen out of the ink bottle.

Several sheets of paper are prepared in advance, each with a different inscription, the performer telling one inscription from another by secretly marked pin pricks.—New York Herald.

ANIMAL LIFE.

In Maryland sparrows have been known to raise six broods in one year. In England there are seldom more than three broods.

Ostrich farms are profitable. Birds are worth $100 apiece, and a good specimen yields about $25 worth of feathers at a plucking.

Cats evince, as is well known, a curious emotional disturbance when in the neighborhood of valerian plant, of which they are very fond. It apparently produces in them a species of intoxication.

There are records of elephants that have lived for 200 years, and an age of 150 years is not regarded as so very old for an elephant. It takes about a quarter of a century to get the elephant to full maturity.

A French anatomist has analyzed the skeletons of 86 chimpanzees, gorillas and orang outangs and asserts that he has found in them bone diseases like those which afflict mankind and in about the same proportion.

A PUZZLING CASE

That Has Attracted Wide-Spread Attention in Medical Circles.

From The Item, Lynn, Mass.

Thousands of dollars have been spent in doctors' bills by those afflicted with epilepsy and, very frequently, it has been in vain. It so often happens that the doctors do not strike at the root of the trouble. A cure which was easily effected, after physicians had failed to accomplish any permanent results, is that of Miss Annie R. Herbert, of No. 507 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass. After years of suffering from this terrible affliction she was made well by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She makes the following statement:

"I was a victim of epileptic fits and spasms of the nerves from the time I was two years old until I reached the age of seventeen, when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me. Ten well-known physicians of Lynn treated me at different times but none succeeded in helping my case. I have even been to the Lynn Hospital, but the physicians there failed to cure me, so you can see it was a disease that puzzled a good many doctors.

"My illness at times caused racking headaches and an awful dizziness made my head swim. I had what the doctors called spasms of the nerves about four times a day. The blood would rush to my head and a feeling come over me so that I wouldn't know what was going on around me. The spasms left me very weak. During one year I had eight epileptic fits.

"At last when all the efforts of the doctors had proved in vain I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and hardly three weeks had passed before I found they gave me great relief. I continued using them faithfully and in six months I was entirely cured and have had no return of my illness since." Signed, MISS ANNIE R. HERBERT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of April, 1901.

THOMAS F. PORTER, Notary Public.
[Seal]

The pills which cured Miss Herbert are a specific for all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Bill—I see Illinois is organizing a $50,000,000 Plow Trust. Jill—I thought this trust business would be run into the ground after awhile.

The Camphor Tree.

The camphor tree (Cinnamomum camphora) is an evergreen, a member of the laurel family, belonging to the same genus as the tree whose bark furnishes the spice called cinnamon, and is related to the bay and to the sassafras of the United States. Of symmetrical proportions, it is one of the noblest objects in the forests of eastern subtropical Asia. In its native habitat it attains gigantic dimensions, notably in girth of trunk, some specimens measuring 10 to 15 feet in diameter. It is said they have been known to reach as much as 20 feet, and they may be 60 to over 100 feet high, and live to a great age.

As a rule, they rise 20 or 30 feet without limbs and then branch out in all directions, becoming a mass of splendid and luxuriant foliage. Their leaves, broadly lanceolate in form, are of a light green color, smooth and shining above and whitish or glaucous on the undersurface. Small white or greenish white flowers are borne from February to April and by October ripen into berrylike, one seeded fruits about three-eighths of an inch in diameter.—Good Words.

Getting a Day Off.

A certain government officer was noted for being a hard taskmaster to those who were under him, the servants in his own establishment being no exception. His valet was expected to be on duty 365 full days in the year.

Being detailed to accompany a scientific expedition on an extended cruise, the officer unbent a little in communicating the news to his personal attendant.

"Well, James," he said, "how would you like to go with me around the world?"

"Do we go from east to west, sir?" asked the valet.

"Yes."

"We lose a day in going that way, don't we?"

"We do."

"Well, sir, I'd like it first rate. It would give me one day off."

His master was so pleased with the aptness of the retort that he gave him a week off to prepare for the trip.—Youth's Companion.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine **Carter's Little Liver Pills.**

Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

WET WEATHER WISDOM! THE ORIGINAL TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING BLACK OR YELLOW WILL KEEP YOU DRY NOTHING ELSE WILL TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES CATALOGUES FREE SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS. 50

MRS. JONES' FLESH GROWER. Price $2.00. This is the genuine. It increases flesh on any part of the body, develops bust to any desired size and makes round, plump face and neck. Removes all blackheads, tan, freckles, pimples, flesh worms, and makes the skin soft and white. Write for agents' terms. MRS. E. JONES & CO., Offices 610-611 Inter Ocean Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

CANCERS Tumors, Wens and Skin Eruptions permanently cured, for less money than any doctors on earth. Our method never fails. Come to our hospital and be cured. Examination free. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. DRS. J. L. BOHANNON AND ADDIE EPPS, 12 Turk st., San Francisco, Cal.

IF CLAIMANT FOR PENSION write to NATHAN EICKFORD, WASHINGTON, D. C., they will receive quick replies. B. 5th NH Vols Staff 20th Corps. Prosecuting Claims Since 1877

PHOTO BARGAIN LIST No. 17—Free. 32 pages genuine Scraps, Photo Goods, Magic Lanterns, Moving Picture Machines. T. P. ANDREWS, 195 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

KODAK AGENCY H. S. Hosmer carries a full line of Photographic Goods. Developing & Printing a Specialty. 538 Market St., S. F.

SUMMER is BEST TIME to CURE Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption. Our remedy is GUARANTEED; $1.00. P. O. Box 973. W. H. SMITH & CO., BUFFALO N. Y.

WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

S. F. N. U. No. 42. 1901

900 DROPS CASTORIA A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER. Pumpkin Seed, Alx. Senna, Rochelle Salts, Anise Seed, Peppermint, Bi Carbonate Soda, Worm Seed, Clarified Sugar, Wintergreen Flavor. A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP. Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK. At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years. CASTORIA. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Cooking a Mackerel.

Many a dainty nose with beauty and fortune behind it has been airily elevated at the mention of plain, old fashioned salt mackerel, but never at the salt mackerel as cooked by the famous John Chamberlin of Washington. His testimony runs to this effect:

"Take one or more mackerel and soak about 48 hours, changing the water once. Then put them in a pan large enough to hold them, cover them with cream or the nearest you can get to it, put in oven and cook until cream is brown. This beats any mackerel cooking on earth."—New York Herald.

A Business Tonic.

Advertising is not a cure all for business ills, but a pharmacopia of business tonics. All depends upon the prescribing. Magazine space is good for certain business diseases that will never yield to billboards, while the newspaper is the quinine for business chills that are beyond the power of dodgers. Every remedy in the list has its uses, and the whole result of treatment depends upon the doctor.—Printers' Ink.

Arriving at a Total.

Tax Collector—How much is your husband worth?

Mrs. Wise—About a million.

Tax Collector—Are you sure?

Mrs. Wise—Oh, yes. You see, the jury awarded him $2,000 for the loss of a finger. I think in proportion the rest of him would be worth about 500 times as much.—Chicago News.

Losing No Chances.

Genial Doctor (after laughing heartily at a joke of his patient)—Ha! ha! ha! There's not much the matter with you, though I do believe that if you were on your deathbed you'd make a joke.

Irrepressible Patient—Why, of course I should. It would be my last chance.—Punch.

"Dobbins is a good talker, isn't he?"

"Good talker? I went to his office once to borrow five dollars, and before I got away he had borrowed five dollars from me."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

For pimples, sallow complexion, impure blood and poor digestion use Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills. They improve complexion and cure constipation. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

"Shall I sing 'Because I Love You?'" asked Mrs. Darley, as she seated herself at the piano. "No," replied Mr. Darley, who is a brute, "if you love me, don't sing."

Nothing Equals St. Jacob's Oil For Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Cramp, Pleurisy, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Soreness, Bruises, Toothache, Headache, Backache, Feetache, Pains in the Chest, Pains in the Back, Pains in the Shoulders, Pains in the Limbs, and all bodily aches and pains, it acts like magic. Safe, sure and never failing.

The average size of freehold farms in New South Wales is 634 acres, and of South Australian sheep runs 78,000 acres.

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Cleanly woman has an erroneous idea that by scouring the scalp, which removes the dandruff scales, she is curing the dandruff. She may wash her scalp every day, and yet have dandruff her life long, accompanied by falling hair, too. The only way in the world to cure dandruff is to kill the dandruff germ, and there is no hair preparation that will do that but Newbro's Herpicide. Herpicide killing the dandruff germ, leaves the hair free to grow as healthy Nature intended. Destroy the cause, you remove the effect. Kill the dandruff germ with Herpicide.

If you build castles in the air, your labor will not be lost—that is where they should be—now put foundations under them!

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BEST FOR THE BOWELS. Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP. 10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS.

CANDY CATHARTIC — Cascarets taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a pleasure to take them, and they are liked especially by children.

SWEETEN THE STOMACH — Cascarets sweeten the stomach by cleansing the mouth, throat and food channel. That means, they stop undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent gas forming in the bowels, and kill disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the entire system.

PURELY VEGETABLE — Cascarets are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They consist of the latest discoveries in medicine, and form a combination of remedies unequaled to make the blood pure and rich and make clean skin and beautiful complexion.

LIVER TONIC — Cascarets tone the stomach and bowels and stir up the lazy liver. They do not merely soften the stools and cause their discharge, but strengthen the bowels and put them into lively, healthy condition, making their action natural.

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Founded in 1870.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1901.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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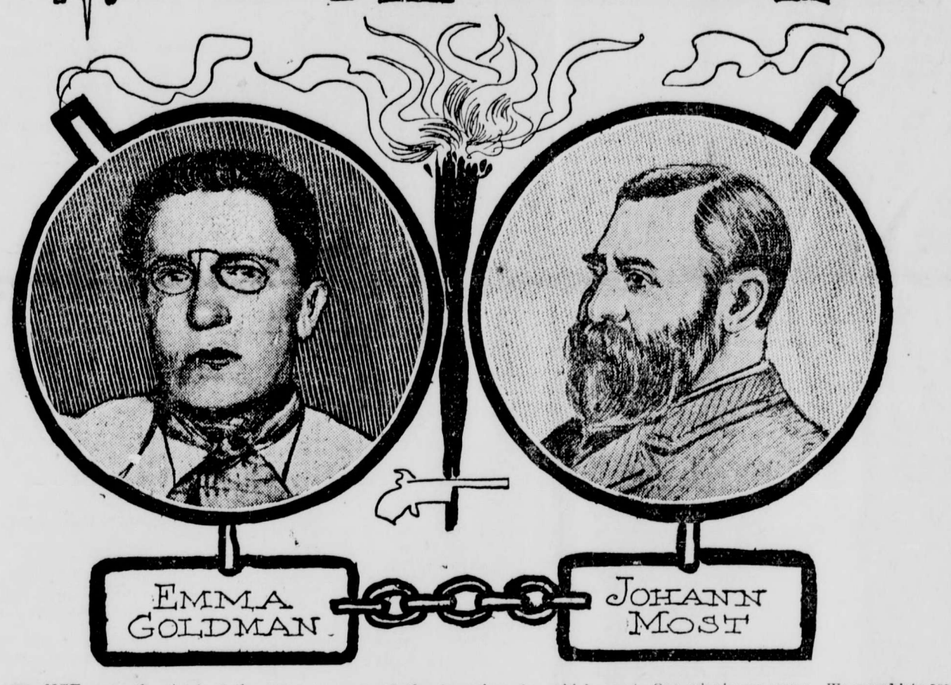
WHAT ANARCHY IS



ONCE more the pistol of the assassin has brought anarchy and the anarchist to the cynosure of the world's eyes. The red emblem of the order is once more subjected to the scrutiny of the world's police powers, and once more the question arises:

What is anarchy? What is this hydra-headed thing against which, the searing by fire of the bleeding necks is no longer effective?

The question may be answered in a paradox—perhaps must be answered so. Anarchy, broadly speaking, is at once the gentlest and the most violent of social remedies. Its apostles have been gentle dreamers on the one hand and scourges, armed with fire and sword, on the other. In its advancement the individualist and the assassin have been coupled in the public mind. The man who would do right simply because it is right, and the fiend who, conceiving all society to be wrong, would add one more gigantic wrong to the whole in order to set all right again.

In a word, anarchy, of whichever type, means an abolition of the government of man by man and the constitution of a society without government. It is not a new idea in men. It has been contended that the principle antedates the reformation. But as "anarchy" the movement belongs to the times of Proudhon in France, who voiced it in the mildness of the philosopher, and to Hess, the German, who in 1843 flung its red banner to the breeze under which the Russian, Prince Kropotkin, came later as an exponent of the terrorism for which one form of anarchy so long has stood.

For anarchy is of two classes, individualistic and communistic. The first is the philosophy of the thinker, which has advanced as the object of its being the attainment of "Liberty, not the daughter but the mother of order." That other anarchy is that which through the influence of terrorism shall crumble empires and republics alike, while from their dust shall rise a free people who shall be in no need of restraints at the hands of their fellow-men. Disciples of this philosophy would build communistic centers upon the ruins of government which violence should have brought about.

To-day that form of anarchy such as is giving concern to the police and military powers of the world has its hotbed in continental Europe. Vienna, beyond all the other capitals on the continent, is said to harbor its doctrinaires. Switzerland has contended with its "propaganda of action," which Kropotkin stood for in 1879. Italy, France, Spain, Russia, and nearly every other continental country has felt its force. London itself has been a nest of anarchistic vipers in times past. From all this territory, too, the gradual closing in of the police power has forced both leaders and tools of anarchy to seek asylums in America. The problem of anarchy as now presented to the United States government has to deal almost wholly with this foreign born element.

Its principles, as voiced by the manifesto of the Geneva conference in 1882, stand in great measure for the propaganda of action of to-day:

Our ruler is our enemy. We anarchists are men without any rulers, fighting against all those who have usurped any power or who wish to usurp it.

Our enemy is the owner of the land who keeps it for himself and makes the peasant work for his advantage.

Our enemy is the manufacturer who fills his factory with wage slaves; our enemy is the state, whether monarchical, oligarchical, or democratic, with its officials and staff officers, magistrates and police spies.

Our enemy is every thought of authority, whether men call it God or devil, in whose name the priests have so long ruled honest people.

Our enemy is the law which always oppresses the weak by the strong to the justification and apotheosis of crime.

But if the landowners, the manufacturers, the heads of the state, the priests, and the law are our enemies, we are also theirs, and we boldly oppose them. We intend to reconquer the land and the factory from the landowner and the manufacturer; we mean to annihilate the state under whatever name it may be concealed; and we mean to get our freedom back again in spite of priest or law.

According to our strength we will work for the humiliation of all legal institutions, and are in accord with every one who defies the law by a revolutionary act. We despise all legal means because they are the negation of our rights. Between us anarchists and all political parties, whether conservatives or moderates, whether they fight for freedom or recognize it by their admissions, a deep gulf is fixed. We wish to remain our own masters. It is ours to conquer and defend common property and to overthrow governments by whatever name they may be called.

This is the anarchy which stands for the "propaganda of action." It is no relation of that constructive anarchy of Proudhon and of Tucker, who advocated "Liberty, not the daughter, but the mother of order." It has no kinship with socialism and so little affinity the socialistic atmosphere that Germany, the hotbed of socialism, is prohibitive of anarchy.

WHEN POLLY DANCED A MINUET

Now high and clear, then low and sweet
The music rippled through the air,
While waxen candles shed soft light
Upon the gay throng gathered there.

The fragrant breath of new-mown hay
Came from the fields that lay outside,
And perfume from the roses stole
Through doors and windows open wide.

The dusky fiddlers' rosined bows
Flew o'er the quick responding strings
And Love tripped with the dancers gay,
And touched them with his shining wings

The powdered hair framed faces young,
Their coats were gay as Joseph's own,
And tongues and feet as lightly flew
As seed from ripened thistles blown.
—New Lippincott.

ROSES AND VIOLETS.

THE curtain had been rung down on the matinee performance at the Empire Theater and the streets in the vicinity of the popular playhouse presented a lively scene. An animated crowd choked the pavements and impeded progress in all directions. Private carriages drew up at the curb to receive their aristocratic owners, while less fortunate patrons succeeded in making their way to homeward-bound electrics.

A number of the younger element—and that class had formed a good part of the large audience—hurried around to the stage entrance. There they waited patiently for the appearance of the various members of the company, their laughing chatter revealing their enjoyment, but more particularly their devotion to the "star."

An audible murmur of admiration greeted John Leonard as he paused an instant outside the door. The girls had ample opportunity to view the hero of the afternoon, minus make-up and romantic surroundings.

Richard Alton smiled slightly as he joined Leonard, and together the two men started for their hotel. Alton impersonated the villain in the famous drama, a most thankless character, save that it afforded him capital scope to display his talents. As an actor he excelled in the heavy parts, and in that line, as well as all others calling for strong scenes, he far outshone the leading man in the eyes of the critics. But to the matinee girls he represented the enemy of virtuous manhood, as personified in Gerald Marden (John Leonard) and the persecutor of the idol of their girlish hearts, Laura Kingsley.

"Miss Kingsley's popularity seems at its height," said Leonard, as a commotion in the street behind them attracted his attention. Alton did not speak until the carriage which was dashing down the street passed them as they stood on the crossing. He caught a glimpse of the occupant, and she saw him as he raised his hat involuntarily. She nodded to both men and smiled cordially, but for one brief instant her eyes rested on Alton with a swift gleam which would have betrayed pain, but for the smile on her lips. Alton caught the expression and walked on in silence. Leonard made no comment, but kept pace with his friend.

When they reached the hotel Alton became talkative.

"You said Miss Kingsley's popularity was at its height just now, Jack," Alton said slowly.

"Well, so it is, and she deserves all the praise and homage they can shower upon her. Did you notice those girls waiting to see their favorite? They adore her, and I glory in their admiration and willing worship."

Leonard smiled a trifle cynically.

"You mean you join with them in their worship," he said significantly. "Why not speak plainly, Dick? Praise for them, but none for yourself, eh? That will never do, old boy. Your heart's secret would probably interest Miss Kingsley more deeply than a crowd of schoolgirls and their fleeting affection.

Alton looked at him eagerly.

"That is if she has a heart to give you in return," Leonard went on. "Some members of the profession think otherwise, I must confess."

Alton's hand closed on his arm fiercely.

"Don't mention her if you hold any such opinion as that," he said, threateningly.

Leonard laughed a bit sharply.

"Don't flare up, old man. But you know her past experience, Dick; Jim Morton broke her heart years ago, before he died, that's all, old man. I do not think you can bring happiness to her at this late day."

Alton arose and faced him calmly, resolutely.

"I mean to try, Jack," he said simply. "To-night I shall send a bunch of violets to her room, and if she accepts them in my name I shall rejoice——"

"And I shall send her roses," Leonard interrupted, airily; "the costliest, most fragrant shower of American Beauties my salary can stand. No violets for me, my boy; the way to win a woman's regard by flowers is through the rose. It costs more, you know, and thereby makes a better impression, and then it is love's own messenger, Dick. Had you forgotten that?"

When Alton entered the theater that evening his cheeks were flushed and his eyes glistened, but his manner was reassuring. He made his way between the rows of set pieces to the narrow stairway leading to the second floor. He paused on the landing and looked about for the call boy. That individual did not materialize on the instant, but in his place appeared a beautiful little creature closely resembling a picture-book fairy.

"Oh, Dick," cried the fairy, ecstatically, "what lovely flowers! Are they for mamma? She loves violets."

"Does she, Dolly? I am glad to hear that."

The fairy was a trifle surprised at the fervor of his tone.

"Yes, they are for mamma, and you must handle them carefully; they are not as durable as the 'props,' Dollykins. And, mind you, don't lose the note—that's far more precious than the flowers."

He detached several of the modest flowers from the pretty bunch and put them in the child's other hand as she reached for the bouquet. She danced away from him in delight, kissing her hand to him as she skipped down the stairs. On the lower floor she confronted the leading man in the act of ascending. Her eyes widened as she saw the huge cluster of roses Leonard endeavored to conceal from her.

"Give me a rose, Mr. Leonard?" she begged saucily, placing the violets behind her.

"I guess not," Leonard answered shortly. "These flowers come too high, young lady, to waste their fragrance in a child's careless hand."

Little Miss Dolly looked after his retreating form with angry resentment blazing in her big, brown eyes.

"I'll just tell mamma," she confided to the violets. "I don't think she likes Mr. Leonard, anyway. Dick isn't stingy," she added, a little smile dispelling the frown with the swiftness of magic. "And—I think mamma likes Dick."

At the close of rehearsal the following afternoon Leonard accosted Alton. "I congratulate you, Dick," he said, extending his hand with forced cordiality. "I misjudged the lady's choice, it seems. I bow before the violet's supremacy and hail that particular flower as love's accepted messenger in this important instance."

Miss Kingsley had approached the two men unseen and laid her hand lightly on Alton's arm. Then she turned to Leonard, smilingly.

"The violets told me one story," she said, with bewitching naivete. "A very sweet and welcome one, I admit, but the little maiden who brought them to me told another. She was only a child, but she loved violets, as did her mother. She held them tenderly and was rewarded with a cluster all her own. The generous giver marred the beauty of the florist's creation to please a child and the child appreciated the act. So did the child's mother. She realized the difference between the man who offered the modest violet, enriched by the wealth of his heart's best love, and one who imagined the more expensive the flower the more impressive his suit."

Leonard bowed and walked away without a word.

Dick bent his handsome head and kissed Miss Kingsley. "My darling," he whispered, softly. "My beautiful wife that is to be." And she realized that for her life had just revealed its brightest colors, and the man before her brought treasures beyond price and hitherto unknown—love and happiness. —Indianapolis Sun.

EMPLOYMENTS FOR WOMEN.

Five Hundred Occupations Open Forty Years Ago.

An odd book was that published 30 or 40 years ago, entitled "Five Hundred Employments Adapted to Women." The compiler stretched her materials somewhat in order to make up the 500, separating "painters," for instance, into 15 different classes, and assigning women to occupations—like that of "colonization agent"—which, to say the least, have never been overcrowded. But the book showed so much enthusiasm and good will that it is certain the compiler, whether on earth or in heaven, rejoices at the many new opportunities opened to her sex since her day.

One of these most modern employments is that of "sunshiner," a woman who visits and amuses invalids and depressed persons. Another is that of "cooperative housekeeper," one who stands ready to supply any household with the necessaries and luxuries of the table, on any scale of weekly allowance. A third is that of "house hunter," and this brave woman engages to examine and report upon every house offered to unfortunate people who find it necessary to move.

These services are rendered for money, of course. Doubtless the money is earned and the women play a very useful part in society. They must, indeed, since they are prepared to do for the public what every good wife and mother does for her own family. Such a one is housekeeper and house-hunter and sunshiner, all three, and in her case no one questions that these occupations are "adapted to women." But it seems a little curious that when the wife's unmarried sister, say, undertakes to serve the public and earn her own bread by these means, there should always be some one ready to define her action as "unwomanly."

HE HAD ORDERS TO DISMOUNT.

But When He Obeyed Them He Was Sent to the Guardhouse.

No originality claim is made in connection with this story, says the Detroit Free Press, and it may have gone the rounds, but it was well told the other evening by a Detroit minister who was engaged in a very earnest debate with an army colonel over the alleged arbitrary methods of those commanding the rank and file.

The colonel had warmly contended that there was every effort to be just and that departures from equity were exceptional. "You have given this matter considerable attention, and I venture that you cannot give an instance of abused authority toward a private?"

"Can't I?" and the dominie's eyes twinkled. "Did you ever hear of the case of poor Tim Murphy?"

"Never did, sir."

"Tim enlisted in the cavalry service, though he had never bestrode a horse in his life. He was taken out for drill with other raw recruits under command of a sergeant. As luck would have it, Tim had one of the worst buckers in the United States army.

"'Now, min,' said the sergeant in addressing them, 'no man is allowed to dismount without orders from a supa-rior ossifer, moind thot.'

"Tim was no sooner in the saddle than he was propelled through a lengthy parabola and came down so hard that he had barely enough breath to subsist upon.

"'Murphy,' shouted the sergeant as he discovered the offender spread out on the ground, 'yez dismounted.'

"'I did, sor.'

"'Did yez have orthers?'

"'I did, sor.'

"'From headquarters?' with a sneer.

"'No, sor, hoindquarthers.'

"'Take him to th' g'ard house.'"

Engiand's Royal Library.

The royal library at Windsor castle contains about 100,000 volumes, and among them are many literary curios. A unique Caxton on vellum, the Bible which Charles I. took with him to the scaffold, the same monarch's copy of Shakspeare and an original copy of "The Faery Queen" are among Windsor castle's literary treasures.

Forbearance.

Forge—I often wonder how Noah ever succeeded.

Fenton—What? Sailing forty days without sighting land?

Forge—No. Sailing forty days without slapping at those two mosquitoes he had aboard.

Novel Employment for Firemen.

On a recent Sunday the fire department of Berlin was called upon to disperse four different swarms of bees which had taken up quarters in the streets.

Love is responsible for a good many frosts in summer and for a few hot waves in winter.

FROM POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

One morning about two weeks afterward Mary was in the meadow gathering cowslips for dinner when she heard some one calling her name; and looking up, she saw Jenny hurrying toward her, her sunbonnet hanging down her back, as usual, and her cheeks flushed with violent exercise. As soon as she came up she began with, "Oh, my, ain't I hot and tired, and I can't stay a minute, either, for I ran away. But I had such good news to tell you, that I would come. You are going to have a great deal better home than this. You know where Rice Corner is, the district over east?

Mary replied that she did, and Jenny continued: "We all went over there yesterday to see Mrs. Mason. She's a real nice lady, who used to live in Boston, and be intimate with ma, until three or four years ago when Mr. Mason died. We didn't go there any more then, and I asked Rose what the reason was, and she said Mrs. Mason was poor now, and ma had 'cut her;' and when I asked her what she cut her with, she only laughed, and said she believed I didn't know anything. But since then I've learned what it means."

"What does it?" asked Mary and Jenny replied:

"If a person dies and leaves no money, no matter how good his folks are, or how much you like them, you mustn't know them when you meet them in the street, or you must cross over the other side if you see them coming; and then when ladies call and speak about them, you must draw a great, long breath, and wonder 'how the poor thing will get along, she was so dreadfully extravagant.' I positively heard mother say those very words about Mrs. Mason; and what is so funny, the washwoman the same day spoke of her, and cried when she told how kind she was, and how she would go without things herself for the sake of giving to the poor."

After a moment's pause Jenny proceeded: "This Mrs. Mason came into the country and bought the prettiest little cottage you ever saw. She has lots of nice fruit, and for all mother pretends in Boston that she does not visit her, just as soon as the fruit is ripe she always goes there. Pa says it's real mean, and he should think Mrs. Mason would see through it."

"Did you go there for fruit yesterday?" asked Mary.

"Oh, no," returned Jenny. "Mother said she was tired to death with staying at home. Besides that, she heard something in Boston about a large estate in England, which possibly would fall to Mrs. Mason, and she thought it would be real kind to go and tell her. Mrs. Mason has poor health, and while we were there she asked mother if she knew of any good little girl she could get to come and live with her; 'one,' she said, 'who could be quiet when her head ached, and who would read to her and wait on her at other times.' Mother said she did not know of any, but when Mrs. Mason went out to get tea, I followed and told her of you, and the tears came into her eyes when I said your folks were all dead, and you were alone and sorry. She said right off that she would come round and see you soon, and if she liked you you should live with her."

So saying, she ran off; Mary, having gathered her cowslips, sat down to think of Mrs. Mason, and wonder if she should ever see her. That afternoon, when the dishes were all washed, she, as usual, stole away to her books. She had not been long occupied ere some one called her, saying Mr. Knight was downstairs and wanted to see her, and that there was a lady with him.

Mary readily guessed that the lady must be Mrs. Mason, and carefully brushing her hair and tying on a clean apron, she descended to the kitchen, where she was met by Mr. Knight, who called out, "Hallo! my child, how do you do? 'Pears to me you've grown handsome. It agrees with you to live here, I reckon, but I'll venture you'll be glad enough to leave and go and live with her, won't you?" pointing toward a lady who was just coming from Mrs. Parker's room and toward whom Mary's heart instantly warmed.

"You see," continued Mr. Knight, "one of the Lincoln girls has taken a mighty shine to you, and it's queer, too, for they're dreadful stuck-up folks."

"If you please, sir," said Mary, interrupting him, "Jenny isn't a bit stuck-up."

"Umph!" returned Mr. Knight. "She does not belong to the Lincoln race, then, I guess. I know them, root and branch. Lincoln's wife used to work in the factory at Southbridge, but she's forgot all about that, and holds her head dreadful high whenever she sees me. But that's neither here nor there. This woman wants you to live with her. Miss Mason, this is Mary. Mary, this is Miss Mason."

The introduction being thus happily over, Mrs. Mason proceeded to ask Mary a variety of questions, and ended by saying she thought she would take her, although she would rather not have her come for a few days, as she was going to be absent. Miss Grundy was now interrogated concerning her knowledge of work, and with quite a consequential air she replied: "Perhaps, ma'am, it looks too much like praising myself, considerin' that I've had the managin' of her mostly, but I must confess that she's lived with me so long, and got my ways so well, that she's as pleasant a mannered, good-tempered child, and will scour as bright a knife as you could wish to see!"

Saturday came at last, and long before the sun peeped over the eastern hills Mary was up and dressed. Just as she was ready to leave her room she heard Sally singing in a low tone, "Oh, there'll be mourning — mourning — mourning — mourning; Oh, there'll be mourning when Mary's gone away."

About nine o'clock Mr. Knight drove up alone, Mrs. Mason being sick with nervous headache. "I should have been here sooner, said he, "but the roads is awful rough, and old Charlotte has got a stub or somethin' in her foot. But where's the gal? Ain't she ready?"

He was answered by Mary herself, who made her appearance, followed by Billy bearing the box. And now commenced the leave takings, Miss Grundy's turn coming first.

"May I kiss you, Miss Grundy?" said Mary. Miss Grundy bent down and received the child's kiss, and then darting off into the pantry, went to skimming pans of milk already skimmed. Uncle Peter between times kept ejaculating: "Oh, Lord; oh, massy sake!—oh, for land!" Billy knew it would be lonely without Mary, but he was glad to have her go to a better home, so he tried to be cheerful.

Aside from him, Sally was the only composed one. It is true her eyes were very bright, and there was a compression about her mouth seldom seen, except just before one of her frenzied attacks. Occasionally, too, she pressed her hands upon her head, and walking to the sink, bathed it in water, as if to cool its inward heat.

CHAPTER IX.

Very different this time was Mary's ride with Mr. Knight from what it had been some months before, and after brushing away a few natural tears, and sending back a few heart-sighs to the loved ones left behind, her spirits rallied, and by the time they reached the borders of Rice Corners there was such a look of quiet happiness on her face that even Mr. Knight noticed it. As they rode on Mary fancied that the country looked pleasanter and the houses better than in the region of the poorhouse; and when a sudden turn of the road brought into view a beautiful blue sheet of water, embosomed by bright green hills, her delight knew no bounds. Springing up and pointing toward it, she exclaimed: "Oh, please stop a moment and look. Isn't it lovely? What is it?"

"That? Oh, that's nothing but 'Pordunk Pond,' or as folks most generally call 'em, seein' there's two, North and South Pond."

"How far is the pond from Mrs. Mason's?" asked Mary, casting longing glances toward the distant sandy beach and the graceful trees which drooped over the water's edge.

"It's farther back than 'tis there, 'cause it's uphill all the way," said Mr. Knight, "but here we be at Miss Mason's—this house right here," and he pointed to a neat, handsome cottage, almost hidden from view by the dense foliage which surrounded it.

There was a long lawn in front, and into the carriage road on the right of it Mr. Knight turned, and driving up to a side door, said to Mary, "Come, jump down, for my foot is so lame I don't believe I'll get out. But there's your chest. You can't lift that. Halloo! Judith, come 'ere."

In answer to this call a fat, pleasant-looking colored woman appeared in the doorway, and as if fresh from the regions of cookdom wiped the drops of perspiration from her round, jolly face.

"Here, Judith," said Mr. Knight, "help this gal lift her traps out."

Judith complied, and then bidding old Charlotte to "get up," Mr. Knight drove away, leaving Mary standing by the kitchen door.

"Come in and sit down," said Judith, pushing a chair toward Mary with her foot. "It's as hot here as an oven, but I had crambry sass and ginger snaps, and massy knows what, to make this morning and I got belated; but set down and make yourself to home."

Mary took the proffered seat, and then Judith left the room for a few moments, saying when she returned that, as Mrs. Mason was still suffering from a headache, she could not see Mary until after dinner. "And," continued Judith, "she told me to entertain you, but I don't know what to say nor do first. Harry died just a week to a day before he was to be married, and so I never had any little girls to talk to. Can't you think of something to talk about? What have you been used to doing?"

"Washing dishes," was Mary's reply.

"Wall," answered Judith, "I guess you won't have that to do here for one night; when some of the neighbors were in I heard Miss Mason tell 'em that she got you to read to her and wait on her. And then she said something about your not having an equal chance with your sister. You han't but one, now t'other's dead, have you?"

Mary replied in the negative, and Judith continued: "Wall, now you've got over the first on't, I reckon you's glad the baby's dead, for she must have been kind of a bother, wasn't she?"

Instantly Mary's thoughts flew back to an empty cradle, and again a little golden head was pillowed upon her breast, as often in times past it had been, and as it would never be again. Covering her face with her hands, she sobbed, "Oh, Allie, Allie! I wish she hadn't died!"

Judith looked on in amazement, and for want of something better to do placed a fresh stick of wood in the stove, muttering to herself, "Now, I never! I might of knew I didn't know what to say. What a pity Harry died. I'll give her that big ginger snap the minute it's baked. See if I don't."

Accordingly, when the snap was done, Judith placed it in Mary's hands, bidding her eat it quick, and then go up and see the nice chamber Mrs. Mason had arranged for her.

"Come," said Judith; and leading the way, she conducted Mary up the staircase, and through a light, airy hall to the door of a small room, which she opened, saying, "Look, ain't it pretty?"

Mary's heart was too full to speak, and for several minutes she stood silent. With the exception of her mother's pleasant parlor in old England, she had never before seen anything which seemed to her so cosy and cheerful as did that little room, with its single bed, snowy counterpane, muslin curtains, clean matting, convenient toilet table, and what to her was fairer than all the rest, upon the mantelpiece there stood two small vases, filled with sweet flowers, whose fragrance filled the apartment with delicious perfume. All this was so different from the bare walls, uncovered floors and rickety furniture of the poorhouse that Mary trembled lest it should prove a dream from which ere long she would awake.

When Mary was finally sent for by Mrs. Mason she had been so much accustomed to sick persons that she knew intuitively just what to do and when to do it, and her step was so light, her voice so low, and the hand which bathed the aching head so soft and gentle in its touch that Mrs. Mason involuntarily drew her to her bosom, and kissing her lips, called her her child, and said she should never leave her; then, laying back in her easy chair, she remained perfectly still, while Mary alternately fixed her hair and smoothed her forehead, until she fell into a quiet slumber, from which she did not awake until Judith rang the bell for supper, which was neatly laid out in a little dining parlor, opening into the flower garden. There was something so very social and cheering in the appearance of the room, and the arrangement of the table, with its glossy white cloth, and dishes of the same hue, that Mary felt almost as much like weeping as she did on the night of her arrival at the poorhouse. But Mrs. Mason seemed to know exactly how to entertain her; and by the time that first tea was over there was hardly a happier child in the world than was Mary.

Mrs. Mason soon dismissed her to her own room, where she for some time amused herself with watching the daylight as it gradually disappeared from the hills which lay beyond the pond. Then when it all was gone, and the stars began to come out, she turned her eyes toward one which had always seemed to her to be her mother's soul looking down upon her from the windows of heaven. Now to-night there shone beside it a smaller, feebler one, and in the fleecy clouds which floated around it she fancied she could define the face of her baby sister. Involuntarily stretching out her hands, she cried, "Oh, mother! Allie! I am so happy now;" and to the child's imagination the stars smiled lovingly upon her, while the evening wind, as it gently moved the boughs of the tall elm trees, seemed like the rustle of angels' wings. Who shall say the mother's spirit was not there to rejoice with her daughter over the glad future opening so brightly before her?

(To be continued.)

NO WONDER HE WAS BALKED.

Difficulties the Frenchman Experienced in Learning English.

A Frenchman thirsting for linguistic superiority recently began a course of English lessons with a teacher of languages. After toiling conscientiously through a good many exercises the following dialogue between the pupil and his master was overheard:

"I find the English very difficult," complained the Frenchman. "How do you pronounce t-o-u-g-h?"

"It is pronounced 'tuff.'"

"Eh, bien, 'tuff;' 'snuff,' then, is spelt s-n-o-u-g-h, is it not?"

"Oh, no; 'snuff' is spelt s-n-u-ff. As a matter of fact, words ending in o-u-g-h are somewhat irregular."

"I see; a superb language! T-o-u-g-h is 'tuff' and c-o-u-g-h is 'cuff.' I have a very bad cuff."

"No; it is 'coff,' not 'cuff.'"

"Very well; cuff, tuff and coff. And d-o-u-g-h is 'duff,' eh?"

"No, not 'duff.'"

"'Doff,' then?"

"No; 'doh.'"

"Well, then, what about h-o-u-g-h?"

"That is pronounced 'hock.'"

"'Hock!' Then I suppose the thing the farmer uses, the p-l-o-u-g-h, is 'pluff,' or is it 'phlock,' or 'plo?' Fine language—'plo.'"

"No, no; it is pronounced 'plow.'"

"I shall soon master English, I am sure. Here we go. 'Plow,' 'coff,' 'tuff,' 'hock,' and now here is another—r-o-u-g-h; that is 'row,' I suppose?"

"Oh, no, my friend; that's 'ruff' again."

"And bo-u-g-h is 'buff?'"

"No; that happens to be 'bow.'"

"Yes, wonderful language. And I have just e-n-o-u-g-h of it; that's 'enou,' is it not?"

"No; 'enuff.'" — Sheffield Weekly News.

Lady "Bobs" and Her Trunks.

There is a story going around about Lady Roberts and her trunks, for the truth of which, says the Westminster Gazette, a man returning from South Africa vouches.

At the height of the transport difficulties, Lady Roberts carried eight large trunks from Cape Town to Bloemfontein in the very teeth of the officers.

Everybody wondered, everybody grumbled. No one but Lady Roberts could have taken the things through. The transport of stores had been stopped for the time, the sick lacked every comfort, and those who were not sick were half-starved and only half-clad. Therefore, when a fatigue party was told off to fetch those eight trunks from Bloemfontein station, some rather uncomplimentary things were said about women travelers in general and this latest transgressor in particular.

Next day seven of the eight trunks were unpacked, and their contents distributed among the soldiers. The clever lady had snapped her fingers at red tape, and had smuggled through comforts for the men. One small trunk contained her personal belongings.

Sea Fish in Lake Ontario.

The deepening of the St. Lawrence canal system has had other results than to allow the passage of ocean-going freightage. Following in the wake of the vessels sea herrings have made their appearance in Lake Ontario, and are being eagerly captured by the fishermen.

Preliminary Steps.

"Are you educating your child with a view to his future college career?"

"Oh, yes; he's got to begin next week and take a drop of tabasco sauce three times a day."

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

$3 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29 1901

Frank James says he is going on the stage for the money there is in it. Mr. James, in former days, used to stop the stage for the same reason.

Roosevelt is a sporting President. He shot bear and mountain lions in Colorado, killed a panther in Montana and recently he had a coon for dinner.

A recent snowstorm covered the whole central region of New York with ten ten inches of snow, and the foolish people began to get ready for sleigh-riding instead of taking the first train for California.

A printer in New York, says a telegram, was robbed of some $4,000 in cash and diamonds. It's a pretty fishy story, unless, indeed, printers in the effete east are of a different variety from those out this way. The printers here don't wear many diamonds.

Within the past ten years the number of Chinese in this state have decreased from 72, 472 to 45,753, while the Japanese have increased from 1147 to 10,151. The bars should be put up against the Japs as well as the Chinese. We have no use for either kind of labor in California.

President Eliot of Harvard, in a recent address before the Twentieth Century club, said: "The courts are, as a whole, less efficient and less respected than they were a generation of two generations ago." An Iowa attorney sternly criticised the courts in a notable address a few months ago. Where do the fault and responsibility lie?

With characteristic manliness Admiral Schley discountenances the proposition of friends to make good to him the expenses he incurred in the court of inquiry. He courteously but decidedly declines to accept any tribute of esteem of that character, in striking contrast to the greed of Sampson, who claimed the lion's share of the prize money of a battle in which he did not participate.

President Roosevelt in his message to congress will not only recommend the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act; but will go further and recommend that it be strengthened to increase its efficiency. The president gave this information to Representative Needham of California. The president told other western callers that he would call the attention of congress in his message to the advisability of doing something to reclaim the great arid region of the west.

If the published reports are true we now have a satisfactory treaty with Great Britain relative to building the Nicaragua canal. The big fight will now come when the railroad combines exert their pull to defeat the appropriation of the required money. This ought to be a non-partisan question and if there is any factious opposition the representatives who make it should be held to a strict accountability by their constituents, no matter what their politics may be. Politics are all right, but in the consideration of this canal enterprise business principles should be applied.

A remarkable illustration of the prosperity now enjoyed by the United States is afforded in the report of the fourth assistant postmaster general. He notes an extraordinary increase in the number of resignations from offices in his branch of the service. There has never been anything like so great a percentage since the beginning of the civil war. The fact is accounted for in the report by the opportunities everywhere presented for better salaries than those paid by the postoffice department. Inducements are offered in civil life for employes in the postal service to take positions in various lines of business, and the matter has caused much concern in official circles. It is a novel situation as well as a significant one. The old maxim that in public life "few die and none resign," is not appropriate in this instance. And if this situation exists in the postal service there appears to be no reason why it should not develop in other official lines. If it should reach such a pass that it will be necessary to advertise for men to fill public offices, the fact may be taken as positive evidence that the millenium is at hand.

The eastern agitation in favor of unrestricted Chinese immigration is due, in large part, to to the insidious work of the Chinese minister at Washington. Wu Ting Fang, like his famous countryman, Ah Sin, is noted for his "child-like and bland" demeanor. He has insinuated himself into the good graces of Americans in the east by his genial personality and his scholarly attainments. But he has never lost sight of the fact that his diplomatic business is to further the interests of his countrymen in the United States. In all his addresses and other public utterances he has pointed out the benefits that would be derived by Americans if the Chinese exclusion act were annulled. Along with that promised benefit he has endeavored to excite sympathetic feeling on the ground of the injustice of barring out his helpful countrymen. The seed planted by the wily Wu has undoubtedly taken deep root in the east, and heroic measures will be needed to check its growth. The plan of a great popular petition to Congress by the Pacific Coast people may be helpful, but more direct action is necessary. The press of the coast States voices the public sentiment accurately, and it is unanimous in favor of extending the exclusion act. A strong and well backed representation in Washington is essential, however, and upon its work the fate of the exclusion act will largely depend.

FARM AND GARDEN

IRRIGATION CANALS.

Interesting Features In Their Operation—The Ditch Rider.

The owner of an individual ditch uses it as he pleases, subject only to the state laws governing the diversion and use of water. The practical operation of corporation canal systems is under the control of executive officers of the company, but the representative

FIG. I—DIVISION GATE ON LATERAL.

with whom the farmer and irrigator comes into most frequent and intimate contact is the ditch rider, who is generally appointed by the manager or president. His duties consist in patrolling the ditch throughout the season of actual operations for the purpose of seeing that the works are in good repair and to superintend the proper distribution of water to the various stockholders from the system.

The larger irrigation systems generally have several distributary canals leading from the main one and following as nearly as possible the highest ground of the areas designed to be watered from them.

At various points along the main canal or distributary lateral branches are diverted for conveying the water to land of individual consumers, and it becomes necessary to place regulating structures at the points of diversion for the purpose of regulating the flow into these laterals. These consist of wooden, boxlike structures in which sliding gates are placed, by which the size of aperture from the main canal is regulated and the flow of water therefrom controlled. Where accuracy of results is attempted there is also placed in the lateral ditch below the regulating gates a weir whose flow for all depths is tabulated, and a graduated scale is so placed with reference to the weir that the depth can be conveniently read off.

When it is desired to deliver into a lateral a given volume of water, the ditch rider consults his weir table and finds the depth over this weir necessary to discharge the required amount. He then increases or lessens the opening from the main canal by moving the sliding gate until the required depth over the weir is realized. This is the most important duty of the ditch rider, and for its proper execution he is expected to make a trip daily over the entire canal or his division of it. He usually travels on horseback or in a two wheeled cart and carries a shovel, a hatchet, a small sharp pointed bar and a number of empty sacks. The hatchet is used to repair structures, the

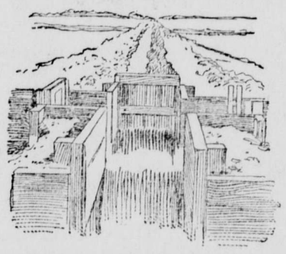


FIG. II—DIVISION BOX ON LATERAL.

bar is for raising gates which may be difficult to move by hand, and the shovel and sacks are frequently required for the repair of banks and the stoppage of holes caused by gophers, muskrats and other burrowing animals. The holes thus made are usually insignificant at first, but become rapidly enlarged by the escaping waters and if not stopped carry away a portion of the embankment.

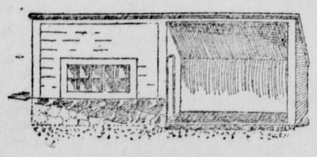
Upon the discovery of a leak the ditch rider's first efforts are directed to the location of the point on the inside of the bank at which the water enters the hole. This is frequently detected through the eddy appearing at or near the opening. The orifice, if small, can be closed by pushing into the hole one or two empty sacks; if already large, it can usually be closed by first filling a few sacks a half or a third full of loose earth and ramming them into the mouth of the opening.

The regulating gates are frequently kept locked and the key carried by the ditch rider. When a water consumer has completed his irrigation for the time being, he may desire that the water be shut out from his lateral. In such cases he leaves a note tacked to his head gate requesting the ditch rider to shut it off at a specified time and in the same manner notifies him to turn it on when he again needs it. The ditch rider gets these messages when he makes his daily round over the ditch.

Such are some of the items in the operation of ditches as described by J. C. Ulrich in a recent bulletin.

A Side Hill Poultry House.

If the land slopes to the east, dig in to the bank so as to make a level floor. Dig a trench and fill with loose stones for a foundation. On this build a cement wall of rough stones as shown.



A WARM POULTRY HOUSE.

Then cement the floor. This will give an exceedingly warm pen. The cut shows a section of the earth, the straight dotted line indicating the position of the cemented floor and the other dotted lines the stone foundation and the cemented stonework. The open scratching shed is coming to be greatly prized by poultry men, says The Farm Journal, in giving this plan.

SUGAR BEET PULP.

One of the Features Which Recommend the Sugar Beet Industry.

Among points about feeding beet pulp which a Nebraska cattle man determined by experiment were:

First.—That the cattle would eat as much as 100 pounds of pulp a day.

Second.—That they eat pulp with evident satisfaction and great relish.

Third.—That they consume very little or no water at all while eating pulp.

Other points of which he feels satisfied in his own mind but has not clearly demonstrated are that the use of pulp will effect a valuable saving of other foods, both hay and grain.

In years of drought, when foodstuffs are very high, the saving will be a very valuable one. Pulp is bulky and costly to transport and expensive to handle. The charges, however, cut no figure with farmers delivering beets to a factory, who can as well as not take back a load of pulp to their farm.

Pulp, he further says, can be kept very easily indeed, as it becomes extremely compact and sours or ferments slightly. A large pile can even be left out of doors in very cold weather, and while a crust eight or ten inches will freeze on the outside the inside will remain in good condition.

All pulp should properly be fed in a barn where it cannot freeze and with other foods. During the earlier part of the feeding period, for instance, for three or four months outof six, it may be fed largely with a comparatively small feed of grain, although hay should always be fed with it. Toward the end of the feeding period the proportion of grain should be gradually increased and that of the pulp diminished for finishing the cattle for market.

He attaches the greatest possible importance in value to the use of beet pulp in beef production and does not doubt it will prove equally valuable in the dairy industry. Its value in feeding animals is one of the reasons why the production of sugar itself may find a firmer and more profitable location where dairy or beef animals are fed than in other sections where there are not so many animals to feed.

Another Nebraska stockman gives his experience thus:

I fed 300 3 and 4 year old western steers in 1891, the first year our factory opened. Of course I had no experience in feeding pulp, but I soon found that cattle were very fond of it. I think they will leave any other food known and eat it. As to the fattening quality, of course when fed alone it is almost valueless, though I believe stock would winter on it. Mixed with a cut feed of hay or straw or cornstalks on which cornmeal, bran or some other grain food is placed, it makes a ration which fattens very rapidly. By feeding the usual amount of meal with 75 to 100 pounds of this pulp per day per steer the fattening period will be shortened at least 30 days. In other words, you can get as good results in four months with pulp as you could in five without it.

I think steers will eat as much grain food per day or more with the pulp than they will without it. It is a great "conditioner" and appetizer, and we find the older it is the better the results. It will keep a number of years in the silo or piled up on top of the ground. It will turn black and spoil as far as the air goes through, which is from eight to ten inches. It will reduce in bulk fully one-half and grow as much richer. There are a number of big sheep and cattle feeders here, all of whom use it more or less. If anything, it is better for sheep than cattle.

How to Grow Watermelons.

This is the way an Iowa correspondent of Farm, Field and Fireside would grow watermelons: Select a rich loam—sandy loam is best—and dig holes six feet each way or in one long row and put a shovel of well rotted manure in each hill, covering with two inches of dirt. Plant about a dozen seeds in each hill, covering one inch deep. Plant from the 5th to the 10th of May. Soon after planting these, say five or six days, plant a hill between each two of the first ones. These will come up about the time the bugs show up generally, and they will not touch the first vines, but will destroy the second planting. Should the bugs come early and attack the first vines they are all gone before the others are up.

Chinese Names.

In China there is no fixed nomenclature—even the country itself is without a name—and this lack of distinct and recognized appellations was a frequent source of difficulty. Of personal information from natives there was none obtainable on which any credence could be placed. A Chinaman, unless he be a porter cooly or a boatman rarely travels or gets during his life more than a few miles in any direction from the place where he was born. When trying to procure information concerning the immediate locality, it was no uncommon thing to have a native, and even sometimes men of local position, say, "Oh, I have never been so far away as that," or, "I have never been across that hill and so do not know what is beyond."—Harper's Weekly.

He Cashes Pay Checks.

New York pays its employees by check, and each pay day sees a great many men with their whole month's salary in their hand, but no money. Various bankers whose places of business are near the city hall are willing to cash the city's checks, but they charge a commission, usually 10 cents on each $100.

The proprietor of a saloon near the city hall is willing to cash the checks without charging a commission, and on pay days his establishment is jammed with officials. He makes his profit on the increased sale of liquids at his bar, for no man after having his check cashed leaves the place without buying a drink. The proprietor of the establishment provides against the city pay day by drawing $25,000 from the bank and hiring a man to take entire charge of the check cashing business. Frequently the entire $25,000 is exchanged for checks. When this happens, the proprietor sends for more money. No city employee asks to have his pay check cashed and is not accommodated, and the extra pay day sales at the bar are a considerable feature of the year's trade.—New York Sun.

A Clever Dog.

There is more in a dog than man's philosophy accounts for. No theory of instinct—sometimes defined as a faculty prior to experience and independent reason—will explain some actions of a clever dog whose case is reported by a correspondent of the London Spectator:

I knew a dog in Ireland—a retriever—who had been taught always to bring his own tin dish in his mouth, to be filled at the late dinner. For some reason his master wished to make a change and to feed him twice a day instead of once.

The dog resented this, and, when told to bring the dish, refused, and it could nowhere be found, on which his master spoke angrily to him and ordered him to bring the dish at once.

With drooping tail and sheepish expression he went down the length of the garden and began scratching up the soil, where he had buried the bowl deep down to avoid having to bring it at an hour of which he did not approve.

Good Ear For That Music.

"There's a man who has a good ear for music," remarked the dyspeptic man who was bothered by the piano playing of the young woman next door.

"Who, Dumley? Why, he's deaf as a post," replied his friend.

"I know he is," said the dyspeptic man.—Philadelphia Press.

A Mahogany Cement.

Melt beeswax four ounces then add Indian red one ounce, and enough yellow ocher to produce the required tint. Use enough to fill up holes and cracks in the mahogany.

In the western islands of Scotland there is no industry which exerts so much influence upon the conditions of life as the herring fishery.

Statistics of accidents show that an American can travel by rail 72,000,000 miles before in the law of averages it is his turn to be killed.

Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

A. W. EBBESHUTZ, Plaintiff, vs. E. M. DINEEN, Defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, on the 8th day of October, 1901, in the above-entitled action, wherein A. W. Ebbesanz, the above plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against E. M. Dineen, defendant, on the 7th day of October, 1901, which said decree was, on the 7th day of October, 1901 recorded in Judgment Book 2 of said Court, at page 107, I am appointed Commissioner and commanded to sell:

All the right, title and interest of the defendant E. M. Dineen, consisting of an undivided one third interest in and to those certain mines and mining claims situate, lying and being in Wild Rose Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California commonly known and designated as the "Monarch," "Combination," "Monopoly" and "Kennedy" mines, the notices of location thereof being of record in the mining records of said Wild Rose Mining District, and in the office of the County Recorder of said Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the 4th day of NOVEMBER, 1901, at 2 o'clock p m of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, I will in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States.

GEO. S. WOOD
Commissioner.

Dated October 14, 1901.

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24, 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF

DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours,

F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

LEGAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF THE Inyo Marble Company of California, a Corporation, for a United States Patent.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 16, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of Chapter Six of Title Twenty-two, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Inyo Marble Company of California, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, whose Post Office address is Room 34, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal., claiming 120 acres of the mineral deposit bearing marble, lying and being situated within the Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California, has made application to the United States for a patent for the said mining claim, which is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the official plat herewith posted, and by the field notes of survey thereof, now filed in the office of the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, which field notes of survey describe the boundaries and extent of said claim on the surface, with magnetic variation at fifteen degrees thirty minutes East in June, 1892, as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the original location corner at the N. E. corner of the S. W. ¼ of Section 14, Township 16 South, Range 37 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. Whence the ¼ Section corner between Sections 14 and 15 bears West 40.00 chains distant the ¼ section corner between 14 and 23 bears South 42.00 chains distant, set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked 1. No. 1.

Thence, the magnetic variation being 15 degrees East, North 14.50 chains. Top of spur bears N. W. descending along West slope of spur, 40 chains, 2640 feet. No location corner to be found. At point identified by claimants set post 4 in. square 4½ ft. long 12 in in ground with rock mound marked 1 No 2

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, West descending 15.00 chains cross gulch 10 lks. wide, course North ascend 18 chains. Top of spur bears N. 50 degrees W. descend 27 chains. 1782 feet cross Wash 25 lks. wide course S. 70 degrees W. 30 chains, 1980 feet. No location corner to be found. A point identified by claimants set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked 1 No. 3 cor. to sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 bears N. 80 degrees 30 minutes W. 10.00 chains distant.

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, South descending gradually 4.50 chains cross wash 25 lks. wide, course West and gradual descent. 10.00 chains top of low point of spur bears West gradual descent. 20.00 chains S. W. corner boarding house bears S. 56 degrees 30 minutes E. 9 chains. 24.00 chains S. W. cor. lodging house bears S. 64 degrees 00 minutes E. 7.50 chains. S. W. corner of office upon which location notice is posted bears S. 81 degrees 00 minutes E. 9.00 chains S. W. corner of blacksmith shop at upper excavation of quarry bears N. 61 degrees E. 7.50 chains 40.00 chains, 2640 feet to original location corner set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long in rock mound which I marked 1 No. 4.

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, East 2.75 chains road from excavation at quarry bears N. and S. 4.50 chains cross railroad side track from quarry connecting with main line of the Carson and Colorado railroad bears N. 18 degrees 30 minutes E. and S. 18 degrees 30 minutes W. 7.75 chains. Road to quarry bears N. W. and S. E. 10.00 chains S. W. corner of boarding house bears N. 9 degrees 30 minutes W. S. W. corner of blacksmith shop at excavation at upper quarry bears N. 10 degrees W. 20 chs. excavation at lower quarry bears N. 8 degrees W. 19.00 chs. excavation at upper quarry 150 ft. above lower quarry bears N. 11 degrees W. 21.00 chs. 13.00 chains cross railroad switch track from office to upper marble quarry N. W. and S. E. 29.00 chains excavation in deposit of marble 10 lks. to left 30.00 chains, 1980 feet to corner No. 1, at place of beginning.

Containing an area of 120 acres.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of Inyo county at Independence in the County and State aforesaid in Book "F" Land, Water and Mining Claims, p. 241, said mineral deposit being shown upon the plat posted herewith, as near as can be determined from present developments. This claim being for 120 acres of the surface ground shown upon the official plat posted herewith, the said claim being designated as lot No. 37 in the official plat posted herewith.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, premises, or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law, and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by law, within sixty days from the date of the first publication hereof, with the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, in the State of California, they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, Inyo County, California, for 60 days (10 weeks) which paper I hereby designate as the paper published nearest said land.

S. W. AUSTIN.
Register.

First publication, November 22, 1901.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff, vs. William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D. Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Roe, Charles Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D Dechert, Nelson G Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company, a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation, Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Doe, Charles Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within said County; if served elsewhere within thirty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer the Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed:] In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of Cal.

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff vs. William Remsen, et als., Defendants.

Summons.

W. A. HARRIS, 508 Stimson Building, Los Angeles, Cal., and MACK & FORBES Independence, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 11, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Lemuel Baxter, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 844, for the S½ SE¼, sec. 23, SW¼, sW¼ sec. 4 and N½ NE¼ Sec. 26, T. 13 S., R. 35 E., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, the 16th day of November, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation of said land: Jarius D. Mairs, David Rogers, Harry Burt and Clifford Baxter, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

HOTELS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $3.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with best stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN D. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

FREE!

We have just issued our regular

Fall & Winter Catalogue

It contains 104 pages and shows the latest ideas in CITY STYLES, quotes prices on an endless variety of merchandise, and is bound to interest you.

Send us a postal card with your name and address, and it will be sent at once, FREE.

WASSERMAN, KAUFMAN & CO.,

The Nonpariel Dry Goods Store, Sacramento, California.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,

SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]

OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.

Independence, : : : Oalifornia.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFONIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending November 28, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	30.227	22
Lowest "	29.943	24
Highest temperature.....	66.9	24
Lowest "	34.8	26
Mean "	51.4	
Average dew point.....	25.9	
Average humidity.....	37.4	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	26	S
No. clear days.....	2	
No. part cloudy days.....	5	
No. cloudy days.....	0	
No. rainy days.....	0	
Precipitation for week..	0	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 0.00
" 1895-6 incomplete, 0.83
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-80, 0.00*
" 1898-9 complete, 0.06
" 1899-1900 1.15
" 1900-1901 1.35
" 1901-1902, .67

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

About ¼ inch of rain fell last night.

T. C. Boland spent several days in town this week.

Doc Woodin is busy to-day rounding up indigestion cases.

Several couples came up from Lone Pine yesterday to attend the ball.

Thos. W. Hill of Big Pine is spending Thanksgiving with the boys at Independence.

A free fight and a sore head or two in the morning was Wednesday night's record.

The kids worked like tigers yesterday getting their hall decorated. They are great little rustlers.

J. J. Gunn came in from the Minnietta early in the week and remained for Thanksgiving turkey.

Let's commence making preparations for Christmas. It is only four weeks off, and if we begin in time it will be a great success.

R. P. Hessian of Big Pine was a visitor in town this week. Dick does not get here very often, but he is always a welcome visitor.

C. A. Walter of Camp Independence has been very sick lately. The old gentleman has been suffering from throat and lung troubles.

George Wrinkle came down from Reno Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving with his family. He has been attending the Nevada State University.

Most flattering reports are received from San Jose of the record made by Miss Blanche Bunney, who will be a full-fledged school ma'am by February next.

The Independence Dramatic Club has a farce-comedy under way which will be presented some time during the next two weeks. Full particulars will be given in the next issue.

Messrs. Castro, Calayo and Cruz, the Lone Pine String Band, spent Wednesday night at Independence. Several of the residents were serenaded. They make delightful music.

M. W. Trask is very ill at the Hospital and it is extremely doubtful if he recovers. Mr. Trask is an old resident and has many friends who will learn his condition with deep regret.

F. McIver will leave for Los Angeles on Monday's stage on business connected with the Eastside canal. Mr. McIver owns a valuable property on the Eastside which is the result of years of hard work.

Rev. Richard Fysh, the new methodist minister, arrived at Independence to-day. There will be a donation party at the church on Thursday evening next, and it is to be hoped that everybody will attend and get acquainted with him.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of complimentary tickets to the course of lectures now being delivered at Big Pine and hope to be able to avail ourselves of them. These lectures are very instructive and entertaining and should be heard by all.

The Rebekah lodge held its regular bimonthly meeting at the Odd Fellows hall last Tuesday evening. Mrs. S. A. Fraser and Misses Louella Robinson and Rosa Roeper were initiated into the order. A collation was served by the ladies and a pleasant social evening enjoyed.

O. I. Mairs has carpenter Stecker at work on an extension of the Norman House. About twelve thousand feet of lumber is on the ground and it will be used in erecting a two-story addition on the west end of the building. The lower portion will be used as a large kitchen, pantrys etc. and four bedrooms will be added upstairs.

Tonopah Ore.

Ore of startling and extraordinary richness is now being extracted from various points on the main or Butler group and from Gold Hill, an outside proposition owned by Messrs Oddie Brougher Bros. and J. W. McCullough. The lease of Carlon & Co. on Gold Hill is now producing ore which assays 1980 ounces in silver and 32.50 ounces in gold per ton. No ore is being extracted from this lease of less value than $400 per ton. This is the only proposition outside of the Company group that is actually producing shipping ore at the present time A certain lease on the Valley View ledge is producing ore which assays 1700 ounces in silver and $1100 in gold per ton. This ore is peculiar in character and different from other high grade ore in camp.—Tonopah Bonanza.

Hung Jury.

The trial of the case of the People vs. Hunter and Maxwell, which has been occupying the time of the Superior Court and the attention of the people of this vicinity for the past two weeks, terminated yesterday in a hung jury. There being no possibility of a verdict the jury was discharged. The vote stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. We have carefully refrained from any comment on this case and in view of the probability of a second trial the merits of the case will not be discussed. In the conduct of the trial there was very little of that bickering on the part of counsel unfortunately of too common occurrence. It was conducted in all fairness by both sides and the utmost latitude allowed in bringing in all the facts pertaining to the case. The closing arguments in all such cases are of great interest in our little community and as usual the court-room was crowded to hear the appeals of counsel. The closing statement was delivered by District Attorney Dehy in even, measured tones and was confined to the technical bearings of the case. S. E. Vermilyea delivered the closing argument for the defence. The gentleman is a finished rhetorician and his discourse was oratorical and brilliant. He has delivered many addresses in this county, his style is familiar to all, and this effort was in his best vein. Lafe Gill closed for the people. This is Mr. Gill's first appearance here since he was a justice court lawyer some twenty years ago and he was listened to with much curiosity. It may have been due to the exigencies of the case, but his address consisted principally of fulsome laudation of the complaining witness and cheap and tawdry ridicule of witnesses for the defense. His manner is forceful while his speech is ungrammatical. In summing up the case he wilfully and persistently went outside the record and presented matter to the jury which was not brought out in the trial. He recalled his early days when he wore little dresses; but very considerately omitted to mention his after career in this county, for which he is to be pardoned. It would also have been unnecessary—it is too well remembered. Mr. Gill is essentially a self-made man and like all products of human hands he is faulty in construction. The bricks were not thoroughly baked. He has one amiable quality which commends him to good fellowship; he dearly loves a joke and can give and take one with equal good-nature. Sometimes they are a little rough, and he has to explain that they are jokes. But any man who is good-natured enough to appreciate a joke must have many other good qualities. Mr. Gill's many friends in this, his old home, have good reason to congratulate him upon his brilliant success in life. He has filled with honor the dignified and important position of District Attorney of Riverside county, and as he is yet a comparatively young man, we confidently expect to hear of other honors being thrust upon him.

Thanksgiving Evening.

The children owned the town last night and the big folks looked on and clapped their hands. Thanksgiving may be a holiday and the consumption of the gobbler presumably the hardest work of the day, but those youngsters did not draw an idle breath yesterday. A load of pumpkins were cut into Jack-o' lanterns and they grinned and blinked along the stage and about the room, while bunches of corn stalks were clustered on the walls and a general air of peace and plenty prevailed. The club-members were all clad in the quiet garb of the Puritan. About 9 o'clock the grand march was formed and with Paul Mairs and Miss Lou Robinson in the lead about twenty-five couple wended their way through its intricate mazes. Mr. Mairs kept his head and heels very well and proved himself an able general. After the first quadrille Howard Mairs, president of the Club, gave a short address of welcome and introduced the first number on the programme. The tiny tots gave a sleigh song all bundled up in a snow-covered sleigh and as a wind-up over went the sleigh and a dozen yelling small-fry were piled up in the snow. The numbers of the programme were sandwiched between dances and served as a welcome diversion and breathing spell. Edith Gorman rendered an interesting description of that first Thanksgiving day in the old Plymouth colony. Ruth Mulholland was the prim little pilgrim maid with demurely folded hands but a naughty little twinkle in her eye. Next came the landing of the pilgrims, a tableau well set and arranged with all the children on the stage. Miss Birdie Levy then read in her best style selections from Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." The reading was illustrated by tableaux with Howard Mairs as John Alden, Lena Levy as Priscilla and Milt Levy as Miles Standish. An up-to-date song from a row of black men brought the listeners down with a jump to modern times. The line of black kids showed the touch of an experienced hand in their make up. Milt Levy as B'rer Coon exhorted on our many blessings and bid us be thankful for the same. A chicken-stealing was realistically portrayed by Dave Willis, Frank Willis, Eva Lawrence and a squawking hen. Mr. Getchel kindly sang a couple of coon-songs in his best end-man style and by this time the Puritans were busy spreading tables and pouring coffee for the first installment of hungry dancers. Good music, efficient floor directors and Harry Cook as caller kept some of us old boys stepping pretty high and blowing hard. The Children's Club has the good wishes and good dollars of our people. It is due to Mrs. Sophia Frank's indefatigable efforts that it has become a permanent organization, and we hope soon to attend the first reception at their new club-room.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

John Casey to J. S. Stotler—Nov. 2, 1901. Und. ½ int. in Midnight mine, Argus range, $50.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22, 1901.

People vs. Hunter and Maxwell—On trial. P. S. Partridge sworn as a juror. August Stecker excused for cause. J. W. Wright, peremptory by defense. C. A. Collins, peremptory by plaintiff. A. E. Sais, excused for cause. The sheriff was ordered to summon another venire of five additional jurors. D. Stubblefield excused on account of sickness. A. M. Strong, E. H. Edwards, A. V. Lewis and J. S. Gorman excused for cause. The Sheriff was ordered to summon an additional venire of five jurors. Henry Fehrman excused for cause. Jacob Vagt was sworn to try the case, which completed tale. Case continued till next day.

SATURDAY, Nov. 23, 1901.

People vs. Hunter and Maxwell—Information read and plea of defendants stated to jury. Ordered that three copies of the testimony be transcribed as rapidly as possible till close of trial. Henry C. Mohand, Arthur Middleton, M. McSweeny, J. E. Shepherd, J. R. Moffett and John Shepherd sworn and excluded from the Court Room, all except John Shepherd, complaining witness. John Shepherd's branding irons introduced and marked People's Exhibits "A" and "B." Whereupon John Shepherd, the complaining witness, called for the People. J. E. Shepherd called and examined. Recess until Monday.

MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1901.

People vs. Hunter and Maxwell—J. E. Shepherd resumed the stand. John Arthur Shepherd called by the People and examined. F. M. Crocker and Elton Baker sworn. Elijah Robinson called and examined. J. R. Moffett called and examined. Recess until next day.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1901.

People vs. Hunter and Maxwell—J. R. Moffett and T. C. Boland examined for the prosecution. The People rest their case. Counsel for the defendants make their opening statement. M. McSweeny, Henry C. Mohand, F. M. Crocker, Arthur Middleton, Nellie Hunter, Ellery Wrinkle, Charles Rose and John Maxwell examined for the defense. Recess until next day.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, 1901.

People vs. Hunter and Maxwell—I. H. Mulholland sworn. J. R. Moffett recalled for further examination. I. H. Mulholland examined. Henry Mohand and Ellery Wrinkle recalled for direct examination. Ben. H. Yandell examined in rebuttal. This closed the case and it was given over to counsel for argument.

THURSDAY, November 28, 1901.

People vs. Hunter and Maxwell—Jury came into Court and foreman Fitzgerald stated that they could not agree. Jury polled and all stated that they could not agree. It appearing to the Court that a verdict could not be reached the jury was discharged.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29, 1901.

People vs. Hunter and Maxwell—Setting of trial postponed until Friday, December 6, 1901. Counsel for defendant moved to have the Sheriff take charge of the mules in question and hearing of motion continued till 2 o'clock p. m.

In the matter of drawing a grand jury the following names were drawn from the box:

1. George L. Albright
2. R. W. Scott
3. E. H. Blake
4. A. S. Kilpatrick
5. J. J. Morton
6. J. C. Irwin
7. Dennis Delaney
8. M. Merton
9. A. L. Kinsley
10. L. M. Newman
11. J. N. Newlon
12. Thomas Webb
13. M. S. McLeod
14. H. P. Cartier
15. John Shepherd
16. E. W. Powers
17. J. S. Gorman
18. E. E. Burdick
19. Charles Anthony
20. A. Stecker
21. W. H. Wells
22. W. J. Dunn
23. W. H. Uhlmeyer
24. John S. McGee
25. Frank Shaw
26. George Best
27. R. W. Ford
28. O. I. Mairs
29. W. W. Watterson
30. A. W. Eibeshutz

Well Known Mining Man Here.

W. D. Loose, a mining man of Dome, Arizona, has been spending several days at Independence. Mr. Loose is a brother of Warren and Ed. Loose and all are well known mining men. They are all old-time friends of J. J. Gunn, who has been corresponding with them for some time past relative to mining interests here and more particularly the extensive copper deposits at Saline. As the result of Mr. Gunn's representations Mr. Loose has made a careful preliminary examination of the properties and has reported that they are worthy of further examination. Mr. Loose states that the surface showing is wonderful. In company with Mr. Gunn he visited the Green Monster mine yesterday and is very favorably impressed with the property.

From Saline.

Arlie Mairs got back last Tuesday from his copper mines at Ubaheba. While there he did considerable work on the croppings and uncovered large bodies of ore in several places. A representative of eastern capitalists will arrive here early next month for the purpose of making a thorough examination of the property. A great deal has been written of the extensive copper deposits in Saline Valley and there is no doubt but that with proper shipping facilities they could be profitably worked. To their inaccessibility alone is it due that they are not now being worked on a large scale.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

NATHAN RHINE

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,-Inc.

Oct. 14, 1899. **Watch Us Grow** Oct. 14 1901.

THE KEYNOTES OF OUR SUCCESS: GOOD GOODS, COURTESY, LOW PRICES.

We have been with you for two years now and want your patronage to help on with the good work.

Yours for trade and low prices,

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable

Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House...	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton.....	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill....	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska.....	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver.....	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista.....	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz.....	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne.....	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne.....	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead.....	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston.....	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs....	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville.....	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria.....	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction.....		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit.....	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen.....	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek ...	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence...	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine.....	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs..	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown.....	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House....	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill.....	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill.....	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House ...	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs.	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

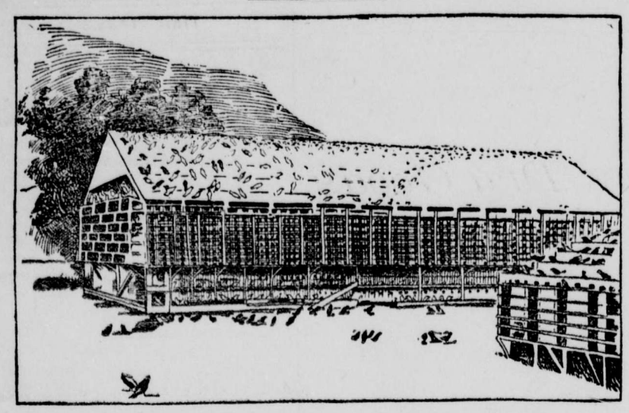
A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the mo ning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spen examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

ONLY PIGEON RANCH IN THE WORLD.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE UNIQUE PIGEON RANCH.

A brand new branch of industry in America has been started in southern California—that of extensive pigeon raising. The pigeon ranch here pictured is at Los Angeles, and is the only one of its kind in the world. It covers an area of eight acres, and in the gigantic lofts are over 15,000 of these birds. The cost of feeding them amounts to a little over $5 per meal. The ranch was started three years ago with 2,000 birds.

Nearly 250 dozen squabs are disposed of per month, except in the fall, which is the moulting season. At that time of the year it is possible to secure only one-fourth of the usual number. In Los Angeles about $3 a dozen is the usual market price of squabs. During the season when they are scarce, they sometimes bring as much as $10 a dozen.

When the ranch is well stocked, as it is when there are 15,000 birds flying about, the extensive family eats one wagon load of screenings, two sacks of wheat and about twelve gallons of boiled meal daily. In addition to this, they are given three barrels of stale bread, soaked in water, during the week.

The farm is a picturesque sight, especially at feeding time, when the birds swarm the place, picking their way daintily over the ground—a mass of white and gray fluffiness.

A remarkable fact in connection with this place is that the pigeons never leave the ranch, and it is seldom that one ever gets beyond the large wire fence that surrounds the yard.

SCHOOLBOY HONOR.

Lesson on Evils of Tale-Bearing Administered by a Schoolmaster.

A lesson in the evils of talebearing and how an English schoolmaster regarded it, is conveyed by Irving Montagu, the war artist, in a reminiscence of his school days. Talebearing, or "peaching," is considered among boys the most dishonorable of offenses, and young Montagu was duly impressed by this fact, as the story goes on to show.

Ten fellows were absent; they had gone to Bradley's farm, out of bounds, and were caught red-handed in the possession of illicit stores by "the doctor." Seven were intercepted at the cross-roads, laden with supplies; they were interrogated as to the names of the other three, and with a sneaking hope of lightening their own punishments at once gave them up.

The other three were Tom Beresford, Nipper Watkins and your humble servant, better known in those days as Peg Montagu.

Then came the query to the trembling three: "Who were the other seven?"

We fondly hoped that they had escaped, looked first at one another, then at the doctor; no one spoke. Threats followed, but we stood to our guns, and returned to the school still in custody.

The great bell was rung at an unwonted hour, and the silence was painful as the portentous step of the doctor was heard approaching. Mounting his rostrum, he called out:

"Beresford, Watkins, Montagu, stand out! Do you still refuse to give up the names of those boys who were with you out of bounds?"

"Yes, sir," in a sort of loud whisper.

"Very well, I give you five minutes to decide."

And then came the most fearful five minutes we had ever experienced. At the end the doctor said:

"Will you give up those names" (an awful pause), "or do you absolutely refuse to do so?"

We felt as if about to place a fusee at a given moment to a barrel of gunpowder, as we replied: "We refuse to give them up, sir."

"Very well," said the doctor, in a voice of thunder, "since that is the case there is only one course to follow. Come up here, each of you, and let me" (another awful pause) "shake you by the hand and congratulate you on having held on as you have done, in spite of prospective penalties, as a matter of schoolboy honor. I congratulate you, I say, on having refused to give up the names of those other fellows, who, to save themselves, were only too ready to give up yours."

How those rafters rang again, as the dear old doctor gave us that never-to-be-forgotten lesson! When the excitement had somewhat subsided, he concluded by addressing the remaining seven:

"I have no punishment to give you, except it be by expressing a hope that you may not be so ready on a future occasion to screen yourselves at the expense of others."

A MOST UNGRATEFUL MAN.

He Preferred Drowning to Scalping and Fought Hard.

"The most ungrateful man I can think of just now," said Geo. Howe, a well-known young man of East Baltimore, the other day, "was the fellow I rescued from drowning at our shore on Bear Creek about a year ago."

Mr. Howe was in a reminiscent mood, says the Baltimore American, and was urged to tell the story.

"Oh, there isn't much of it," he said, "but I'll tell it just to show how mean a man can be when he wants to be. We were having a good time together when suddenly a lad came running up to me and said that a man was drowning. I started for the creek and found him going down for the third time. He had been up twice and went down again. It was only in about six feet of water, but he was yelling lustily, so I reached over the end of the wharf and grabbed him by the hair of his head. It was thick, bushy hair and I got a good grip and gave a hard jerk. He came back from the watery grave howling like an Indian. Before I hauled him on the wharf he yelled to me to let him die a decent death rather than a lingering one, but I belong to the 'First-Aid-to-the-Injured Society,' and we are heavily fined if we let anybody get off the earth and we can help it. I could help this ungrateful man back to life and his pursuit of carpet beating for a livelihood, and I did so.

"He fought me hard, but I got him on the wharf, though I nearly pulled his scrub brush off his cranium. And what do you think he did after we rolled him on a barrel and ran him half a mile through a corn field to bring the light of the world to his body and brains? He cursed us all and made a break for me to mutilate my body. He said that his head was nearly off his shoulders, and he would have to sit in an arm chair the balance of his life, as his feet were in no condition for work in the future from the hard run we had given him through the waving corn.

"His name? Oh, every one will know who it is if you only publish it in the paper. There isn't a more ungrateful man in East Baltimore, and I tell you, gentlemen," continued Mr. Howe, "that while I'm still a member of the 'First-Aid-to-the-Injured Society,' I shan't attempt to rescue a man with such a head on him. I shall confine myself to the work of looking after bald-headed men. They won't have any kick coming and certainly no hair to mention."

BOON FOR BUSY MOTHERS.

An invention has just been patented which should prove, as the inventor anticipates, a boon for busy mothers who find it hard to get time from their household duties to read or study. It consists of a combination rocking-chair and cradle. The cradle, when not in use, telescopes into the lower part of the chair and is not in sight. When it is desired to rock the baby

LATEST BABY ROCKER.

to sleep the cradle is pulled out, the baby laid to rest, and the mother, seating herself in the comfortable rocker, proceeds to rock back and forth, while at the same time she reads the latest novel or prepares her paper on Egyptian mythology for the next meeting of the club. If there happen to be twins in the family, preparation has been made for this emergency by building the rocker with a double cradle, one being attached on either side, so that two babies may be rocked to sleep at the same time and without an extra effort on the part of the mother.

Pet Dogs Are Tattooed.

A decidedly novel occupation which has of late been noticed is that of tattooing the names of their owners upon dogs. Several months ago there appeared in northwest Baltimore a young man who is engaged in that pursuit and during the time he remained here did a good business. Among the dogs which underwent the operation is a pretty little fox terrier belonging to Charles F. Wohrna, which rejoices in the name of Booze, and a fine bred bull terrier, Jip, the property of the Chesapeake Brewing Company. Both animals bear upon their breasts, where the hair grows thinnest, the names of their respective owners.

Contrary to the belief of some that the operation is a cruel, painful one, those who have seen it performed declare that the animals apparently experienced very little pain. The operation last about 15 minutes. The animal is usually held by two men, one having hold of the hind legs while the other holds the front paws. With a set of very fine needles the operator then goes to work, deftly pricking the letters into the skin, just deep enough to draw a few drops of blood. Then he pours the Indian ink all over the wounds, or, rather, scratches, and the operation is over. In a few weeks the sores are completely healed and the animal bears during the remainder of its existence an unmistakable mark of identification. The price of the operation is 50 cents.—Baltimore American.

Church Cats of Naples.

In Naples there exists a race of cats which live in the churches. They are kept and fed by the authorities on purpose to catch the mice which infest all old buildings there. The animals may often be seen walking about among the congregation or sitting gravely before the altar during the time of mass.

QUEER OLD FLASKS.

New York Wine Merchant Has an Interesting Collection.

There is an old wine merchant in New York who has a curious collection of old bottles.

One, which he believes to be the oldest bottle used for holding liquor in this country, came from Nassau, in the Bahamas, originally filled with snuff. It is made of a coarse, seaweed colored glass and is shaped somewhat like a chestnut standing upright upon its broad end. There is a broad bottomed bottle which held madeira in Charleston in 1810 and a Viennese bottle 125 years old, whose slender, graceful curves have been supplanted today by a more commercial shape. The first American gin bottle, from the Schuchadt estate, has a pouter pigeon shape, which is delightful to the eye.

Among the later bottles are some which constitute the product of the bottle maker's art when impressed glass came into use. On each side figures are molded into the glass. There are a number of "railroad bottles." On one a wagon running on rails and drawn by a horse is depicted on both sides, with the motto, "Success to the Railroad." On another the same primitive arrangements are shown, commemorating the railroad at Lowell, and on the reverse of the bottle a spread eagle imbedded in thirteen stars.

George Washington figures on one bottle, upon the reverse of which was Zachary Taylor, who, so says the glass, "never surrenders." A spread eagle and what appears to be a Masonic shrine, a fruit basket and horn of plenty and two trees, one in leaf, the other bare, representing "summer" and "winter," are both two faced designs. A large, round bottle, which in these days would contain Holland gin, is impressed with a series of monks at their prayers. It was called the "apostles' bottle," but it drew fire from the pope, who had it put, by edict, out of general use.—American Wine Press.

ENGLAND'S SEA GYPSIES.

A Strange Little Tribe That Lives Always on Boats.

A strange and almost unknown part of the population (if it can be called that) of the British isles is the queer semiwild folk known as sea gypsies. Real gypsies they are, differing from their fellow gypsies in the fact that they always live on the sea and that, never having mingled with landsmen, their type is much purer and more nearly resembles the original.

There are about 500 sea gypsies in Britain. They cruise along the coast, seldom touching the land, but always close to it, in old and weatherbeaten craft that may have carried their grandfathers.

When the tide is out, the old craft will often drop anchor by a sand bank island far out at sea, and her crew will grub for cockles with their hands, filling a score of baskets, but saying nothing to each other, for they are almost out of the habit of speech. They find fifty shellfish where the ordinary fisherman finds one, but they rarely do the same thing two days running, and in the next hour they may be snaring rabbits on a headland miles away.

The sea gypsies are wild eyed and thickset. Their hair is always either jet black or golden. They are still of almost pure Norse or Danish descent, never having used the land and mixed with the shore folk to any extent. Their hands seem to be all thumbs instead of fingers, so powerful and stubby are the digits, because they have done nothing but haul ropes and dig in the wet sand.—New York Press.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A Mr. Tease recently married a Miss Cross. We suppose he teased her till she promised not to be Cross any more.

No family, shop, ship, camp or person should be without Wizard Oil for every painful accident or emergency.

As a self-made man, the athlete is well-built.

Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills cure sick headaches, constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, purify the blood. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

The worst seat a man can sit on is self-conceit.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whisky. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributers, San Francisco.

A woman's ill-temper might be called a domestic pet.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 14th.—The value of Garfield Tea, the herb cure, is suggested by these facts: It is a specific for all diseases of the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels; it purifies the blood and lays the foundation for health.

A guest at a West of England hotel, finding a long hair in his butter, ordered the waiter to bring him some bald-headed butter."

EVERY MAN WOMAN AND CHILD

who suffers from

Rheumatism

should use

St. Jacobs Oil

It Conquers Pain, acts like magic, and has no equal on earth as a pain killer.

Price, 25c and 50c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

A benevolent physician considers the poor his best patients, for God is our paymaster.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 14th.—People who have headaches know what they are, and those who take Garfield Headache Powders know how completely and how quickly they can be cured. This remedy is peculiarly adapted to the needs of nervous women.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Always be quite as careful in your business transactions of taking credit as of giving it.

Scrofula

This root of many evils—

Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples, and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness, the consumptive tendency, and other ailments—

Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Silas Vernooy, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

Why a Horse Eats Often.

The horse can conveniently eat for twenty hours out of the twenty-four. A horse which is in good health has a good appetite at all times and is able to stand plenty of work and is rarely on the sick list. To be a good feeder, especially on a journey, is a great recommendation in the opinion of every good judge of horseflesh. The reason of a horse being such a constant eater is that its stomach is really small in proportion to the size of its body, and therefore it requires feeding often, not less than four times a day, two of which should be early in the morning and at night, while hay should in the stall be always within its reach.—London Tit-Bits.

The Tobacco Habit.

Chewing tobacco is a filthy habit. Smoking makes you so foul that you can smell yourself. Tobacco is very injurious to health. Every user of tobacco tries to quit it and finds it very difficult. Boys see their elders trying to quit, yet boys make themselves sick in acquiring the tobacco habit.—Atchison Globe.

Flat Magnates Confer.

The Janitor—The people on the 'steenth floor say the rent is higher than the flat.

The Agent—And between you an me they are slower in their payment than the elevator.—Indianapolis News.

In mediæval times the best perfumes were made in France and Italy, the perfumers of those countries acquiring a dexterity unknown elsewhere and possessing many secret methods of manufacture.

For pimples, sallow complexion, impure blood and poor digestion use Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills. They improve complexion and cure constipation. 10c, 25c. Druggists.

Makes his own fortune—the counterfeiter.

The favorite drink of connoisseurs is Gilt Edge Whiskey, because it is properly matured and is absolutely pure. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

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If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

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KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

MRS. OWEN'S FLESH GROWER. PRICE $2.00.

This is the remedy. It increases flesh on any part of the body, develops bust and arms, decreases waist and makes round, plump neck. Removes all blemishes, tan, freckles, pimples, fat, worms, and makes the skin soft and fair. Write for agents' terms. MRS. E. JONES & CO., Offices 610-611 Inter Ocean Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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"OLD PEACH & HONEY"

"E. Rice, Greenville," "J. T.," "Good Luck," "Cross Bow," "Old Honesty," "Brandywine," "Jolly Tar," "Standard Navy," "Planet," "Neptune," "Razor," "Tennessee Cross Tie," "Granger Twist." 9

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Founded in 1870.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1901.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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AN INQUIRY.

You reckless south wind, rushing
 Across the gorsy brae,
Where the sunlight is flushing
 The blossoms bright and gay,
When you were crossing over
 The crested billows white,
Did you perchance discover
 My lover's ship last night?

South wind, be kindly hearted,
 And let the flowers be;
'Tis long since we were parted
 By leagues of land and sea.
Was his good ship still cruising?
 Now answer quickly, please,
And never mind amusing
 Yourself among the trees!

Well, was his vessel coming
 Homeward, with sails outspread,
Or was she idly roaming
 In foreign seas instead?
Ah, south wind, stop appeasing
 The foolish daisies so
After your saucy teasing—
 And mind you whisper low!

STELLA'S SUMMER TRIP.

I AM sick and tired of this life! I would rather die now than endure it year after year, without a hope of release!" Stella Monito threw her crochet work to the other side of the small room. "If I could go to the seaside like other girls, I might make a suitable match—one that would save me from the bondage of poverty!"

Netta sadly looked up from her lounge.

"You have much to be thankful for, dear Stella," she said softly. "Your health—a beautiful face——"

"What is the good of my beauty? Whom do I see now? No one but Dr. James, and he is old and stout, and knows our poverty too well to think of me."

At this juncture Mrs. Monito, a quiet, ladylike woman, entered the room and looked from one to the other of her daughters.

"What is the trouble?" she asked.

"Mamma, Stella is tired, and wants to go to the seaside," Netta said softly. "Poor Stella is weary of this life, and I think I had better give her Uncle Locrime's gift, and then she can have her way."

"Netta!" exclaimed the astonished mother.

"Yes; my money increases very slowly, and perhaps, after all, I may not get better."

At the girls' last birthdays, their mother's brother had given each a hundred dollars. Stella had bought some handsome finery with her money, but Netta, who had been for years crippled by a fall, laid hers aside, hoping to save enough to take her to some celebrated physician. Buoyed up with that hope, she had painted little pictures for the stores, and saved each dollar carefully; but Stella's constant repining was wearing, and she determined to give up her hope and let her have her long looked for trip.

"Do you really mean it, Netta?" Stella questioned eagerly.

"Yes."

"Then I will tell you what I'll do, you dearest of sisters! I shall be sure to make a conquest, and when I am married I will take you to France, to the physician you wish to see."

At that moment some one tapped at the door, and a moment later Dr. James, a tall, rather stout man of about forty-five years of age, with a grave,. kind face, entered.

Two weeks later Stella Monito was boarding in an aristocratic resort. Time went by, and her letters home were not very frequent. Finally one morning the postman brought one that ran thus:

"My Dear Mother and Sister—I am about to be married, and bid adieu to a life of poverty forever. Mr. Leland, my future husband, is immensely wealthy. He owns a magnificent residence in the city, and one on the Hudson. But there is one thing which I am sorry to mention—he does not wish me to acknowledge my relatives after marriage. Of course, I shall not forget you, mother and Netta, and shall return the money which brought me here at the earliest opportunity. My face has been my fortune. STELLA."

Mrs. Monito covered her face with her hands.

"My child has forsaken me!" she cried.

Netta could hardly utter a word of consolation. What was there to say? She knew her sister worshiped at the shrine of wealth, and cared not how many hearts she broke if she only reached her longed-for goal.

A few weeks later, Dr. James made them a visit which was not strictly professional.

"Netta," he said, sitting down beside her, "your sister's summer trip has won her a husband. I read the marriage notice in the paper yesterday. Now, I have a favor to ask of you. I am tired of being alone in the world; I want a wife to take care of, and there is no one else who would please me but you. I have loved you ever since you were that high"—with a motion of his hand—"and if you will have me, I will take you to France to the physician you have set your heart on seeing. If they cure you I shall rejoice; if they do not, I shall love you all the more."

Netta looked up in his kind eyes in surprise—his words were so unexpected.

"No, no!" she cried. "I will not take advantage of your generous offer. I will never be a burden to any man!"

And all the arguments he could use would not induce her to change her mind.

The days wore slowly on. A letter came from Stella:

"My Dear Sister—I am ashamed that I have not been able to return your money; but he truth is, though my husband is immensely wealthy, and I am dressed in the richest of gowns, and waited upon like a queen, I have not a penny of money under my own control. Everything I have is ordered and paid for afterward; but by-and-by I shall contrive a way to get it for you."

"Poor Stella!" the mother sighed. "I am afraid that in the end she will think her summer trip a failure."

"And her marriage, too," rejoined Netta, "as all marriages not based on true love prove."

"I have some good news for you!" Dr. James cried, as he entered the room followed by a strange gentleman. "Put away your letter, Netta, and listen."

Netta did his bidding, and the stranger introduced himself as a lawyer. He informed them that an uncle of Mrs. Monito's had died, and left her heiress to his wealth—a goodly sum.

Several weeks later found Mrs. Monito and Netta en route for England. Dr. James' nephew intended to cross the ocean, and the doctor had intrusted them to his care.

"God grant your dearest wish may be granted, Netta!" he said to her when parting.

Months went by, and Netta was on the road to recovery. By degrees she found her old strength returning, and at the end of a year was able to walk about without assistance.

She was very happy, and to crown all, her sister Stella and her husband visited them. They were making a tour, and as her relatives were wealthy now, Mr. Leland had no objection to his wife's associating with them. They insisted that Mrs. Monito and Netta should be of their party.

"For Stella's sake," Mrs. Monito said, "Netta, I will consent. She is unhappy enough. She sold herself for gold, and only too late realizes what that bargain means."

Another six months passed away. Netta had a number of suitors, but to none did she give encouragement and Theodore Duncombe, the doctor's nephew, interpreted that sign favorable to himself.

He wrote to his uncle that Netta's health was perfect, and her life was now a happy one; then he hinted that, in time, he dreamed of winning her.

"Theodore is a good boy," the doctor whispered, when he read the letter. "They will be a suitable pair, and I must forget my wild dream."

He went to meet them when they returned, and congratulated Netta on the fulfillment of her dearest wish. After that he called but seldom, and was grave and restrained when they met by chance.

Duncombe's wooing did not prosper, and at last he begged of his uncle to use his influence for him.

"She thinks so much of your opinion that she will heed you," he pleaded, and the doctor at last consented.

He went to see Netta, and made his errand known. She looked at him with a flushed face.

"I cannot accept your nephew," she said decidedly. "I do not care for him as a woman should for the man she marries."

"But in time you might."

"Never! I shall never love but one man, and he has had my heart since childhood."

"Netta, I never dreamed of this!" he said. "Who is he? Tell me!"

"Need I?" she asked softly. "Who cared for me when I was poor and afflicted, and would have burdened himself with me then? If he has changed, I——"

"Netta!" He opened his arms to fold her in his embrace. "I never dared hope for this moment!"

Theodore Duncombe did not stay to his uncle's wedding, but Stella and her husband came to witness it.

"May God bless you, my unselfish sister!" Stella whispered to the bride.

And to all appearances, her prayer is answered.—Waverley.

Something New in Mechanics.

Great is the humor of woman—when she doesn't mean it. Great is the nerve of woman—when she doesn't need it. And great are the nerves of woman—when it so pleases her. This combination is blamable for the following: A very pretty girl sat in a Long Island Railroad train en route for Manhattan Beach. Suddenly the whistle blew. It is perhaps not necessary to say that a Long Island Railroad whistle is more efficacious than otherwise. It is tuned to the key of W and is operated with a great diapason, giving out a different brand of yelping shriek than anything known to nature. To repeat, the whistle whistled. "Oooow," cried the pretty girl. "Isn't that awful? I should think the railroad company would have these things oiled. It is an outrage." Her companion had often heard of wetting whistles, but never heard before of oiling them. Think it over.—Brooklyn Times.

Good Evidence.

"Ah," mused the phrenologist, passing the hand over the bumps upon the head of Mr. Henpeck, "the element of combativeness is very largely developed."

"Yes," said Mr. Henpeck, sotto voce; "but you are supposed to be reading my character, not my wife's."—Baltimore American.

Umbrellas in India.

The umbrella has taken a firm hold upon the natives of India, or at any rate upon the Bengali. No less than 3,000,000 umbrellas are imported into the country every year.

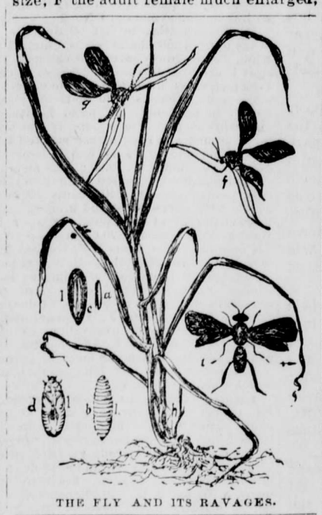
The man who invented work ought to have finished it.

FARMERS CORNER

The Hessian Fly.

Every one who grows wheat understands pretty thoroughly the ravages of the hessian fly. The illustration will give the reader some idea of this insect and its growth at various stages. The plant at the left is an uninjured stalk, the one at the right shows a stalk infested with the hessian fly. It will be noticed that this stalk is dwarfed, the leaves withered and the stems swollen near the ground.

In the illustration A indicates the eggs of the fly; B the larva much enlarged; C shows the pupa case; D the chrysalis; E the adult female, natural size; F the adult female much enlarged;



THE FLY AND ITS RAVAGES.

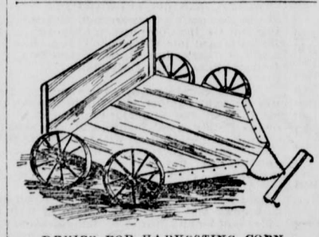
G the male much enlarged; H the pupa in position between the leaf-sheath and stalk, and I the parasite. After years of experimenting with different methods scientists agree that the only way of successfully fighting the hessian fly is to have the soil in which wheat is to be sown in the best possible condition, use varieties that are resistant and sow the seed as late as possible in the fall. The soil should be so well fed and so fertile that a strong healthy growth of wheat will be secured in the fall even though the seeding is late. Dawson's Golden Chaff, Prosperity, Red Russian and White Chaff Mediterranean are among the best of the resistant varieties.—Indianapolis News.

Fruit Growing and Poultry Raising.

With a proper arrangement of buildings and yards, it is possible to make poultry raising and fruit growing combine profitable. If small fruits are grown extensively, it will be necessary, of course, to keep the poultry yards at some distance from the fruit plantation, but where orchard fruits are grown, considerable saving can be affected by building at least a portion of the poultry yards in the orchards. It is not a good plan to build the houses in the orchards, but some portion of the ground devoted to runs should extend under the trees. This arrangement gives the fowls considerable shade, without any detriment to the orchard. When poultry yards are arranged in this manner, especially if the orchard is young, the ground between the rows can be cultivated to advantage; in other words, it will not do to sacrifice the culture of the young orchard in any way to the poultry yard. One great advantage in combining fruit growing with poultry raising is that most of the important work in the care of fowls is done at a time when there is the least work to do with the fruit.

Cheap Corn Harvester.

A simple device for harvesting corn is a sled mounted on wheels, the front edges of the wide platform being covered with irons sharpened at the edge. The stalks are cut with these sharp-



DEVICE FOR HARVESTING CORN.

ened edges as the horse walks between the rows, and the stalks as they fall are caught by men standing on the platform of the sled. At intervals the horse is stopped, the corn gathered and placed in the shock. This tool can be cheaply made at home.

Horse Raising Profitable.

The advent of the automobile and similar contrivances seem to give farmers the impression that these mechanical things would largely take the place of horses, at least for driving purposes. During the Spanish-American war and in the present war between England and the Boers, vast numbers of horses and mules were taken out of the United States for use in the armies named, until to-day there is actually a dearth of work horses and mules. Everything points to the breeding of these animals being extremely profitable during the next ten years, at least. There is no question that there will be a heavy demand for American horses and mules in South Africa at the close of the war. Even at this time there is a decided shortage in horses in the English army operating in South Africa, and in sections of the West shippers of horses for war purposes are paying high prices for suitable animals. The Japanese government is also looking into the question of American horses, and there will be a large and steady demand from that country for the American product. The Japanese horse is small, and not at all strong, ill-fitted to do work required of it as the Japanese advance in Western ideas of soil manipulation. With these two markets in view, those who are familiar with horse and mule-breeding will find it profitable to go into the work again.

Filling the Silo.

A Pennsylvania correspondent of the National Stockman says that he wants to fill his silo when the ears reach that stage when they are a little too hard for him to eat, if roasted, or boiled. There might be quite a margin in this, as we do not know how mature he likes his corn. We very seldom see an ear of corn in a restaurant in Boston that we care to eat, because it is too mature for our fancy, and often made harder by boiling in salt water instead of fresh. We like our corn when it is fairly well grown, but often see it in such condition that one would need a mill or a gizzard to grind it in before it could be digested. We used to know a gardener who preferred to let his corn get hard before he took it to market, and sell it then at 35 to 50 cents a box, rather than to pick it a week earlier, when just as we liked it, for $1 a box. Like the old sailor who liked salt junk, or "salt horse," as it was called, better than fresh meat, he wanted something that had some "chaw" to it. But we agree with the Pennsylvania farmer, whether he cuts his corn as we would like it, or wait a few days longer, but think that every day he waits after it is fairly well filled injures its value for feeding to milch cows.—American Cultivator.

Shipping Poultry.

It is a common practice in most places to crowd as many fowls as possible into a crate and ship them without any provision being made for either food or water. This is not only cruel, but it is running a risk of money loss that no poultry raiser can afford, for aside from the danger of some one or more of the fowls being smothered, there is a decided loss in weight by the birds being forced to go without food and water. More than 100 pounds of poultry should never be placed in a crate and the crate should not be smaller than four feet long, two and a half feet wide and sixteen to eighteen inches high. Such crates should be made with a solid board bottom and slat top, sides and ends. In each should be placed a quantity of grain, in a small box, together with a basin of water after the crate is put on the cars, or at least just before the crate is loaded. The fowls to be shipped should have been well fed and watered just before being placed in the crate.—Exchange.

A New Strawberry.

A fine new strawberry is the Laxton, which was the center of a remarkable strawberry exhibition at the latest English Royal Horticultural Society meeting. It is described by American Gardening as "a darker, firmer and improved Royal Sovereign," a famous English berry. Its raisers claim that it is a "wonderful strawberry for earliness, size, firmness, quality, hardiness and vigor of plant combined."

LAXTON STRAWBERRY

Sunlight in Stables.

A recent experiment demonstrated the value of sunlight in the stables, twenty-four healthy cows, known or believed to be free from tuberculosis, were divided, and one-half put in a dark stable, the others in a stable into which the sun shone freely. Then a number of tuberculosis cows were procured and kept at intervals first with one lot and then with the other, interchanging at stated periods. At the end of a year the twelve in the dark stable were tuberculous and only four in the other stable. Plenty of sunlight and pure air in the stables will do more alone to exterminate tuberculosis than all the tuberculin tests and consequent slaughter of suspected animals can do without these aids.

Farm Notes.

Don't sow alfalfa on poor soil.

Summer wood is a good thing to be looking after in winter.

In selecting strawberry plants get none that have borne fruit.

Market when you can make a good profit, rather than hold for an uncertain rise.

When picking and packing fruit for market is done carelessly the results are rarely satisfactory.

Stalks break well in the winter time and they should be broken as soon as the stock is through feeding off of them.

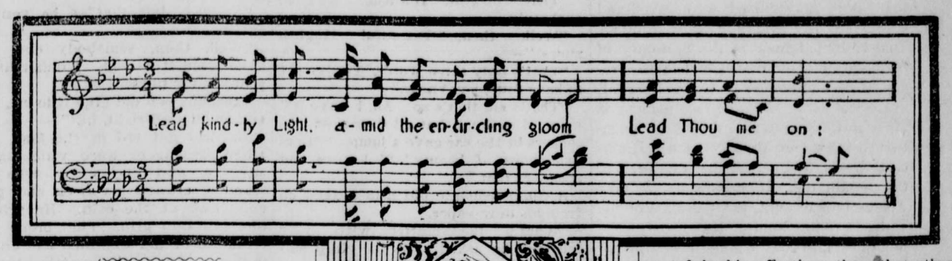
Keep the farm well stocked. Buy plenty of calves, these grow into money quicker perhaps than any other live stock.

Fix up your machinery. Very likely there is some that needs a bolt here and there. Paint will make all machinery last longer.

To start poultry raising on the farm requires little or no capital. Under any circumstances, with proper management, poultry can be made with little cost a valuable adjunct to the farm.

Don't take the boys out of school before it is really necessary. Many men take their boys out of school as soon as the first sign of spring appears. Better hire a hand for a few days and give the boys another month at school.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S FAVORITE HYMNS.



Thousands of voices, through many years, have been raised in melodious utterance of the beautiful words of "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," but probably never before have these hymns been sung with such a depth of feeling and such a fullness of meaning as during the days following the death of President McKinley. Ever dear, the fact that they were the favorites of the martyred President around whose bier a nation mourned has made them more than ever precious. Bands of music played the notes in solemn dirge and in the churches of the land organs pealed forth the touching strains and lips uttered the words, while the mind dwelt upon the scene where the spirit of William McKinley went out in sublime submission to the will of the Master.

How trustfully he yielded himself to the guiding hand of the Universe! Into the Great Beyond he passed, in the spirit so beautifully expressed by Cardinal Newman's hymn:

Lead Kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,
 Lead Thou me on!
The night is dark, and I am far from home—
 Lead Thou me on!
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene—one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou
 Shouldst lead me on.
I loved to choose and see my path; but now
 Lead Thou me on!
I loved the garish day, and, spite of fears,
Pride ruled my will; remember not past years.

So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still
 Will lead me on
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
 The night is gone;
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile.

This hymn was one of the favorites of the President, though perhaps less deeply rooted in his affections than that other song of praise and yearning, the words of which he murmured as life was leaving the body—

Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee;
 E'en though it be a Cross
That raiseth me;
 Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
 Nearer to Thee!

Though like the wanderer, the sun gone down,
 Darkness be over me,
My rest a stone,
 Yet in my dreams I'd be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
 Nearer to Thee!

There let the way appear
 Steps unto heaven;
All that Thou sendest me
 In mercy given;
Angels to beckon me
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
 Nearer to Thee!

Or, if on joyful wing,
 Cleaving the sky,
Sun, moon and stars forgot,
 Upward I fly—
Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
 Nearer to Thee!

The latter hymn was written by Mrs. Sarah Adams and Lowell Mason arranged the music. It was in 1841 that it was produced, and was based on an old English melody. The author was the wife of Bridges Adams, an inventor and pamphleteer, who was born in Great Harlow, England, and died in August, 1848.

PASSING.

Low in the West the daylight dips,
 While by the pool the Summer stands,
With stain of purple on her lips
 And scarlet flowers in her hands.

Within the watery mirror there,
 Narcissus-like she sees her face,
So pale, so sweet, so mortal fair,
 And lingers spellbound by its grace.

The morning red is vanished now,
 The splendor of the noon is gone,
And, like a veil on cheek and brow,
 The wreathed mist is clinging wan.

A breath from meadows shorn exhales,
 A sigh goes down the forest ways,
The dryads of the woody vales
 Are mourning for the passing days.

And Summer hears the warning note,
 As by the reedy pools she stands,
Her fading tresses all afloat
 And scarlet flowers in her hands.
—St. Louis Mirror.

Briarsmere.

ESME BARTON, as she rode along on her trusty little cob, paid no heed to the weather, so absorbed was she in her own thoughts.

Ralph Underwood was coming that night to ask her to be his wife, she felt sure, for his manner at the Fletchers' dance had been unmistakable.

What answer should she give him?

ESME DISCOVERED A SHELTER.

Could she ever love a man she did not altogther trust?

Ah, if only Jack could speak she knew what answer she would give if he ever asked the same question, bbut Jack never would, now, though years ago he had shown in a hundred little ways that he loved her.

But that was before his father died, and Briarsmere was found to be mortgaged and all the affairs terribly involved. So now Jack was a poor man, and had even undertaken work as Underwood's agent to pay off the mortgage, which Ralph held.

Esme was rich, and could do as she liked with the fortune she had inherited from her mother, but was powerless to help Jack because of that unwritten law that "a man is to woo, a woman to be wooed."

The rain poured down and at last awoke Esme to a sense of what was going on around her.

The rain was coming down in torrents, and an ominous roll of thunder in the distance made Beauty tremble.

It was a lonely part of the road; only a little cabin, much out of repair, was in sight. She hastened toward it, not knowing if Mrs. O'Grady still occupied the place, or whether she had already gone to live with her sister in Kerry.

On trying to lift the latch, Esme found it was locked, but discovered a shelter in the peat shed at the back.

As she stood there caressing her horse to allay its fears, she was startled to hear a key fitted into the lock of the door in front of the house.

The boards of the mud-covered walls were ill-fitted and rotten, and Esme could distinctly hear two men talking as they entered and shook the water from their clothes.

"A good thing we are here so near the place," said Underwood.

"Yes," answered a voice which made Esme blush in the semi-darkness, "it is a bad storm, but it will soon be over. I am not sorry it has come now, as you will see that something must be done to the place before another tenant occupies it. It isn't fit for a dog to live in."

"I shall do nothing; it's no use spending money on property of this kind. These peasants are used to pigging it. Leave the place alone."

"That is, of course, your affair, Mr. Underwood," said Jack. "In my position as agent it was my duty to point out to you what was needed, but I cannot make you do it. Only I tell you as man to man, that the neglect of your tenant's interests is a disgrace to the neighborhood. I have worked as your agent in order to work off the mortgage which you hold on my property, but I suppose the foreclosure which you threaten must come, for I cannot work for you any longer and have not money to redeem the estate."

"And, pray, why am I to lose your valuable services?" said Underwood.

"You know that during my management your profits have nearly doubled, but when it comes to distilling liquors in underground distilleries and expecting me to be a party to the fraud, I draw the line."

"How dare you speak like this to me!" said Underwood, choking with rage. "You pauper, if I had not employed you, you would have starved."

"You are exaggerating my poverty," said Jack, in a calm tone. "It is true, by honest work I hoped to regain my property, but when you expect dishonest work, you have come to the wrong man."

"By the way," continued Jack, and Esme could hardly catch his words, for he was already on the road, "I have ordered back the pipes and stills."

"The dickens you have," roared Underwood, as he paced the miserable room.

A quarter of an hour later Esme was in the cozy office of her friend and adviser, Mr. Rance.

"It is a large sum of money to invest in landed property, Miss Esme."

"I know," said the girl, in her quick, bright way, "but what does that matter? I have ever so much more when that is spent. Besides I happen to know the mortgage will be foreclosed if this money is not paid, and I have other reasons as well."

Beauty trotting along in the twilight was within a mile of her own warm stable, when she suddenly swerved from a dark figure walking rapidly in the shadow.

Esme, who had been sitting lightly in the saddle, thinking over her afternoon's work, was taken unawares and flung to the ground.

Stooping over her, Jack—for it was he who had unwittingly frightened the cob—lifted her quickly in his arms. She was dazed and stunned, and as her head rested on his shoulder he stooped, and pressing his lips to hers stole the kiss that he had never dared to hope would be his by right.

"Esme," he said, after a pause, in which each read the other's heart, "I never dared to hope that you had given me your love, and I have no right to ask you to be my wife, for in a few weeks I shall have no home. Briarsmere is no longer mine. I kissed you because I could not help it as you lay in my arms, and I thought you had fainted.'

"Briarsmere is mine," said Esme, smiling, "and it is mean of you, Jack, only to want to kiss me when I have fainted."—Chicago Tribune.

SIGHTS IN THE DEEP SEA.

Life in Its Most Attractive Forms Is Found in Profusion.

"Life on the bottom exists in its greatest beauty and profusion in water that is free from sediment and shifting sands. On our Atlantic seaboard the conditions are not very favorable, and though annelids, mollusks and crustaceans abound, the more beautiful forms are scarce.

The delicate sea-pen lives on the mud banks, and forms of great symmetry are found; but this is nothing compared with the wealth of a coral lagoon. The vertical rays of the sun reflected from the bottom make the water as transparent as air; and, as the boat slowly floats across, one can gaze through the glass in the bottom of the boat on a scene of indescribable beauty. Great branching masses of coral of varying hue look like shrubs or even trees. Wonderful anthozoa, or flower animals, and the zoophytes, strange animal plants, are distributed freely over the bottom.

In other places great lichen-covered rocks seem to be spangled with red, star-shaped flowers; and through and about it all the parrot fish flit, nibbling and browsing on the buds. No garden can equal these oceanic paradises in richness of variety of color; yet they are filled with animals almost to the exclusion of plant life. The lichen is a hydroid coral, the star-like flowers are but the vermillion ends of boring annelids, and the parrot fish do not nibble the stony carol, but seek gorgonais, madrepores or small crustaceans. 'Strange world in which the animal kingdom blossoms and the vegetable does not."—North American Review.

The Lost Flag.

As H. M. S. Ringdove was cruising past one of the Solomon group of islands in the Pacific, the lookout reported that the British flag was not flying. An armed body of marines was promptly sent ashore to inquire the reason.

The chief did not, according to a British Columbia paper, waste words in replying. He summoned his favorite wife, and when she appeared, pointed to her. She was clothed from head to foot in the missing Union Jack, the flag having been cut and fashioned into a loose-fitting blouse and skirt.

This, of course, does not settle the question whether trade follows the flag or the flag follows trade in the cannon-covered advance of empire, but it does prove conclusively that the ladies of the Pacific islands, when they acquire civilization, will not need to take lessons of their Angle-Saxon sisters in the art of "making over."

Watermelons Are Fruit.

Some men have never been willing to class the luscious "watermillion" as a vegetable and on this point the United States government has been forced to come to the darky's point of view. The decision has been made by the general board of appraisers on a case arising at Nogales upon the right to import melons as vegetables. The board decided that "the melon is known technically, popularly and commercially at a fruit and therefore dutiable." The same view is taken technically by the department of agriculture and we may now rest assured that the status of the watermelon, muskmelon, cantaloupe and their whole kindred has been raised a few points officially and permanently.

It is astonishing how ignorant railway officials are when asked for the details of an accident on their road.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

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"The western half of the United States would sustain a population as great as that of the whole country at present if the waters now utilized were saved and employed in irrigating the ground." That is the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior as expressed and is the result of careful estimates made from all available data. As the statement is made in relation to the subject of irrigation it is evident that Secretary Hitchcock draws the line not far eastward of the mountains. If he means to take Alaska into account, the bi-section of the United States would leave only the mountain and coast states in the western division. The line of division is unimportant, however. The fact that the great west, now sparsly populated, is capable of sustaining eighty million people is a matter of momentous importance to the nation. There is only one thing essential in making practical provision for the duplication of the population of the United States in the great west. That element, as Secretary Hitchcock conclusively shows, is the utilization of water that is now non-serviceable. On this point he says: "The first step in water conservation has been taken by congress in giving authority for setting aside great areas of wooded land, largely for the beneficial influence which they exert upon the water supply; this should be followed by the construction within the forest reserves, and elsewhere when practicable, of substantial dams impounding flood and waste waters." Secretary Hitchcock's demonstration that there homes for eighty million more Americans in the west that can be easily be made available, cannot fail to impress congress with the importance of immediate action in line with the secretary's suggestions. Already there is pressing need for land suitable for home seekers. Public lands that are tillable without artificial irrigation are practically all taken up, and only the semi-arid lands are obtainable. Such lands are worthless without reliable water supply, and that is possible only by government aid, as Secretary Hitchcock suggests.

The statement coming from Denver, Col. of the alleged discovery of a process by means of which more gold is extracted from mineralized rock than the most precise assay indicates it contains, may be safely taken with a liberal mental reservation. The philosopher's stone of the ancient alchemist is an interesting myth, and in this practical age only the credulous among mankind will believe otherwise. No one has any reason to doubt that "Professor" Wynn of Denver produces the results which have been reported. He may have convinced some of the more intelligent and wealthy men of Colorado that a new method of obtaining the precious metal in quantities to order from "any kind of old rock" has been found and is capable of being put into practical operation. Alfred Paraf, the author of oleomargarine and the discoverer of many of the best analine dyes also convinced the owners of the larger Chilean copper mines that the base metal production of their properties when handled by his process was convertible into gold. He demonstrated it satisfactorily before their own eyes. They witnessed the process from the first manipulation of the copper ore until the gold, chemically pure, like that in the Denver experiments, was precipitated from the residuum. Seeing, was to them believing. Even experts were convinced. Millions were invested by them in costly plants and to recure Paraf's patents. When Paraf managed the operation of these plants the gold conversion was in evidence. When they were operated without him base metal was the product. The erratic results of the alchemic process excited suspicion. Then came the discovery of the truth. Prosecution followed the exposure, and Paraf ended his career a felon. The Denver case may not be a case in kind; but the high degree of fineness of the gold is in itself enough to excite suspicion. No man interested in gold production should allow himself to be carried off his feet by the alleged discovery. He can safely afford to wait. Some fellow who may get in on "the ground floor" may have cause to repent.

A speaker at a meeting of the labor leaders at San Francisco gave good advice when he said: "It is the duty of every working man to go to the primaries and to the polls." There are plenty of opportudities for laboring men to have their rights respected through either one of the existing political organizations if they will only make it their business to attend the primary elections. They will accomplish nothing by starting another party.

Right on the heels of the terrible railroad disaster in the east in which nearly one hundred persons were slaughtered comes the news of a ferry-boat collision at San Francisco in which about twenty people were drowned. Someone is responsible and the guilty parties should suffer.

While we are enjoying some of the most glorious weather California has ever known the elements are on the warpath back east and many lives were lost in the recent storm and much damage to property is reported. It means much to live in California.

A French engineer asserts that alcohol is to be the fuel of the future, taking the place of coal and petroleum. It has been the fuel of the past in a good many instances, taking the place of water with a good many men.

COULDN'T CALL HIM CRAZY.

Just a Newspaper Headliner Mumbling From Force of Habit.

The young man with the haggard look sat in the rear car of an elevated train, staring and staring at one of the advertisements.

"English beauty shoes," he mumbled to his companion. "That's what he says."

"Yes," said the other, "but that's too short."

"Hm, hm," the haggard man replied. "Beautiful shoes from England"—

"That won't fit. It's long," was the curt reply.

"Well, then, 'Beautiful English shoes'"—

"That's only three words. You've got to have four, you know."

"That's so, that's so. Ah, I have it!" he cried so loud that all the other passengers in the car gave a jump. "'English shoes of beauty,' 23 letters and spaces at last."

A compassionate old man looked up from his newspaper.

"What's the matter with your friend?" he asked. "Is the chap suffering from delirium tremens?"

"Oh, no," the man addressed replied assuringly. "You see, he's just through with his night's work on a morning newspaper. He's a headline writer, you know, and after a fellow has scribbled off headlines of 23 letters and spaces for about eight hours steady he contracts that habit and can't get over it. Every advertisement, every scrap of paper he sees for several hours afterward until his mind gets rested—well, he begins to count the letters and spaces and turn the wording into a headline that will fit. It isn't exactly delirium tremens. It's something worse. The headlines of 23 letters and spaces go wriggling around in that poor overworked brain much worse than snakes."—Chicago Chronicle.

MILTON RELICS AT HARVARD

Signature In an Autograph Album and the Poet's Copy of "Pindar."

The Harvard library numbers among its treasures an autograph of Milton and a copy of "Pindar" annotated in Milton's own handwriting, with marginal notes in Greek and Latin. Both of these rarities were bequeathed to the university by Charles Sumner.

The "Pindar" is dated 1620 and was doubtless used by Milton during his stay at Cambridge university. At the end he has added an alphabetical index in manuscript, occupying two closely written pages of all the authors cited in his notes, with references to the pages in which their names occur.

Milton's autograph is found in the pages of an autograph album or visitors' book kept, according to a custom common in the sixteenth century, by a Neapolitan nobleman, Camillus Cardoyn by name, who resided in Geneva from 1608 to 1640, where Milton, apparently, visited him. Another autograph in this same album among the hundreds which it contains is that of Thomas Wentworth, the unfortunate Earl of Stafford. Milton's signature is dated Jan. 10, 1639, and is appended to a Latin motto—"Travel changes one's sky, but not one's mind." It may be freely rendered and a quotation from his own "Comus:"

> "If Vertue feeble were,
> Heaven itselfe would stoope to her."

The most notable Milton manuscript known to exist is a little book now owned by Trinity college, Cambridge, England, which contains the poet's copies of his so called minor poems, including "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso." In this country, however, it is said that the only original memorials of the great author of "Paradise Lost" are to be found in these two time stained volumes in the possession of the Harvard library.

A Cement Which Resists Acid.

In some branches of industry a cement which is proof against the influence of acids is absolutely essential, and such a substance can be prepared by melting together one part of india rubber with two parts of linseed oil. This should be gradually incorporated with three parts of white bole so as to form a plastic mass. This when heated softens but very little. Though it does not easily dry upon the surface, when once set it is not affected at all by hydrochloric acid and but very little by nitric acid. Its drying and hardening is materially promoted by mixing with one-fifth of its weight of litharge or minium.

Not a Bargain.

"How much will you charge for marrying us, squire?" asked the stalwart bridegroom, painfully conscious of his new suit of ready made clothing.

"I am entitled by law to a fee of $2," replied the justice of the peace.

"Perhaps, Alfred," timidly suggested the blushing bride, "we might get it done somewhere else for $1.98."—Chicago Tribune.

Marveled at It.

"Yes," said Mr. Henry Peck, "I like to go to the circus. One sees so many daring deeds. For instance, did you ever see anything more reckless than the way in which the ringmaster cracks his whip at the ladies who ride the horses?"—Baltimore American.

A Neighborly Disturbance.

First Neighbor—Well, my daughter doesn't play the piano any worse than your son writes poetry.

Second Ditto—Perhaps not, but it can be heard so much farther.—Detroit Free Press.

The desert of Sahara is no little spot. It covers 2,500,000 square miles between the Atlantic ocean and the Nile valley.

The Romans built London about the year 50 A. D., but London wall was not built until 306 A. D.

Next.

It is said that the emperor of China sat up all one night to hear the reading of Li Hung Chang's report of his travels round the world. Considering that it was all Li's, this report seems to have received undue attention.—New York Truth.

Irreparable.

Theatrical Manager (to boy who has fallen from the gallery)—I hope you haven't suffered any injury!

Boy—Any injury? Don't you think it's any injury to lose the best seat in the front row?—Heitere Welt.

NOT MUCH OF AN ORATOR.

A Conductor to Whom a Woman Gave the Wrong Coin.

"Is this all you've got, madam?" asked the conductor on a North Side car as he scrutinized the coin in the semidarkness of the tunnel.

"What's the matter with it?" she asked in such frigid tones that the conductor looked confused.

"Nothing, but"—

"Then if there is nothing the matter with it why do you want me to give you another nickel?"

"Nothing, but that"— he ventured again.

"Well, then, somebody else must have given it to you. I didn't have a penny in my purse."

"Yes, but you did give it to me, madam, and it's all right, but"—

She had got red in the face. The other passengers were watching the outcome, and one youth who was standing craned his neck and got a good look at the coin. He grinned. She saw him grin. That broke what remained of her dignified and chilling patience. She testily snatched the coin from the bewildered conductor. As she was tossing it into her open purse she, too, got a look at the coin. The car was coming out of the tunnel, and it was lighter so that she could make out the coin.

"Why, that is a"— but she was too much confused to finish the sentence.

"Yes, it is a $5 goldpiece, madam. You gave it to me."

"You might have said so," she murmured meekly as she fished out a real nickel.

"Well, you see, I ain't much of an orator, madam," he said and resumed his march down the aisle, reaching for nickels.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WORKING UP A SICKNESS.

The Story of a Man Who Thought He Had Appendicitis.

"A nervous man recently called on me," said a New Orleans physician, "and asked, 'In what part of the abdomen are the premonitory pains of appendicitis felt?' 'On the left side, exactly here,' I replied, indicating a spot a little above the point of the hip bone.

"He went out, and next afternoon I was summoned in hot haste to the St. Charles hotel. I found the planter writhing on his bed, his forehead beaded with sweat and his whole appearance indicating intense suffering. 'I have an attack of appendicitis,' he groaned, 'and I'm a dead man! I'll never survive an operation!'

"'Where do you feel the pain?' I asked.

"'Oh, right here,' he replied, putting his finger on the spot I had located at the office. 'I feel as if somebody had a knife in me there and was turning it around.'

"'Well, then, it isn't appendicitis at any rate,' I said cheerfully, 'because that is the wrong side.'

"'The wrong side!' he exclaimed, glaring at me indignantly. 'Why, you told me yourself it was on the left.'

"'Then I must have been abstracted,' I replied calmly. 'I should have said the right.' I prescribed something that wouldn't hurt him and learned afterward that he ate his dinner in the dining room the same evening. Oh, yes; he was no doubt in real pain when I called," said the doctor in reply to a question, "but you can make your finger ache merely by concentrating your attention on it for a few moments."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Bush Bean Plants.

As the weather begins to brighten and the days to lengthen the handling of this crop becomes much less troublesome, the seeds germinate more freely, and there is much less danger of damping off, yet, for all that, plenty of seed should be allowed to guard against possible blanks. Thinning out to the proper thickness is easily done once they are safely under way. The soil for these should not be overrich, neither stiff nor retentive. Allow ample space, not less than 15 inches, between the lines to give the plants sufficient room for development, and a night temperature of 55 degrees, with a rise of 15 degrees by sun heat, is quite enough to insure strong, healthy growth. A much higher temperature results in the plants becoming drawn, when they are apt to fall around, to the certain injury of the crop, says William Scott in American Gardening.

News and Notes.

Mills' endurance potato is said to be blightproof, and, according to good authority, seems to possess to a remarkable degree qualities which enable it to resist blight.

Consider your market when selecting varieties of tomatoes. Some consumers have very decided preferences in the matter of color. Bright reds may lead in one market, while in another the purplish tint will be preferred.

The hop crop of the world last year, as estimated from reports from hop growing centers, is said to have been less than the average.

Air slaked lime is liberally applied to prevent clubroot in turnips.

The Fruit Bark Beetle.

In September an enemy to be guarded against by the fruit grower is the fruit bark beetle. Professor J. B. Smith of New Jersey says this little borer is almost omnipresent, but becomes most abundant in September and will at that time try every tree that offers the least chance of sustaining it. Its hope is to find some weak or injured tree, low in vitality and in general poor condition, and into this it bores, makes its galleries and starts the tree on the road to certain death. Where entirely suitable trees are not found the beetle does the best it can and bores into healthy peaches, for these offer the best chance of giving way to it. A real healthy young tree will easily dispose of a dozen or 20 borers without difficulty, but when 50 or 100 come in there is serious danger for even a sound tree unless it is unusually vigorous.

Practically, according to Professor Smith, there are only two ways of preventing injury from this insect. The first is to have no old dying trees to breed the beetles in quantities. The second is to keep the young trees as vigorous as possible to prevent a foothold from any reasonable attack. An apple or pear tree injured by blight or by accident may live for two or three years under the attacks of these beetles and will then die, liberating thousands of specimens that will bore into whatever happens to be nearest at hand.

Brief Mention.

The disease of cotton generally known as "cotton rust" are, according to Professor Anderson of South Carolina, not caused by a rust fungus, but are due to the cropping of the land year after year in cotton, and, as is well known, can often be remedied by adding kainit to the soil.

Spanish peanuts raised on a poor, sandy Alabama upland, which in the investigator's opinion would not have produced over 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre, worth from $10 to $12, gave profit at the rate of $18.34 per acre as forage for pigs. The expense of cultivating the peanuts was less than for a similar area of cotton and the soil was benefited by the manure and the peanut vines.

A Texas exchange says that whole trainloads of peas and beans come into that state every year from Kansas, Michigan, New York, California and other faraway states. Texas doesn't raise them, although it can. The wholesalers sell them to the local merchants, who sell them to the people at 50 times the cost of raising them.

A Southern Cultivator correspondent thinks it well to look to forest and stream for sources of income, as the demand for lumber, hard wood and staves is increasing and factories are coming south.

Quick Recovery.

Mr. Verirash Talker (who did not catch the name of his partner)—You see that man behind me—well, if there's one man in this world that I hate, he's the one.

His Partner (in surprise)—Why, that's my husband!

Mr. Verirash Talker (quickly)—Yes—of course—that's why I hate him, lucky dog!—London Telegraph.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday	February 2, 1901
"	March 2, 1901
"	March 30, 1901
"	April 27, 1901
"	June 1, 1901
"	June 29, 1901
"	July 27, 1901
"	August 24 1901
"	September 21, 1901
"	October 26, 1901
"	November 23, 1901
"	December 21, 1901

F. H. MACK, W. M.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF

DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours,

F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free. **YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME** at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

LEGAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF THE Inyo Marble Company of California, a Corporation, for a United States Patent.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 16, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of Chapter Six of Title thirty-two, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Inyo Marble Company of California, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, whose Post Office address is Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building San Francisco, Cal., claiming 120 acres of the mineral deposit bearing marble, lying and being situated within the Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California, has made application to the United States for a patent for the said mining claim, which is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the official plat herewith posted, and by the field notes of survey thereof, now filed in the office of the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, which field notes of survey describe the boundaries and extent of said claim on the surface, with magnetic variation at fifteen degrees thirty minutes East in June, 1892, as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the original location corner at the N. E. corner of the S. W. ¼ of Section 14, Township 16 South, Range 37 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. Whence the ¼ Section corner between Sections 14 and 15 bears West 40.00 chains distant the ¼ section corner between 14 and 23 bears South 40.00 chains distant, set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked 1. No. 1.

Thence, the magnetic variation being 15 degrees East, North 14.00 chains. To a 4 spur bears N. W. descending along West slope of spur, 40 chains, 2640 feet. No location corner to be found. At point identified by claimants set post 4 in. square 4½ ft. long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked 1 No 2

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, West descending 13.50 chains cross gulch 10 lks. wide, course North ascend 18 chains. Top of spur bears N 50 degrees W. descend 27 chains. 1782 feet cross wash 25 lks. wide course S. 70 degrees W. 30 chains, 1980 feet. No location corner to be found. At point identified by claimants set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked 1 No. 2 cor. to sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 bears N. 89 degrees 30 minutes W. 10.00 chains distant.

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, South descending gradually 4.50 chains cross wash 25 lks. wide, course West and gradual descent. 10.00 chains top of low point of spur bears West gradual descent. 20.00 chains S. W. corner boarding house bears S. 56 degrees 30 minut s E. 9 chains. 24.00 chains S. W. cor. loiving house bears S. 64 degrees 30 minutes E. 7.50 chains. S. W. corner of office upon which location notice is posted bears S. 81 degrees 00 minutes E. 9.00 chains S. W. corner of blacksmith shop at upper excavation of quarry bears N. 61 degrees E. 7.50 chains 40.00 chains, 2640 feet to original location corner set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long in rock mound which I marked 1 No. 4.

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, East 2.75 chains road from excavation at quarry bears N. and S. 4.50 chains cross railroad side track from quarry connecting with main line of the Carson and Colorado railroad bears N. 18 degrees 30 minutes E. and S. 18 degrees 30 minutes W. 7.75 chains. Road to quarry bears N. W. and S. E. 10.00 chains S. W. corner of boarding house bears N. 9 degrees 30 minutes W. S. W corner of blacksmith shop at excavation at upper quarry bears N. 10 degrees W. 20 chs. excavation at lower quarry bears N. 8 degrees W. 19.00 chs. excavation at upper quarry 150 ft. above lower quarry bears N. 11 degrees W. 21.00 chs. 13.00 chains cross railroad switch track from office to upper marble quarry N. W. and S. E. 29.00 chains excavation in deposit of marble 40 lks. to left. 30.00 chains, 1980 feet to corner No. 1, at place of beginning.

Containing an area of 120 acres.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of Inyo county at Independence in the County and State aforesaid in book "E" Land, Water and Mining Claims, p. 471, said mineral deposit being shown upon the plat posted herewith, as near as can be determined from present developments. This claim being for 120 acres of the surface ground shown upon the official plat posted herewith, the said claim being designated as Lot No. 3, in the official plat posted herewith.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, premises, or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law, and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by law, within sixty days from the date of the first publication hereof, with the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, in the State of California, they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, Inyo County, California, for 60 days (10 weeks) which paper I hereby designate as the paper published nearest said land.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

First publication, November 22, 1901.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff, vs. William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D. Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company, a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Roe, Charles Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company, a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation, Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Doe, Charles Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within said County; if served elsewhere within thirty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer the Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed:] In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of Cal.

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff vs. William Remsen, et als., Defendants.

Summons.

W. A. HARRIS, 508 Stimson Building, Los Angeles, Cal., and MACK & FORBES Independence, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 11, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Lemuel Baxter, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 844, for the S½ SE¼ Sec. 23, SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 24 and N½ NE½ Sec. 26, T. 13 S., R. 35 E., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, the 16th day of November, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation of said land: Jarius D. Mairs, David Rogers, Harry Hart and Clifford Baxter, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

HOTELS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise or tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW OTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

FREE!

We have just issued our regular

Fall & Winter Catalogue

It contains 104 pages and shows the latest ideas in CITY STYLES, quotes prices on an endless variety of merchandise, and is bound to interest you.

Send us a postal card with your name and address, and it will be sent at once, FREE.

WASSERMAN, KAUFMAN & CO.,

The Nonpariel Dry Goods Store, Sacramento, California.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]

OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.

Independence, : : : California.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. B. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5 1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending December 5, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	30.207	1
Lowest "	29.841	5
Highest temperature.....	67 0	5
Lowest "	34.6	3
Mean "	50.7	
Average dew point.....	34.4	
Average humidity.....	54.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	36 W	2

No. clear days.....0
No. part cloudy days.....7
No. cloudy days.....0
No. rainy days..... 3
Precipitation for week.. 0.26
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 0.31
" 1895-6 incomplete, 1.50
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-80, 0 00*
" 1898-9 compete, 0 10
" 1899-1900 1.15
" 1900-1901 1.35
" 1901-1902, .93

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Church Services.

There will be preaching at the M. E. Church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, subject, "The Minister Sent."

Sunday school at 10 o'clock a. m. Let the children all come. Everybody invited to the services.

RICHARD FYSH, Pastor.

Hans Meyer and Ed. Walker are back from Los Angeles.

Godfrey's show to-night and to-morrow night. Don't miss it.

Arthur Cole got back a couple of days ago from a prospecting trip to southern Inyo.

Charley McKay came down from Bishop yesterday and will spend a couple of days in town.

Jas. Jones came down from Fish Spring yesterday with a four-horse load of apples for N. Rhine's.

About 3,000 tons of potatoes will be shipped from Dayton this year. They bring $25. per ton.

Henry Giles and George Thorpe got in from Los Angeles Wednesday, coming from Mojave by team.

Jas. Orndorff, for many years proprietor of the Cafe Royal in San Francisco, is about to open a saloon at Tonopah.

An extra crew of freight handlers has been put on at Mound House, necessitated by the large amount of freight going over the C. & C.

J. L. Frost arrived here from San Francisco last Monday night. He will attend to the local telegraph office and clerk for Mrs. N. Rhine.

Mrs. Ernest Laird arrived from Bakersfield last evening. Ernest expects to be delayed here for the next two months on court business.

Cecil MacFarlane is assisting Ernest Laird in transcribing the testimony in the Hunter-Maxwell case. He is an expert type-writer.

John Anton and Dave Pobst were up from Lone Pine Wednesday on business connected with the bonding of their copper mines in Saline valley.

The Cruz String Band will give a social dance at Lone Pine to-morrow night. They make delightful music and it is worth while to go and listen even if you don't dance.

The postoffice authorities have at last got the mail question straightened out and regular delivery is now made by every stage, daily each way except Sunday.

Don't miss the grand display of holiday goods at N. Rhine's next Monday evening. Everybody will be out, so come early and get a good look and make your selections before the best are gone.

Prof. Godfrey, the great gymnast, ably assisted by Miss Buzan and Little Zelma, will give a first-class show in the pavilion on December 6th and 7th. This show is equal to the best that ever came here and should be well attended.

George W. Cowser came down from Bishop this week to take charge of the Green Monster mine for Roeper & Willis. Mr. Cowser is an experienced miner, and has been working in the Inyo range for the past ten years.

J. E. Nolan, accompanied by his son, Stanley Nolan, were guests at the Independence Hotel a couple of days this week. Mr. Nolan is the owner of the Montezuma mine and is personally superintending the work there.

S. A. Fraser has begun the erection of a two-story addition to his blacksmith shop. The new building will be 24x30 feet: the lower portion will be fitted up as a wheelwright shop and the upstairs will be used as a paint shop. Mr. Fraser will put in a lathe and fit the shop up in a first-class manner.

Mrs. P. MacFarlane, of Montreal, Canada, left Independence for her home last Monday. She has been spending the summer with her brothers, the Mairs family, and while she intended to leave for the East soon her departure was hastened by news of the illness of her daughter. Mrs. MacFarlane made many friends during her sojourn in our midst and all join in the wish that the young daughter's illness may not have a serious result.

The Cruz Orchestra of Lone Pine gave a dance at Mairs' hall Saturday evening. It was well attended by most of the young gentlemen and the ladies—young and old. A supper was served at Bert Rhine's lunch parlor. Mr. Deby, as in everything he undertakes, proved a most efficient floor manager, and Mr. Cabrasco made an able assistant. While a number went to listen and not to dance, the music proved irresistible and most of the good resolutions were broken.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29, 1901.

People vs. Hunter and Maxwell—Order postponing time of setting trial till December 6, 1901. Order made placing mules in custody of Sheriff.

Estate of Hezekiah W. Fitzgerald, deceased—Letters testamentary issued to Archie W. and Elizabeth Fitzgerald.

FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1901.

People vs. Hunter and Maxwell—Action dismissed on motion of District Attorney. Counsel for defendant moved to restore mules to possession of defendants. Time for hearing motion set for 2 o'clock p. m.

Donation Party.

The people of town, irrespective of creed or party, tendered a reception and donation party to the new pastor at the M. E. church lost evening. Mr. and Mrs. Fysh have hardly recovered from their long journey, but they appreciated the good will displayed by our townsfolk. Local talent assisted in presenting the following programme:

PROGRAMME.

Instrumental Solo .....Organ
Mr. Muth Rasmussen.
Recitation ..... The Conquered Banner
Mr. P. W. Forbes.
Reading ..... Dooley's Latest
Mr. J. J. McLean.
Song ..... In the Shadow of the Pines
Miss Irma Webb.
Recitation ..... The Old Flag
Mr. W. D. Dehy.
Instrumental Solo.....Organ
Mr. Muth Rasmussen.
Song .....Always
Mr. Paul Mairs.
Recitation ..... Only Friends
Miss Birdie Levy.
Trio
Mrs. Austin, Miss Etta Wood, Mr. W. D. Dehy.
Song .....The Girl I Left in Sunny Tennessee
Mr. Getchell.
Remarks by Mr. Muth Rasmussen and Rev. Mr. Fysh.

In his address Mr. Fysh expressed his pleasure and gratitude for the kindly feeling shown. He impressed upon his hearers the fact that the help between pastor and people must be mutual, that we must consider him one of us and by pulling together advance our spiritual and temporal welfare.

Coffee and sandwiches were then served by the ladies and the remainder of the evening was spent in social intercourse.

Copper Mines Bonded.

During the past summer George A. Tweedie of the State Mining Bureau made a thorough investigation of the extensive copper deposits in the Saline Valley country and as the result of his observation became so thoroughly convinced of their great value that he has succeeded in interesting Boston capitalists and Prof. W. C. Crosby of Boston has secured bonds as follows: Mairs group, three claims, $30,000; Gunn, Grant and McConnell, thirty-two claims and six water claims, $70,000; Anton & Pobst, five claims, $60,000. Ten percent. of these amounts is to be paid on or before December 31, 1901, and the remainder by October 14, 1902. Mr. Tweedie is expected here to-morrow and Prof. Crosby and party will arrive from Boston next week. P. W. Forbes Esq. is attending to the legal part of the work. This looks very much as though something would be done. There have been many disappointments in past negociations, but we cannot but feel sanguine that good will come of this deal. The payment of ten percent. this month will mean a great deal to the owners. It will be difficult to conceive what great good will result to the whole country should these mines be put in operation. It will bring about a change in railroad facilities, population and general improvement that he would be rash indeed who would presume to set a limit to.

Two Fatalities.

Two more fatalities are to be recorded this week, making four violent deaths within a month. George Pryor, an old man who has been taking care of stage horses at Olancha for several years, was killed in a run-away accident at Keeler last week. He was thrown out of a wagon, the wheels passing over his body. He did not seem to be seriously hurt, but on stooping over to pick up a sack that had been thrown out fell back dead.

On Saturday last Charles and Frank Garrison went to work on an incline shaft which they had sunk to a depth of about seven feet on the old Casey mine near Laws. Charley left in a short time and Frank remained at work. He was evidently working in a crouching position when the mass gave way above him. A deep gash was cut in the back of his head and a deep hole, evidently caused by falling on his pick, was found near the temple. Apparently death was caused instantaneously.

School Report.

The following is the report of the primary department of the Lone Pine public school for the school month ending November 22d:

No. boys enrolled, 17; No. girls enrolled, 13; total number, 30.

Roll of honor: Johnnie Anton, Chrissie Silvia, Owen Dearborn, Johnnie Lucas, Rosa Johnson.

MAYTIE JOHNSON.
Teacher.

Court House Repairs

Some very necessary alterations and repairs are being made on the Courthouse. New steps have been put on the porch and new floors put in where needed. A great improvement is putting in a new door from the main hallway to the rear end of the clerk's office. The old doors will be kept locked and the desks placed in the front part of the room where there is good light This will also give direct communication with the records vault.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

Luther A. Burton to Myron J. Terry—Nov. 25, 1901. Und. 1-6 int. in Molly McGuire mine, South Park Dist.; $250.

C. J. Teagle to Stephen Ogden—Nov. 5, 1901. Und. 1-8 int. in 4 mining claims South Park Dist., $500.

C. J. Teagle to Everett A. Masserly—Nov. 5, 1901. Und. 1-8 int. in above claims, $500.

INYO COUNTY.

An Excellent Article Written for the Pacific Coast Miner by Register S. W. Austin.

The last issue of the Pacific Coast Miner is devoted almost exclusively to Inyo county. While the mining interests are touched upon the most attention is paid to our agricultural interests. There are quite a number of half tones, both views and portraits, and the mechanical work is excellent. We reproduce entire an article by S. W. Austin, which gives much useful information:

"The average man who buys a mine or a hole in the ground which he hopes may become a mine, wishes to look to the management of it, and to do that profitably he must be able to settle his family reasonably near it. The question of the opportunities for home making in a mining country is, therefore a running mate to the question of the value of the mines, and in Inyo county these advantages are very well balanced. The settled portion of the county lies in a narrow groove between the mountain ranges along which the mines are distributed.

"It comprises about 200,000 acres of appropriated land, generously supplied with water. Not all the water supply is handled in a manner to make it most effective, and by a more intelligent use, and by proper storage systems, another 100,000 acres, at least, can be added to the settled portion of the county.

"The Owens River valley is about 100 miles in length, with an average fall of eight feet to the mile, and it has an elevation of about 4,000 feet above sea level. This location is favorable to a great variety of farm products, including all lines of stock raising. All root crops do particularly well, flavor and keeping qualities not being excelled, and fruits, especially those which are the better for a little nipping of cold, reach perfection at this elevation. Small fruits, such as every man delights to have in his own garden, produce abundantly and with little care, while wines made from grapes growing in certain favored localities have been noted for their strength and delicacy of flavor. He is a poor man indeed who cannot have his berry patch and vegetable garden flourishing at his own door.

"The alfalfa raised in Inyo county is clean and of good quality and stock of all kinds thrive upon it. Cattle, sheep and hogs are raised with great profit, but generally on a large scale that does not interest the average home seeker except as it makes him sure of his beef and bacon. The bacon is of as fine a texture and savor as he will be able to buy in the Eastern market. In the equable airs of Owens valley garden flowers attain great beauty of form and color, the violets in in the southern portion of the valley rivaling those of Palo Alto.

"So much for what grows out of the soil. The climate, north of Owens lake, is healthful and invigorating at all times of the year. The average annual temperature is about 56 degrees in the neighborhood of Independence, while south of Owens lake where the settlements are much smaller, it is somewhat higher.

"The currents of air playing up and down between the high inclosing ranges keep the country free from miasma, and the exceeding aridity of the atmosphere is unfriendly to disease germs. It is the usual thing for strangers to remark the strength and activity of very old people, and the paucity of funerals.

"Now all these things will strike the average visitor at once, and then perhaps he will note the very low price of land, which ranges from $1.25 per acre, the government price, to $40 per acre for improved land with water. Few prospective settlers go out of the county without having visited the local land office to learn the possibilities in the way of government land. Distributed through Owens valley he will find that there are still about 25,000 acres of vacant land capable of being irrigated from Owens river and its tributaries, while further south, in the Indian Wells valley in Inyo and Kern counties, there are probably 200,000 acres which can be reclaimed by means of artesian wells or proper storage systems. The vacant tracts in Owens valley are favorably situated within a few miles of railroad stations, or towns, and it will surely be only a matter of a few years when all will be taken.

"But after our visitor has remarked all these things the first question his wife asks him when he gets home is, 'What are the opportunities for the children?' and a very pertinent question it is. The social life of the valley is not greatly different from that of other isolated communities. Material benefits are rather more evenly distributed and cases of actual poverty are exceedingly rare. Without boasting any particular piety, flagrant misdemeanors are quite infrequent, and the prosecuting attorney is the least worked official in the county. The schools, seventeen in number, rank with the best country schools in the State. It was not so very long ago that the course of study of Inyo county as laid down in the Manual, was held up as a model of what a course of study for rural schools should be, and the improvement since then has been uniform and constant. A high school has been recently established at Bishop, in the northern part of the county, and the school advantages of that neighborhood are now equal to those of any community in the State.

'People who are interested in the education of the children will not reckon among the least of their advantages the daily panorama of the high Sierras. The influence of sublime scenery upon the developing mind is undeniable and salutory. It is not possible to do justice to the lordly peaks that group themselves about Mt. Whitney. John Muir, in his 'Mountains of California,' has said a little, but such scenery needs to be lived with to be appreciated. The Sierras afford another advantage in the way of summer entertainment. A day's journey from any point along Owens river carries the pleasure seeker to high camp grounds, pine woods, lakes and falls. Quail are plentiful on the mesas, and ducks in their season along the river. Grouse are found on the lower hills and higher up are deer and bear. In all the lakes and streams are trout, at least four species, including the famous golden trout of Whitney creek, all good sport to catch and better to eat. Three or four pound trout are a frequent catch on the lakes, and twenty pounders are not unheard of. The mountains are so attractive that the summer season makes a little exodus in all the valley towns.

'Suppose now a mine owner has property located in the Inyo, Coso or Panamint mountains, his family may be comfortably placed within a day's journey of him in a home that may be in part, or wholly self-supporting, near good schools and not far from vacation pleasure grounds, the finest in the world. Connection with the outside world is made by way of Reno Nevada, over the Southern Pacific Railroad which terminates at Keeler, or by stage line southward to Mojave. And all these advantages in the way of home making are not thrown in with mining bargains in every county of California."

GRAND OPENING
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NATHAN RHINE'S MONDAY EVENING NEXT

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY GOODS

EVERYBODY CORDIALLY INVITED

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.

Oct. 14, 1899. Watch Us Grow Oct. 14 1901.

THE KEYNOTES OF OUR SUCCESS: GOOD GOODS, COURTESY, LOW PRICES.

We have been with you for two years now and want your patronage to help on with the good work.

Yours for trade and low prices,

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable
Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House...	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton.....	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton.....	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill....	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska.....	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver.....	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	46	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista.....	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne.....	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston...	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs ...	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville.....	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction.....		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit.....	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen.....	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek ...	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	252	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence..	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine.....	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs..	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown.....	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House....	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House ...	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown.....	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs.	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT, CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

FROM

POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER X.

It was beginning to be daylight in the city of Boston, and as the gray east gradually brightened and grew red in the coming day, a young man looked out upon the busy world around him with that feeling of utter loneliness which one so often feels in a great city where all is new and strange to him. Scarcely four weeks had passed since the notes of a tolling bell had fallen sadly upon his ear, and he had looked into a grave where they laid his mother to her last dreamless rest. A prevailing fever had effected what the fancied ailments of years had failed to do, and Billy Bender was now an orphan and alone in the wide world. He knew that he had his own fortune to make, and after settling his mother's affairs and finding there was nothing left for him, he had come to the city, and on this morning went forth alone to look for employment, with no other recommendation than the frank, honest expression of his handsome face.

"It was foolish in me to attempt it," thought he, as he stopped in front of a large wholesale establishment. His eye caught the sign on which was lettered "R. J. Selden & Co." The name sounded familiar, and something whispered to him to enter. He did so, and meeting in the doorway a tall, elegant looking young man, he asked for Mr. Selden.

"My uncle," returned the gentleman, who was none other than George Moreland, "has not yet come down, but perhaps I can answer your purpose just as well. Do you wish to purchase goods?"

Billy, thinking that everyone must know his poverty, fancied there was something satirical in the question, but he was mistaken; the manner was natural to the speaker, who, as Billy made no direct reply, again asked: "What would you like, sir?"

"Something to do; for I have neither money nor home," was Billy's prompt answer.

"Will you give me your name?" asked George.

Billy complied, and when he spoke of his native town George repeated it after him, saying: "I have some acquaintances who spend the summer in Chicopee; but you probably have never known them."

Immediately Billy thought of the Lincolns, and now knew why the name of Selden seemed so familiar. He had heard Jenny speak of Ida, and felt certain that R. J. Selden was her father.

For a moment George regarded him intently, and then said: "We seldom employ strangers without a recommendation; still, I do not believe you need any. My uncle is wanting a young man, but the work may hardly suit you," he added, naming the duties he would be expected to perform, which certainly were rather menial. Still, as the wages were liberal, Billy for want of a better, accepted the situation, and was immediately introduced to his business. For some time he only saw George at a distance, but was told by one of the clerks that he was just graduated at Yale, and was now a junior partner in his uncle's establishment.

"We all like him very much," said the clerk, "he is so pleasant and kind, though a little proud, I guess."

This was all that Billy knew of him until he had been in Mr. Selden's employment nearly three weeks; then, as he was one day poring over a volume of Horace which he had brought with him, George, who chanced to pass by, looked over his shoulder, exclaiming, "Why, Bender, can you read Latin? Really, this is a novelty. Are you fond of books?"

"Yes, very," said Billy, "though I have but a few of my own."

"Fortunately, then, I can accommodate you," returned George, "for I have a tolerably good library, to which you can at any time have access. Suppose you come round to my uncle's to-night. Never mind about thanking me," he added, as he saw Billy about to speak; "I hate to be thanked, so to-night, at eight o'clock, I shall expect you."

Accordingly, that evening Billy started for Mr. Selden's. George, who wished to save him from any embarrassment, answered his ring himself, and immediately conducted him to his room, where for an hour or so they discussed their favorite books and authors. At last, George, astonished at Billy's general knowledge of men and things, exclaimed, "Why, Bender, I do believe you are almost as good a scholar as I, who have been through college. Pray, how does it happen?"

In a few words Billy explained that he had been in the habit of working summers and going to school at Wilbraham winters; and then, as it was nearly ten, he hastily gathered up the books which George had kindly loaned him and took his leave. As he was descending the broad stairway he met a young girl fashionably dressed, who stared at him in some surprise. In the upper hall she encountered George, and asked him who the stranger was.

"His name is Bender and he came from Chicopee," answered George.

"Bender from Chicopee!" repeated Ida. "Why, I wonder if it isn't the Billy Bender about whom Jenny Lincoln has gone almost mad."

"I think not," returned her cousin, "for Mrs. Lincoln would hardly suffer her daughter to mention a poor boy's name, much less to go mad about him."

"But," answered Ida, "he worked on Mr. Lincoln's farm when Jenny was a little girl; and now that she is older she talks of him nearly all the time, and Rose says it would not surprise her if she should some day run off with him."

"Possibly it is the same," returned George. "Anyway, he is very fine looking, and a fine fellow, too, besides being an excellent scholar."

The next day, when Billy chanced to be alone, George approached him, and after making some casual remarks about the books he had borrowed, etc., he said, "Did you ever see Jenny Lincoln in Chicopee?"

"Oh, yes," answered Billy, brightening up, for Jenny had always been, and still was, a great favorite with him; "Oh, yes, I know Jenny very well. I worked for her father some years ago, and became greatly interested in her."

"Indeed? Then you must know Henry Lincoln?"

"Yes, I know him," said Billy; while George continued:

"And think but little of him, of course?"

On this subject Billy was non-committal. He had no cause for liking Henry, but would not say so to a comparative stranger. George was about moving away when, observing a little, old-fashioned book lying upon one of the boxes, he took it up and, turning to the fly-leaf, read the name of "Frank Howard."

"Frank Howard! Frank Howard!" he repeated; "where have I heard that name? Who is he, Bender?"

"He was a little English boy I once loved very much; but he is dead now," answered Billy; and George, with a suddenly awakened curiosity, said:

"Tell me about him and his family, will you?"

Without dreaming that George had ever seen them, Billy told the story of Frank's sickness and death—of the noble conduct of his little sister, who, when there was no other alternative, went cheerfully to the poorhouse, winning by her gentle ways the love of those unused to love, and taming the wild mood of a maniac until she was harmless as a child. As he proceeded with his story George became each moment more and more interested, and when at last there was a pause, he asked, "And is Mary in the poorhouse now?"

"I have not mentioned her name, and pray how came you to know it?" said Billy in some surprise.

In a few words George related the particulars of his acquaintance with the Howards and then again asked where both Mary and Ella were.

Billy replied that for a few years back Mary had lived with a Mrs. Mason, while Ella, at the time of her mother's death, had been adopted by Mrs. Campbell. "But," said he, "I never think of Ella in connection with Mary, they are so unlike; Ella is proud and vain and silly, and treats her sister with the utmost rudeness, though Mary is far more agreeable and intelligent, and as I think the best looking."

"She must have changed very much," answered George, "for if I remember rightly she was not remarkable for personal beauty."

He was going to say more, when someone slapped him rudely on the shoulder, calling out, "How are you, old feller, and what is there in Boston to interest such a scapegrace as I am?"

Looking up, Billy saw before him Henry Lincoln, exquisitely dressed, but bearing in his appearance evident marks of dissipation.

"Why, Henry," exclaimed George, "how came you here? I supposed you were drawing lampblack caricatures of some one of the tutors in old Yale. What's the matter? What have you been doing?"

"Why, you see," answered Henry, drawing his cigar from his mouth, "one of the sophs got his arm broken in a row, and as I am so tender-hearted, and couldn't bear to hear him groan, the faculty kindly advised me to leave, and sent on before me a recommendation to the old man. But I fixed 'em. I told 'em he was in Boston, whereas he's in Chicopee, so I just took the letter from the office myself. It reads beautifully. Do you understand?"

All this time Henry had apparently taken no notice of Billy, whom George now introduced, saying he believed they were old acquaintances. With the coolest effrontery Henry took from his pocket a quizzing glass, and, applying it to his eye, said, "I've absolutely studied until I'm near-sighted. How long have the old folks been in Chicopee?"

"Several weeks, I think," answered George; and then, either because he wanted to hear what Henry would say, or because of a reawakened interest in Mary Howard, he continued, "By the way, Henry, when you came so unceremoniously upon us, we were speaking of a young girl in Chicopee whom you have perhaps ferreted out ere this, as Bender says she is fine looking."

Henry stroked his whiskers, which had received far more cultivation than his brains, stuck his hat on one side and answered, "Why, yes, I suppose that in my way I was something of a b'hoy with the fair sex, but really I do not now think of more than one handsome girl in Chicopee, and that is Ella Campbell, but she is young yet, not as old as Jenny—altogether too small fry for Henry Lincoln, Esq. But who is the girl?"

Billy frowned, for he held Mary's name as too sacred to be breathed by a young man of Henry Lincoln's character, while George replied:

"Her name is Mary Howard."

"What, the pauper?" asked Henry, looking significantly at Billy, who replied:

"The same, sir."

"Whew-w!" whistled Henry, prolonging the diphthong to an unusual length. "Why, she's got two teeth at least a foot long, and her face looks as though she had just been in the vinegar barrel and didn't like the taste of it."

"But, without joking, though, how does she look?" asked George; while Billy made a movement as if he would help the insolent puppy to find his level.

"Well, now, old boy," returned Henry, "I'll tell you honestly that the last time I saw her I was surprised to find how much she was improved. She has swallowed those abominable teeth, or done something with them, and is really quite decent looking."

So saying he took his leave. Just then there was a call for Mr. Moreland, who also departed, leaving Billy alone. "It is very strange that she never told me she knew him," thought he; and then taking from his pocket a neatly folded letter, he again read it through. But there was nothing in it about George, except the simple words, "I am glad you have found a friend in Mr. Moreland. I am sure I should like him, just because he is kind to you."

"Yes, she's forgotten him," said Billy, and that belief gave him secret satisfaction. He had known Mary long, and the interest he had felt in her when a homely, neglected child, had not in the least decreased as the lapse of time gradually ripened her into a fine, intelligent looking girl. He was to her a brother still, but she to him was dearer far than a sister; and though in his letters he always addressed her as such, in his heart he claimed her as something nearer, and yet he had never breathed in her ear a word of love or hinted that it was for her sake he toiled both early and late, hoarding up his earnings with almost a miser's care that she might be educated.

Regularly each week she wrote to him, and it was the receipt of these letters and the thoughts of her that kept his heart so brave and cheerful, as, alone and unappreciated, except by George, he worked on, dreaming of a bright future when the one great object of his life should be realized.

(To be continued.)

A Compliment.

The Old Man—Your love for my daughter seems to have grown very fast since you found out I was worth so much money.

The Young Man (admiringly)—No faster, than the subject warranted.

CONQUERED HER RIVAL.

A Pretty and Pathetic Story of Jenny Lind and Grisi.

We have recently read a beautiful incident. Jenny Lind and Grisi were both rivals for popular favor in London. Both were invited to sing the same night at a court concern before the queen. Jenny Lind, being the younger, sang first and was so disturbed by the fierce, scornful look of Grisi that she was at the point of failure when suddenly an inspiration came to her.

The accompanist was striking the final chords. She asked him to rise and took the vacant seat. Her fingers wandered over the keys in a loving prelude, and then she sang a little prayer which she had loved as a child. She hadn't sung it for years. As she sang she was no longer in the presence of royalty, but singing to loving friends in her fatherland.

Softly at first the plaintive notes floated on the air, swelling louder and richer every moment. The singer seemed to throw her whole soul into that weird, thrilling, plaintive "prayer." Gradually the song died away and ended in a sob. There was a silence—the silence of admiring wonder.

The audience sat spellbound. Jenny Lind lifted her sweet eyes to look into the scornful face that had so disconcerted her. There was no fierce expression now; instead a teardrop glistened on the long, black lashes, and after a moment, with the impulsiveness of a child of the tropics, Grisi crossed to Jenny Lind's side, placed her arm about her and kissed her, utterly regardless of the audience.—Our Dumb Animals.

King of Virginia.

Apropos of the British royal titles a reference to colonial possessions appeared in an English sovereign's designation so long ago as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The poet Spenser dedicated his "Faerie Queen" to Elizabeth, and then he described her as "queen of England, France and Ireland and sovereign of the Dominion of Virginia." It may also be remembered that the Virginians refused to acknowledge Oliver Cromwell's protectorate until he sent a fleet to compel them to do so. Charles II., in return expression of the colonists' loyalty, had himself proclaimed in Virginia on his restoration as "king of Great Britain, Ireland and Virginia." The further statement has been made that Charles caused the arms of Virginia to be quartered with those of England, Ireland and Scotland. Certain it is that they appear so on English coins struck as late as 1773 by order of George III.—Liverpool Post.

THIN AND NERVOUS

HOW A ST. PAUL WOMAN SUFFERED AWFUL TORTURES.

She Was Afflicted With Rheumatism and Indigestion—Now She Gladly Tells Others How She Was Cured.

From the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.

Anyone who has suffered from either rheumatism or indigestion can appreciate the condition of a frail woman whose body was racked by the agonies caused by a complication of these diseases. Such was the experience of Mrs. J. T. Sloggy, of 107 East Jassamine street, St. Paul, Minn. Happily she found relief by taking the advice of a friend and now, moved by gratitude for her delivery, she tells others how she was cured. To a reporter she said:

"During the winter of 1898 I suffered very much with rheumatism, being confined to my bed some of the time under a physician's care and unable to do any work. I was also troubled with indigestion. When spring came I was thin and nervous, had a poor appetite and was broken down in health generally. That summer I made a visit to Wisconsin and while there met an old friend, Mrs. Ira Wilbur, of Big Springs. She said she had been a great sufferer from indigestion and had been completely cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I knew her word could be relied on so I got a box of the pills and commenced taking them. I felt benefited in a few days, but continued to take them for about five months.

"That winter I had no return of the rheumatism, my appetite improved and I gained in flesh and strength. My cure was permanent and I have not taken any of the pills since.

"I have told many how the pills helped me and I sincerely hope that others suffering in the same way may be induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

This statement was sworn to by Mrs. Sloggy before G. E. Sampson, a notary public, at St. Paul. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will not only cure rheumatism and indigestion, but are also an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness. At all dealers or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes, two dollars and fifty cents.

Customer—"I say, the umbrel'a I bought here last week is all coming to pieces!" Shopman—"Indeed, sir. You have been taking it out and getting it wet, sir, I think."

T. S. Baldwin, the famous æronaut, who recently arrived from the Pan-American Exposition and is now constructing the largest captive balloon in the world at Eleventh and Market streets, San Francisco, at a cost of $35,000, has engaged the services of A. Van der Naillen, Jr., Superintendent of the A. Van der Naillen School of Engineering, 113 Fulton street.

"Soled again," squeaked the deacon's boot as he went down the aisle.

Advice to Students.

To Whom It May Concern: The best College to attend for the purpose of becoming practical Stenographers is, in our judgment, the Gallagher-Marsh, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Ernest A. Gurvin, L. A. Washburne, W. J. Nicholson, Official Reporters Supreme Court, State of Cal. Send for catalogue.

"Pa, what's a bachelor?" "A bachelor, my son, is a lucky fellow, but don't tell your ma that I told you."

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

"Have you any reason for doubting what I say?" "Yes, I have." "What is it?" "I don't believe you."

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Getting at a Fact.

The colored witness, being asked his age, said to the court:

"Well, suh, I wuz a young man w'en freedom broke out."

"What year was that?"

"Hit wuz de year de Yankees come in, suh."

"You do not seem to have a very accurate idea of time."

"Oh, yes, suh! Hit wuz 'long 'bout hog killin' time."—Atlanta Constitution.

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"What? Appeal, would you?" asked the astonished court. "You can't come any o' that, now. This is the highest court in the United States, and you can't appeal."

She Was an Observer.

"Did George write to you every day while he was traveling around?"

"Yes, every day."

"What regularity!"

"Yes, but I discovered that every one of the letters was written here in his office before he started, and all he had to do was to drop one in the postoffice wherever he chanced to be."

"And how did you find that out?"

"The 'e' in his office typewriter is broken."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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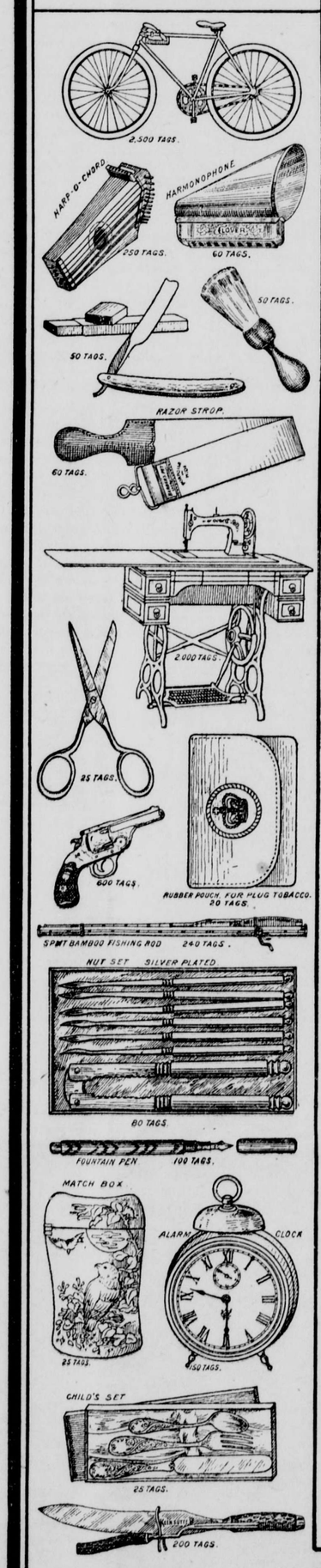

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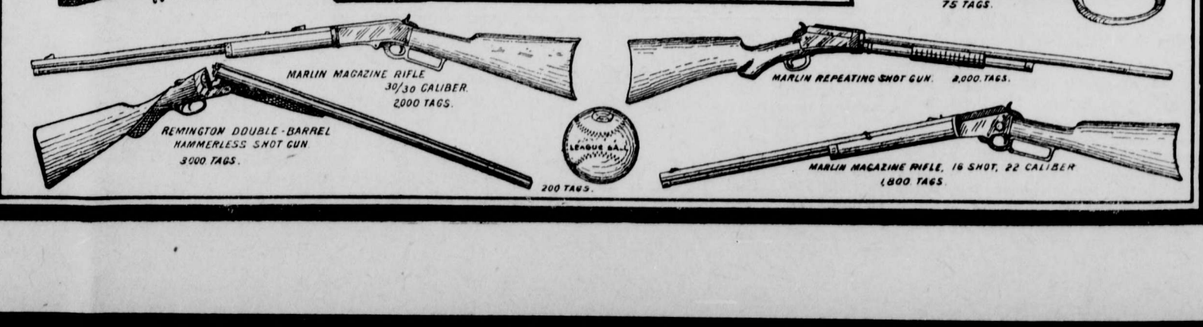

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FROM POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER XI.

In the old brown school house, overshadowed by apple trees and sheltered, on the west by a long, steep hill, where the acorns and wild grapes grew, Mary Howard taught a little flock of twenty-five, coaxing some, urging others and teaching them all by her kind words and winsome ways to love her as they had never before loved an instructor.

When first she was proposed as a teacher in Rice Corner, Widow Perkins, and a few others who had no children to send, held up their hands in amazement, wondering "what the world was comin' to, and if the committeeman, Mr. Knight, s'posed they was goin' to be rid over roughshod by a town pauper; but she couldn't get a stiffcut, for the orthodox minister wouldn't give her one; and if he did, the Unitarian minister wouldn't!"

Accordingly, when it was known that the ordeal had been passed and that Mary had in her possession a piece of paper about three inches square, authorizing her to teach a common district school, this worthy conclave concluded that "either everybody had lost their senses or else Miss Mason, who was present at the examination, had sat by and whispered in her ear the answers to all hard questions."

"In all my born days I never seen anything like it," said the widow, as she distributed her green tea, sweetened with brown sugar, to a party of ladies, which she was entertaining. "But you'll see, she won't keep her time mor'n half out—Sally Ann, pass them nutcakes. Nobody's goin' to send their children to a pauper. There's Miss Bradley says she'll take her'n out the first time they get licked. Have some more sass, Miss Dodge. I want it eat up, for I believe it's a-workin'—but I telled her that warn't the trouble, Mary's too softly to hurt a miskeeter. And so young, too. It's government she'll lack in. If anybody'll have a piece of this dried apple pie, I'll cut it.'

Fortunately, Mary knew nothing of Mrs. Perkins' displeasure, and never dreamed that any feeling existed toward her save that of perfect friendship. Since we last saw her, she had grown into a fine, healthy looking girl. Her face and figure were round and full, and her complexion, though still rather pale, was clear as marble, contrasting well with her dark-brown hair and eyes, which no longer seemed unnaturally large. Still, she was not beautiful, it is true, and yet Billy was not far from right when he called her the finest looking girl in Chicopee; and it was for this reason, perhaps, that Mrs. Campbell watched with jealousy.

Every possible pains had been taken with Ella's education. The best teachers had been hired to instruct her, and she was now at a fashionable seminary, but still she did not possess one-half the ease and gracefulness of manner which seemed natural to her sister. The two girls had seen but little of each other; and oftentimes when Ella met her sister she merely acknowledged her presence by a nod or a simple "how d'ye do?"

When she heard that Mary was to be a teacher she said "she was glad, for it was more respectable than going into a factory or working out." Mrs. Campbell, too, felt in duty bound to express her pleasure, adding that "she hoped Mary would give satisfaction, but 'twas extremely doubtful, she was so young, and possessed of so little dignity!"

Unfortunately Widow Perkins' red cottage stood directly opposite the school house; and as the widow belonged to that stirring few who always "wash the breakfast dishes and make the beds before anyone is up in the house," she had ample leisure to watch and report on the proceedings of the new teacher. Now, Mrs. Perkins' clock was like its mistress, always half an hour in advance of the true time, and Mary had scarcely taught a week ere Mr. Knight, "the committeeman," was duly hailed in the street and told that the "schoolmarm wanted lookin' to, for she didn't begin no mornin' till half-past nine, nor no afternoon till half-past one! Besides that," she added, "I think she gives 'em too long a play spell. Anyways, seems ef some on 'em was out o' doors the hull time."

Mr. Knight had too much good sense to heed the widow's complaints, and he merely replied: "I'm glad on't. Five hours is enough to keep little shavers cramped up in the house—glad on't."

The widow, thus foiled in her attempts at making disturbance, finally gave up the strife, contenting herself with quizzing the older girls, and asking them if Mary could do all the hard sums in arithmetic, or whether she took them home for Mrs. Mason to solve!

In spite, however, of these little annoyances, Mary was contented and happy. She knew that her pupils loved her, and that the greater part of the district were satisfied, so she greeted the widow with her pleasantest smile, and by always being particularly polite, finally overcame her prejudice to a considerable extent.

One afternoon about the middle of July, as Mrs. Perkins was seated by her front window engaged in "stitching shoes," a very common employment in some parts of New England, her attention was suddenly diverted by a tall, stylish-looking young man, who, driving his handsome horse and buggy under the shadow of the apple trees, alighted and entered into conversation with a group of little girls who were taking their usual recess. Mrs. Perkins' curiosity was aroused, and Sally Ann was called to see who the stranger was. But for a wonder Sally Ann didn't know, though she "guessed the hoss was one of the East Chicopee livery."

"He's talkin' to Liddy Knight," said she, at the same time holding back the curtain and stepping aside so as not to be visible herself.

"Try if you can hear what he's sayin'," whispered Mrs. Perkins; but a class of boys in the school house just then struck into the multiplication table, thus effectually drowning anything which Sally Ann might otherwise have heard.

"I know them children will split their throats. Can't they hold up a minute," exclaimed Mrs. Perkins, greatly annoyed at being thus prevented from overhearing a conversation the nature of which she could not even guess.

The stranger was at that moment smilingly saying: "Tell me more about her. Does she ever scold, or has she too pretty a mouth for that?"

"No, she never scolds," said Delia Frost, "and she's got the nicest white teeth, and I guess she knows it, too, for she shows them a great deal."

"She's real white, too," rejoined Lydia Knight, "though pa says she used to be yaller as saffron."

Here there was a gentle rap upon the window, and the girls, starting off, exclaimed: "There, we must go in."

"May I go, too?" asked the stranger, following them to the door. "Introduce me as Mr. Stuart."

Lydia had never introduced anybody in her life, and, following her companions to her seat, she left Mr. Stuart standing in the doorway. With her usual politeness, Mary came forward and received the stranger, who gave his name as Mr. Stuart, saying "he felt much interested in common schools, and therefore had ventured to call."

Offering the seat of honor, Mary resumed her usual duties, occasionally casting a look of curiosity at the stranger, whose eyes seemed constantly upon her. It was rather warm that day, and when Mary returned from her dinner Widow Perkins was greatly shocked at seeing her attired in a light pink muslin dress, the short sleeves of which showed to good advantage her round, white arms. A narrow velvet ribbon confined by a small brooch and a black silk apron, completed her toilet, with the exception of a tiny locket, which was suspended from her neck by a slender gold chain. This last ornament immediately riveted Mr. Stuart's attention, and from some strange cause sent the color quickly to his face. After a time, as if to ascertain whether it were really a locket or a watch, he asked "if Miss Howard could tell him the hour?"

"Certainly, sir," said she, and stepping to the desk and consulting a silver timepiece about the size of a dining plate, she told him that it was half-past three.

When school was out Mr. Stuart, who seemed in no haste whatever, entered into a lively discussion with Mary concerning schools and books, adroitly managing to draw her out upon all the leading topics of the day. At last the conversation turned upon flowers; and when Mary chanced to mention Mrs. Mason's beautiful garden he instantly expressed a great desire to see it, and finally offered to accompany Mary home, provided she had no objections. She could not, of course, say no, and the Widow Perkins came very near letting her buttermilk biscuit burn to a cinder when she saw the young man walking down the road with Mary. Arrived at Mrs. Mason's, the stranger managed to make himself so agreeable that Mrs. Mason invited him to stay to tea. Whoever he was, he seemed to understand exactly how to find out whatever he wished to know; and before tea was over he had learned of Mary's intention to attend the academy in Wilbraham the next autumn.

Finally he said good-night, leaving Mary and Mrs. Mason to wonder—the one what he came there for, and the other whether he would ever come again. The widow, too, wondered and fidgeted as the sun went down behind the long hill.

"It beats all nater what's kept him so long," said she, when he at last appeared and, unfastening his horse, drove off at a furious rate; "but if I live I'll know all about it to-morrow;" and with this consolatory remark she returned to the best room and for the remainder of the evening devoted herself to the entertainment of Uncle Jim and his wife, Aunt Dolly.

That evening Mr. Knight, who had been to the postoffice, called at Mrs. Mason's, bringing with him a letter which bore the Boston postmark. Passing it to Mary, he winked at Mrs. Mason, saying, "I kinder guess how all this writin' works will end; but hain't there been a young chap to see the school?"

"Yes; how did you know it?" returned Mrs. Mason, while Mary flushed more deeply than she did when Billy's letter was handed her.

"Why, you see," answered Mr. Knight. "I was about at the foot of the Blanchard hill, when I see a buggy coming like Jehu. Just as it got agin me it kinder slackened and the fore wheel ran off smack and scissors."

"Was he hurt?" quickly asked Mary.

"Not a bit on't," said Mr. Knight, "but he was scared some, I guess. I got out and helped him, and when he heard I's from Rice Corner he said he'd been into school. Then he asked forty-leven questions about you, and jest as I was settin' you up high, who should come a-canterin' up, with their long-tailed gowns, and hats like men, but Ella Campbell and a great white-eyed pucker, that came home with her from school? Either, Ella's horse was scary or she did it a purpose, for the minit she got near it began to rare, and she would have fell off if that man hadn't catched it by the bit and held her on with t'other hand. I allus was the most sanguinary of men, and I was building castles about him and our little schoolmarm, when Ella came along, and I gin it up, for I see that he was took, and she did look handsome, with her curls a flyin' Wall, as I wasn't of no more use, I whipped up old Charlotte and come on."

"When did Ella return?" asked Mary, who had not before heard of her sister's arrival.

"I don't know," said Mr. Knight. "The first I see of her was cuttin' through the streets on the dead run; but I mustn't stay here gabbin', so good-night, Miss Mason—good-night, Mary—hope you've got good news in that ar letter."

The moment he was gone Mary ran up to her room to read her letter, from which we give the following extract: "You must have forgotten George Moreland, or you would have mentioned him to me. I like him very much, indeed, and yet I could not help feeling a little jealous when he manifested so much interest in you. Sometimes, Mary, I think that for a brother, I am getting too selfish, and I do not wish anyone to like you except myself, but I surely need not feel so toward George, the best friend I have in Boston. He is very kind, lending me books, and has even offered to use his influence in getting me a situation in one of the best law offices in the city."

After reading this letter Mary sat for a long time thinking of George Moreland—of the time when she first knew him—of all that William Bender had been to her since—and wondering, as girls sometimes will, which she liked the best. Billy unquestionably had the strongest claim to her love, but could he have known how much satisfaction she felt in thinking that George still remembered and felt interested in her he would have had some reason for fearing, as he occasionally did, that she would never be to him aught save a sister.

CHAPTER XII.

The summer was drawing to a close, and with it Mary's school. She had succeeded in giving satisfaction to the entire district. Mr. Knight, with whom Mary was a great favorite, offered her the school for the coming winter, but she had decided upon attending school herself, and after modestly declining his offer, told him of her intention.

"But where's the money coming from?" said he.

Mary laughingly asked him how many bags of shoes he supposed she had stitched during the last two years.

"More'n two hundred, I'll bet," said he.

"Not quite as many as that," answered Mary; "but still I have managed to earn my clothes and thirty dollars besides; and this, together with my school wages, will pay for one term and part of another."

"Well, go ahead," returned Mr. Knight. "I'd help you if I could. Go ahead; and who knows but you'll one day be the president's wife."

When Widow Perkins heard that Mary was going away to school she forgot to put any yeast in the bread which she was making, and, bidding Sally Ann "watch it until it riz," she posted off to Mrs. Mason's to inquire the particulars, reckoning up as she went along how much fourteen weeks' wages would come to at nine shillings per week.

But with all her quizzing and "pumping," as Judith called it, she was unable to ascertain anything of importance, and, mentally styling Mrs. Mason, Mary, Judith and all "great gumpheads," she returned home and relieved Sally Ann from her watch over unleavened bread. Both Mrs. Mason and Mary laughed heartily at the widow's curiosity, though, as Mary said, "It was no laughing matter where the money was to come from which she needed for her books and clothing."

Everything which Mrs. Mason could do for her she did, and even Judith, who was never famous for generosity, brought in one Saturday morning a half-worn merino, which she thought "mebby could be turned and sponged, and made into somethin' decent," adding, in an undertone, that "she'd had it out airin' on the clothes hoss for more'n two hours!"

A few days afterward Jenny Lincoln came galloping up to the school house door, declaring her intention of staying until school was out, and having a good time.

"I hear you are going to Wilbraham," said she, "but I want you to go to Mount Holyoke. We are going, a whole lot of us—that is, if we can pass examination. Rose isn't pleased with the idea, but I am. I think 'twill be fun to wash potatoes and scour knives. I don't believe that mother would ever have sent us there if it were not that Ida Selden is going. Her father and her Aunt Martha used to be schoolmates with Miss Lyon, and they have always intended that Ida should graduate at Mount Holyoke. Now, why can't you go, too?"

"I wish I could," said Mary, "but I can't. I haven't money enough, and there is no one to give it to me."

"It wouldn't hurt Mrs. Campbell to help you a little," returned Jenny. "Why, last term Ella spent almost enough for candies and gutta percha toys to pay the expense of half a year's schooling at Mount Holyoke. It's too bad that she should have everything and you nothing."

(To be continued.)

Cures Victims of Drugs.

A church union now exists in New York for the most remarkable purpose on record. Its avowed object is to cure the victims of the morphine and other drug habits and a most impressive list of well-known clergymen have registered themselves in support of the scheme, which is conducted by Dr. W. N. Richie.

The plans of Dr. Richie's work and the means by which he hopes to make it effectual are to be made public as soon as possible. All that is withheld from the public is the elements of the mysterious compound, which is, Dr. Richie alleges, an absolutely infallible panacea.

Men and women who have sunk to the lowest levels of degradation have, it is claimed, by the use of this cure become perfectly regenerated. Physicians of established reputation privately indorse the cure, and the testimonials appear so convincing that the clergymen who have formed a union on the strength of it feel absolutely sure of its efficacy.

Dr. Richie says that he obtained the cure from a friend of his, who in turn obtained it from a German savant. The friend referred to, having once become the slave of morphine and having but 5 cents left in the world, converted it into a 5-cent stamp to address a letter to the German who had originated the cure. The recipe came, was made use of, and the man, when Dr. Richie knew him, was enjoying an honored old age.

A committee has been formed to receive donations for the cure of such patients as are not able to pay.

Could Not Be Repeated.

"I met Higginbee and he stopped me to tell me what his little boy said, but I'll bet one thing."

"Huh! What's that?"

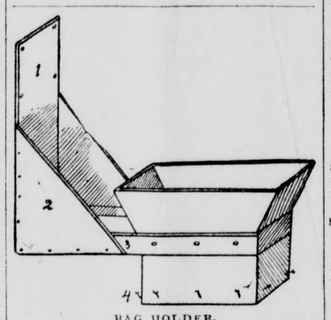
"I'll bet he didn't tell his boy what I said."—Indianapolis Press.

If Satan ever gets short of fuel he ought to be able to use excuses.

FARMS AND FARMERS

A Handy Bag Holder.

A great deal of time is lost in filling grain bags, unless some device is used by which the bag can be kept open and the one filling it have the use of both hands. The upright board (Fig. 1) is made of inch stuff, two feet long and eleven inches wide. The arms (Fig. 3) which support the hopper are held by two triangular boards (Fig. 2), which are nailed to these arms, and to the upright board (Fig. 1), as shown in the illustration. The arms shown at Fig. 3 are each ten inches long, two inches wide and an inch thick, and the ends are screwed to the side of the spout as shown. The spout is made nine inches square, and both this and the hopper should be made of boards eight inches wide. At Fig. 4 a row of wire nails is shown, by which the bag is held in place at the bottom of the hopper. By boring a number of holes



BAG HOLDER.

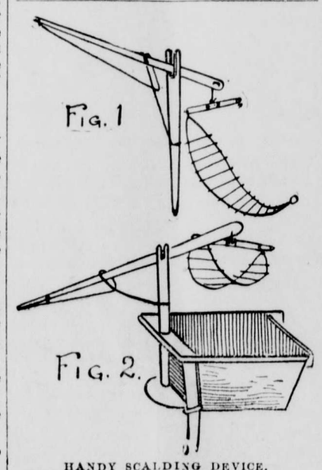
in the back board (Fig. 1) at intervals of an inch apart, and hanging the device to a heavy wire nail or a heavy screw put in the wall, the bag holder may be raised or lowered to a convenient height.

Fall Plowing.

One trouble with fall plowing is the careless way in which it is done. Oftentimes the land is simply plowed in a careless manner with the thought in mind that it can be finished in the spring if it is to lie fallow. Sometimes the plowing is no more perfect when winter wheat and rye is to be raised. The ground should be as carefully plowed and prepared for grain sown in the winter as for that sown in the spring. As a rule five or six inches is a most satisfactory depth to plow in the fall, although, of course, it depends somewhat on the character of the soil. If the ground is intended for fall seeding, it must be handled in accordance with its character. If inclined to be loose, the harrow and roller should be used until it is well compacted. If the soil is naturally heavy, it should be loosened up just before seeding, by a straight tooth harrow, and if rain should come in a few days after the seed is sown, it always pays to go over the entire plot and loosen up the soil by a light harrowing.

For Scalding Hogs.

With the device shown here, reproduced from the Ohio Farmer, one man can handle the heaviest hog with ease. I have scalded 40 hogs with it, and know what I am saying. Place the hog



HANDY SCALDING DEVICE.

on the rack (Fig. 1), then close it, then proceed as shown in Fig. 2. Lift the hog over the trough by taking hold of the long lever. Lower it into the trough, so that the rack springs clear of the bottom of the trough, then take hold of the cross lever and work it up and down, throwing the carcass from one side to the other, back and forth, until perfectly scalded. Keep trying the hair, so as to know when the proper scalding point is reached. Then swing out on the cleaning rack and take another hog. The figures explain themselves.

Winter Feeding of Wheat.

The consensus of opinion among those who have fed more or less wheat seems to be that wheat can be fed profitably, when comparatively low in price, to nearly all farm stock, provided it is ground or partially broken and fed with some other grain. Wheat and bran was found to be a fair grain ration for horses and wheat and corn meal for swine, while for sheep the wheat was mixed with oats to the best advantage. Ground oats and crushed wheat make a fair ration for the dairy cow, or wheat bran may be fed with any other grains the dairyman is in the habit of using. The experiments of feeding the whole wheat show that often as much as one-quarter of it passes through the animal without being digested, and when the wheat was ground or crushed it was but an indifferent food given alone.

Fertilizers for Small Fruits.

Undoubtedly the judicious use of commercial fertilizers is beneficial to small fruit plants, but it must be applied intelligently, especially if worked with stable manure, to gain the greatest value. A first-class general fertilizer for all small fruit plants is a mixture of either sulphate or muriate of potash, 200 pounds with 500 pounds of dissolved phosphate rock. It may be applied broadcast or with a drill, the quantity named being sufficient for an acre. This mixture should be applied this fall, and can be used by the plants in time to benefit the crop next summer. This mixture should be applied once every two years. It will be understood that the mixture named is for general use. Some other mixtures will do better for some plants, and what will do best can be determined by experimenting, but until the fruit-grower learns just what mixture gives him the best results, he will make no mistake by using the one here advocated.

Thought It Was a Fake.

The first incubator made its appearance in this country in 1845. A Yankee put one on exhibition on Broadway, New York. He charged a shilling to see the wonder and out of curiosity was well patronized. His machine was considered a fake. Men would not believe than an egg could be hatched anywhere except under a hen, so the showman began demonstrating to prove the virtue of his invention. He would break eggs from the machine to show the different stages of incubation, and finally succeeded in convincing a good many that it was not a fraud. Time has proved that it was far from being a humbug.

Safety Blind for Horses.

When you want to get a frightened horse out of a burning stable a blanket thrown over its head renders it as docile as though there were no fire, and why shouldn't the same idea be applied to a runaway horse on the road? In the illustration we show this idea carried out under the invention of Daniel Connerthy, of Chunchula, Ala., and Josef Rothweller, of Chicago, Ill. In order that the appliance for manipulating the blinders may not interfere with the control of the horse on ordinary occasions a separate pair of cords is provided, leading back to the carriage. The blinds are held normally open by springs on the bridle, being hinged to the side straps. A pull on the cords throws a lever out from the rear portion of the hinge and presses the blinds over the eyes, thus shutting out the vision of whatever has frightened the animal. As soon as the pressure is released on the cords the blinds resume their normal position by the action of the springs.

SAFETY BLIND.

No Money in Scrubs.

As a rule the best cattle in Texas are bred and raised by the large ranchman who owns thousands of head; the scrubs, as a rule, are bred and raised by the farmer who owns only a few head. While the ranchman is to be commended for the rapid improvement made in the range herds, yet the farmers should be at the head of the procession when it comes to raising good cattle. No man can afford to raise scrubs, and especially is this true as to the farmer.—Farm and Ranch.

Farm Notes.

All trees should be examined early in the fall for borers.

Farms are getting smaller; the average size in 1850 was 203 acres; in 1890, 137 acres.

Large profits from farming in Alaska are claimed. It has been suggested that stock farms near the larger settlements would pay.

Rape may be fed to best advantage in the early fall, and hence is of valuable assistance in fattening lambs for the fall or early winter.

It costs no more per pound to raise a colt than a steer, and the colt will sell for four times as much as the steer if the colt is of the right kind.

The grape leaf hopper lives on the underside of grape leaves from midsummer until they fall in autumn. Burn all fallen leaves.

Bederwood strawberry seems to be the best all round perfect flowering variety at the Michigan station, either for home use or for general marketing.

Tests at the Geneva (N. Y.) station are said to strikingly confirm the general belief that soda cannot take the place of potash in the growth of plants.

A hired man who persists in swearing at or speaking to the teams in a loud, harsh manner should not be tolerated. All farm animals should be treated with kindness.

Indian Runner ducks are attaining a good degree of favor just now among fanciers and by them are recommended to farmers and other practical folks on account of their great prolificacy.

BECOMING A REPORTER.

A Bit of Experience in the Life of an Immigrant to America.

Things enough happened to take down my self-esteem a good many pegs. It was about this time I made up my mind to go into the newspaper business. It seemed to me that a reporter's was the highest and noblest of all callings. No one could sift wrong from right as he, and punish the wrong. In that I was right. I have not changed my opinion on that point one whit, and I would rather die a good reporter than a millionaire. The power of fact is the mightiest lever of this or of any day. The reporter has his hand upon it, and it is his grievous fault if he does not use it well. I thought I would make a good reporter. My father had edited our local newspaper, and such little help as I had been to him had given me a taste for the business. Being of that mind, I went to the Courier office one morning and asked for the editor. He was not in. Apparently nobody was. I wandered through room after room, all empty, until at last I came to one in which sat a man with a paste-pot and a pair of long shears. This must be the editor. He had the implements of his trade. I told him my errand while he clipped away.

"What is it you want?" he asked, when I had ceased speaking and waited for an answer.

"Work," I said.

"Work!" said he, waving he haughtily away with the shears. "We don't work here. This is a newspaper office".

I went, abashed. I tried the Express next. This time I had the editor pointed out to me. He was just coming through the business office. At the door I stopped him and preferred my request. He looked me over, a lad fresh from the shipyard, with horny hands and a rough coat, and asked:

"What are you?"

"A carpenter," I said.

The man turned upon his heel, with a loud, rasping laugh, and shut the door in my face. For a moment I stood there stunned. His ascending steps on the stairs brought back my senses. I ran to the door and flung it open. "You laugh!" I shouted, shaking my fist at him, standing half way up the stairs. "You laugh now, but wait"—— And then I got the grip of my temper and slammed the door in my turn. All the same, in that hour it was settled that I was to be a reporter. I knew it as I went out in the street.—Jacob Riis in The Outlook.

GONE TO BE A CELESTIAL BRIDE.

Death of Mrs. Brigham Young, "Eternity" Wife of Joseph Smith.

Mrs. Zina D. Young, the most noted of the wives of Brigham Young, the famous Mormon apostle, died recently at Salt Lake City, Utah. She was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1821, and at 15 became a convert to the doctrines of Mormonism, going directly to the settlement of Kirkland, Ohio. Here her devotion to her religion was so great that she was entrusted with a part of the mysteries of the temple. While there she told of a vision in which she had seen an angel and been invested with the "gift of tongues and interpretation," the power to speak in language used only by the chosen ones of God, and to understand this strange speech.

MRS. ZINA D. YOUNG

She married one of Smith's converts, and two children were born to them. She deserted them at Nauvoo, Ill., when Joseph Smith had a "revelation" that she had been set aside for him as wife for "time and eternity." She was sealed to the prophet as a plural wife, and was his favorite until he was killed by a mob in Illinois.

Brigham Young, who then had several wives, had a "revelation" that she should be sealed to him for "time." She followed Brigham Young in the eventful journey from Illinois to the Salt Lake valley in the late 40's. She trudged behind wagons, slept in tents, cooked for the travelers and bore many hardships, entering the "New Zion" with the first settlers. After the death of Brigham Young she lived in Salt Lake City. She was always an earnest advocate of polygamy.

Only four of the widows of Brigham Young now survive. They live in Salt Lake City.

Curiosity in Books.

The most remarkable book in the world so far as its appearance is concerned is neither written nor printed. It is in the imperial library of Paris and the letters are cut out of tissue paper with a pair of scissors. A sheet of blue tissue, in which the letters are cut, is placed between two pages of white, and so the matter is read.

Old Peruvian Roads.

The Incas of Peru built very fine roads, one system of which traversed the plateau, the other followed the seacoast north and south. The seacoast road is said to have been from 1,500 to 2,000 miles in length and twenty feet in breadth. Many portions of this magnificent system of roads are still fit for use.

Aids to German Trade.

Germany has now expert commercial attaches at New York, Buenos Ayres, Constantinople and St. Petersburg. The services of these gentlemen, who are attached to the consulates general and not to the embassies, have proved very valuable to German trade interests.

Don't give hints; Remember that before a man will lend money he has to be asked for it boldly and prefers good security to good hints.

"JACK" HAVERLY IS DEAD

Kind and Generous and Famed as a Theatrical Manager.

In St. Mark's Hospital, Salt Lake City, "Jack" Haverly, one of the most interesting characters of the American stage, died. He had been ill for several months and heart disease was the immediate cause of death.

"JACK" HAVERLY

His career exemplifies the ups and downs of life and especially of the theatrical business. According to his own statement he had been rich and poor seven times. "A man ought to be ashamed to go broke the seventh time, now oughtn't he?" he was wont to say.

About 1843 he was born at Bellefonte, Ohio, and had to fight the battle of life alone from the start. As a boy he sold newspapers, bananas and peanuts on trains running out of Chicago. When 18 he conceived the idea of starting a show and had the money to back his scheme. His first attempt was at minstrelsy with "Happy" Cal Wagner as the star. Success followed and Haverly adopted the policy of securing the best talent regardless of price. His headquarters were in Chicago, but he owned and controlled theaters in other cities. At one time hi sdaily income was between $10,000 and $20,000. At various times his fortune was estimated at half a million. At the time of his death he was engaged in a mining enterprise, but it is believed was possessed of little, if any, wealth.

He made money rapidly and in addition to being generous and a princely liver, was always devoted to his wife, and was noted for his sterling honesty.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

A women's building, to cost $30,000, will be erected upon the campus of Indiana University.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Education there are 7,452 secondary schools in the United States, of which 1,957 are private. Of the private schools 924, or 12 per cent of the whole number of secondary schools, are under the control of different religious denominations.

Of the 170 women in Newnham College last year all were English with the exception of two, one of these being an American and the other a Swede. The women as heretofore receive the same honors and take the same examinations but are not granted degrees, which seems a very silly distinction to make.

The Cleveland public school council voted to include the Lord's prayer, the Ten Commandments and the 22d Psalm in the course of study now taught. "We ought to be improving the moral as well as the mental capacities of the children," said Mr. Hobart, a member of the Board, "and I know of no more fitting way to do it than to add the Lord's prayer, the Ten Commandments and the beautiful 22d Psalm to the studies."

There are four colleges in Maine—Bowdoin, Bates, Colby and the University of Maine. There are three normal schools and one training school. Besides there are forty academies which are preparatory schools for colleges. Some of these academies are very well endowed and all of them are prosperous. The total value of the State institutions is $1,695,043, with a total annual income of $221,593. The total amount of money expended on the public schools of Maine last year amounted to $1,701,738, of which the State contributed $520,019, the rest being contributed by the towns. The State of Maine has a population of 694,466, but the towns of the State raised last year $749,251, an excess above the amount required by law of $214,390, or a trifle over $1.07 for each inhabitant. Very few States of the country are as liberal in providing for school purposes.

TO BE IN CHARGE.

Marquis of Cholmondeley Will Manage King Edward's Coronation.

King Edward has appointed George Henry Hugh, Marquis of Cholmondeley, to the office of Lord Great Chamberlain, subject to the decision of the House of Lords in the controversy as to who is entitled to the office, there being several claimants by right of inheritance. If the House of Lords confirms King Edward's appointment, as it is believed it will, the Marquis of Cholmondeley will be one of the most important men in London next year, for as Lord Great Chamberlain he will have charge of the coronation ceremonies in Westminster Abbey, including the invitation list.

CHOLMONDELEY.

No man ever handled his money, when alive, to the satisfaction of his kin, or ever left a will which was suitable to all relatives.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday.

$3 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12.....1901

A good many Senators seem to be for reciprocity "for politics only." They favor the principle on the stump but oppase the practice in the legislative halls.

Sir Henry Irving at 63 says: "I am not old. In England we count a man young until 70." This will make a whole lot of old roosters who are hovering about in the sixties feel quite chipper.

For the purpose of entertaining ten friends for three hours a New York millionaire recently spread a feast that cost him $100 a plate, but sa be managed to get his name in the papers it is probable he had his money's worth.

Down on the Mexican line at Naco a great bull-fighting amphitheater is in preparation. It is expected that a large part of the patronage will come from the American side, but it will take very gory work to wean Americans from football.

The sooner the wage earning and would-be wage-earning portion of the world discovers that competency is the solution of the employment problem, the sooner the hard luck stories of enforced idleness will cease to be dinned into the ears of busy employers.

Arizona has sufficient population and property value to become the forty-sixth state of the union. Eastern congressmen point to Nevada as an example of arrested development, and maintain that the same thing may happen to Arizona. This is unfair to both of those mining commonwealths. Nevada is attracting renewed attention, and as her mineral resources are developed will increase in population. Arizona will never have less population than it has to-day.

The Chinese Six Companies are taking up an enforced collection to be used in buying congressmen who feel that a little coin would pave the way to voting against the extension of the exclusion act. The amount collected is $7 from every Chinaman in the country and it is thought $120,000 will be forthcoming, the amount is too small. From present indications there will be very opposition to the passage of a law that will keep the heathens out of the United States.

The time spent by Theodore Roosevelt in the west will prove of advantage to this section of the country, now that he is president. His first message has a strong western flavor and shows that he understands thoroughly the the importance of reclaiming arid lands, the preservation of the forests, the construction of the Nicaragua canal and the exclusion of Chinese laborers. On all these subjects he presents the views entertained by the intelligent people of the Pacific coast.

The expectation of dwellers in the Pacific coast states are more fully realized in the president's message than ever before. While the document is broad in its Americanism, covering every part of the national domain, it is especially fitted to meet the needs of this section. This peculiarity arises from the fact that the Pacific states are more directly interested than any other section in the leading issues that will come before congress. In several of the subjects touched upon in the message the Pacific states are immediately concerned, while the interests of the other states are indirect or remote. In his attitude on the Chinese exclusion question the president goes even farther than was expected by the people of the Pacific coast. He not only urges continued exclusion of Chinese immigrants, but suggests that the exclusion law be made still more stringent. He says: "I regard it as necessary . . . to reenact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective." With this strong and explicit statement of the president's views in support of the exclusion act there is no longer cause to fear that the gate will be thrown open for Chinese immigration

On the important question of irrigation the president takes an affirmative stand that admits of no question. He fully appreciates the necessity of a comprehensive plan of water supply for the semi-arid sections and he points to the imperative need of government aid in accomplishing the purpose. The undertaking is too great for corporate or even state effort, as he clearly explains. He correctly places the irrigation policy on a level with river and harbor improvements, showing that all sections of the country would be benefited. And he sums up the general benefits that would result from irrigation by saying: "Our people as a whole will profit for successful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of the nation" In relation to the tariff and reciprocity questions President Roosevelt closely follows the precedent of his immediate predecessor. He says: "Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time." This position he supplements by saying that "reciprocity must be treated as the hand-maiden of protection." This is equivalent to affirming the axiom that it is wise to "let well enough alone." The Nicaragua canal and the Pacific cable, in which the coast states are directly interested, are both strongly endorsed by the president. In every feature affecting this section, in fact the president gives unmistakable evidence of his solicitude for the interests of the great west which he has personally learned to love.

Wellington's Endurance.

Wellington on one occasion started, Sir Herbert Maxwell tells us, at 7 a. m., rode to a place 28 miles distant, here held a review and was back at the place from which he had started for dinner between 4 and 5 p. m., says Goldwin Smith in The Atlantic. He galloped 26 miles and back to see whether damage had been done to a pontoon train. He rode 17 miles in two hours from Freneda to Ciudad Rodrigo, where he dined, gave a ball and supped, was in the saddle again at 3 a. m., galloped back to Freneda by 6 and was doing business again at noon. He rose regularly at 6 and wrote till 9 and after dinner wrote again from 9 till 12.

It must be essential to every general and indeed to every man who is bearing a heavy load of anxious business to be a good sleeper. Napoleon was a first rate sleeper; so was Pitt; so was Brougham; so was Mr. Gladstone; so was Wellington.

At Salamanca Wellington, having given his order for the battle, said to his aid-de-camp: "Watch the French through your glass, Fitz Roy. I am going to take a rest. When they reach that copse near the gap in the hills, wake me." Then he lay down and was fast asleep in a minute. In the midst of the critical operations before Waterloo, feeling weary, he laid himself down, put a newspaper over his face and took a nap.

For Exercise Why Not Walk?

The best exercise in the world is walking.

A person who knows how to walk intelligently can get along without a gymnasium. No other form of exercise brings so many muscles into play and develops them so normally. The most popular games are those in which walking forms a prominent part. Golf, croquet and in a sense cricket and even bicycling merely give an excuse for walking.

Every one knows how to walk properly. It is because of carelessness that so many walk badly. The body should be carried erect, the chest well out, the head back, while the arms should swing freely at the sides. The pace should be regulated to one's strength.

Every one should walk fast enough and far enough to get the body in a comfortable glow. To get the best results from walking one should give his undivided attention to it. In other words, he should walk for the pleasure of it and not carry worries with him.

Excessive walking is injurious. Never walk just after a heavy meal or after violent exercise. And after a walk it is well to rest for 10 or 15 minutes before taking up severe mental work.

Lamb In Either Case.

One of the editors who read the manuscript of Henry Thew Stephenson's "Patroon Van Volkenberg" thought that the author might be a good man to know. Accordingly he wrote a pleasant personal letter, inviting a better acquaintance, and, as one of the tests of companionable fitness, inquired whether the author preferred Lamb or Milton.

Mr. Stephenson replied, acknowledging the pleasure the letter had given him and saying:

"I do not know whether you ask if I like Lamb or mutton or Lamb or Milton best, but in either case it's Lamb."

Even the reflection on the editor's handwriting could not detract from the editorial approbation of Mr. Stephenson's choice, and the new partnership of minds was immediately formed.—Youth's Companion.

Would Rather Smoke Than Eat.

"One day," writes an American in Havana, "I came across an old Cuban woman sitting disconsolately on a rock near Morro castle. She told me in Spanish that for three days she had had nothing to eat but a loaf of bread and coffee. She looked it. I gave her a Spanish dollar and followed in her wake. She entered the first cafe she came to and bought a drink and a cigar. I couldn't help laughing to see her as she walked along the street, puffing away at the weed purchased with my money. She seemed perfectly contented. The Cubans, even the women, would rather smoke than eat. They take only two meals a day, breakfast about 10 o'clock and dinner at 4 in the afternoon."

Pigeons' Nests.

A curious preference of certain pigeons for the use of metallic objects in building their nests is noted by M. Maurice Dusolier in The Revue Scientifique. He assures us that several pairs of these birds that he has observed in Paris have raised their young in nests made entirely of hairpins! These articles they collected in the paths of the Luxembourg. The young pigeons grew up normally as they would in a softer nest. M. Dusolier believes that there is a useful suggestion in this for pigeon fanciers, who are often overanxious, he thinks, to see that their charges have soft material for their nests.

He Went.

He—Half past 11! Isn't that clock fast?

She—I think not.

He—Well, I guess my watch is like myself—it is slow.

She—But it is not exactly like you.

He—Indeed?

She—No—it goes.—Harlem Life.

Sow Pansy Seed.

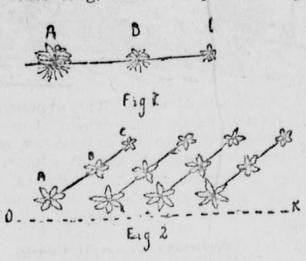
Sow pansy seed every August or September in order to always have young plants. If you have no cold frame or old hotbed for them, perhaps May or June would be a better time to plant. Grow the plants in some out of the way nook and transplant to the garden in August. Have the soil very rich, and when the plants are blooming give weekly doses of liquid manure. Do not set the plants too close. Have at least six inches of "elbow room." More would be better. If crowded, they grow spindling and weak.

Pansies should be grown in a well drained situation, for if water stands on them or ice forms on the bed they will "winter kill." For winter protection mix leaf mold with old, fine horse manure in about equal parts. A layer two inches deep should cover the pansy bed. This should be worked down under the plants that it need not injure the foliage; over the plants a covering of leaves lightly thrown on and held in place by evergreen boughs, just enough to keep the leaves from blowing away, but not enough to make them pack solidly.—Vick.

SUMMER PLANTING.

Setting Strawberries In August, Quick Way to Get a Matted Row.

It has been figured out that selling strawberry plants for summer setting, even at double prices, is not as good as selling in spring at spring rates. Early in the summer advanced strawberry plants are like Fig. 1. A is the first runner set, starting from the parent plant, which is not shown. B is the second and C the third. A has good roots at least four inches long, many of the plants being first class To B the roots are less numerous and only two inches long, while C is just starting



SETTING STRAWBERRIES.

roots and in many cases has not any. If B's roots are started sufficiently to carry the plant, then careful digging of A will leave it uninjured and able to continue the series, C rooting in time and others following. In many cases B is not very well rooted, and one sacrifices many plants in a short time, besides an indefinite number which would have sprung from the strongest plants dug. Time is more valuable, and it takes more to get an equal number, though perhaps this is offset by getting the money eight or nine months sooner.

A writer in The Country Gentleman, in which the foregoing considerations were originally presented, further tells that, instead of discarding the smaller plants of the series A B C, he takes the three and sets as in Fig. 2, not cutting them apart, but planting A and B as best he can and laying a small stone or piece of earth to hold C in position until it takes root. D K is the line by which the plants A are set. He has filled gaps in matted rows about the middle of August with runners used in this way, setting three abreast, so as to equal the width of row in other places. Less than a month after it was difficult to see just where the repairs had been made. Instead of making the plant A more difficult to grow by having its younger sisters B and C attached, it seems to start more quickly, and all grow as freely as if still attached to the parent—that is, if the weather is favorable.

In summer planting it is best to do it immediately after a good soaking rain, and in periods of drought with feeble plants it is best not to do it at all, as every minute of time is needed to give the plants time to store fruit food for next year's bearing Some of the finest strawberries he ever produced were grown on plants set in early September, but it was an exceptionally fine autumn, with little freezing weather before Christmas. Had frosty nights set in in September, with early winter cold, the plants would not have got a sufficient hold of the ground to have done anything

If one does much out of season planting, it is best, according to the writer, to grow one's own plants. By the method outlined it is plainly an advantage to have a patch of your own, and then you can select a class of runners of about the same age and vigor and get a uniform plantation. By using the full series upon a runner you get in a few weeks' time a matted row of a foot or more in width, all of which will fruit next year. If the season is good from time of setting in August, quite a lot of other plants will be produced which may be retained and used for setting in the spring.

Unchanged.

The lapse of years makes quite a difference in things, and Rip Van Winkle was not to blame for feeling out of place after his long nap.

"Everything is new," he murmured pitifully, the while a tear pushed manfully away at his eyelid. "Nothing is like it used to be. Oh, for the sight of something familiar!"

Wandering into a store, he carelessly picked up a comic paper, more to hide his emotion than anything else. Suddenly he gave a cry of exceeding great joy.

"The same old jokes!" he sobbed joyfully. "The same old jokes!"—Kansas City Independent.

A Flattering Indorsement.

Father (to son who has recently entered the practice of law)—Well, my boy, are you making any headway in your profession?

Son—Am I? Well, I think I have a right to consider myself an adept now.

Father—Indeed! What experience have you had to justify that confidence?

Son—A man called me a liar today, and he was a pretty good judge too.—Boston Courier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE CO., OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 30th day of November, 1901, an assessment, No. 35, of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1902, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 10th day of February, 1902, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROLPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Sausage.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

Near Hotel

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF

DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours,

F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 536 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

LEGAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF THE Inyo Marble Company of California, a Corporation, for a United States Patent.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 16, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of Chapter Six of Title thirty-two, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Inyo Marble Company of California, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, whose Post Office address is Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building San Francisco, Cal., claiming 120 acres of the mineral deposit bearing marble, lying and being situated within the Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California, has made application to the United States for a patent for the said mining claim, which is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the official plat herewith posted, and by the field notes of survey thereof, now filed in the office of the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, which field notes of survey describe the boundaries and extent of said claim on the surface, with magnetic variation at fifteen degrees thirty minutes East in June, 1882, as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the original location corner at the N. E. corner of the S. W. ¼ of Section 14, Township 16 South, Range 37 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. Whence the ¼ Section corner between sections 11 and 15 bears West 40.00 chains distant the ¼ section corner between 14 and 23 bears South 40.00 chains distant, set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked 1. No. 1.

Thence, the magnetic variation being 15 degrees East, North 11.50 chains. To a 4 inch spur bears N. W. descending along West slope of spur, 40 chains, 2640 feet. No location corner to be found. At point identified by claimants set post 4 in. square 4½ ft. long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked 1 No 2

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, West descending 15.50 chains cross gulch 10 lks. wide, course North ascend 18 chains. Top of spur bears N. 50 degrees W. descend 27 chains, 1782 feet cross wash 25 lks. wide course S. 70 degrees W. 30 chains, 1980 feet. No location corner to be found. At point identified by claimants set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked 1 No. 3 cor. to sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 bears N. 89 degrees 30 minutes W. 10.00 chains distant.

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, South descending gradually 4.50 chains cross wash 25 lks. wide, course West and gradual descent. 10.00 chains top of low point of spur bears West gradual descent. 20.00 chains S. W. corner boarding house bears S. 56 degrees 30 minutes E. 9 chains. 24.00 chains S. W. cor. lodging house bears S. 64 degrees 30 minutes E. 7.50 chains. S. W. corner of office upon which location notice is posted bears S. 81 degrees 00 minutes E. 9.00 chains S. W. corner of blacksmith shop at upper excavation of quarry bears N. 61 degrees E. 7.50 chains 40.00 chains, 2640 feet to original location corner set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long in rock mound which I marked 1 No. 4.

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, East 2.75 chains road from excavation at quarry bears N. and S. 4.50 chains cross railroad side track from quarry connecting with main line of the Carson and Colorado railroad bears N. 18 degrees 30 minutes E. and S. 18 degrees 30 minutes W. 7.75 chains. Road to quarry bears N. W. and S. E. 10.00 chains S. W. corner of boarding house bears N. 9 degrees 30 minutes W. S. W. corner of blacksmith shop at excavation at upper quarry bears N. 10 degrees W. 20 chs. excavation at lower quarry bears N. 8 degrees W. 19.00 chs. excavation at upper quarry 150 ft. above lower quarry bears N. 11 degrees W. 21.00 chs. 13.00 chains cross railroad switch track from office to upper marble quarry N. W. and S. E. 29.00 chains excavation in deposit of marble 10 lks. to left. 30.00 chains, 1980 feet to corner No. 1, at place of beginning.

Containing an area of 120 acres.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of Inyo county at Independence in the County and State aforesaid in Book "F" Land, Water and Mining Claims, p. 471, said mineral deposit being shown upon the plat posted herewith, as near as can be determined from present developments. This claim being for 120 acres of the surface ground shown upon the official plat posted herewith, the said claim being designated as Lot No. 37 in the official plat posted herewith.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, premises, or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law, and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by law, within sixty days from the date of the first publication hereof, with the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, in the State of California, they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, Inyo County, California, for 60 days (10 weeks) which paper I hereby designate as the paper published nearest said land.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

First publication, November 22, 1901.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff, vs. William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D. Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Roe, Charles Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company, a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation, Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Doe, Charles Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within said County; if served elsewhere within thirty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer the Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed:] In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of Cal.

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff vs. William Remsen, et als., Defendants.

Summons.

W. A. HARRIS, 508 Stimson Building, Los Angeles, Cal., and MACK & FORBES Independence, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DESERT-LAND, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Oct. 11, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Lemuel Baxter, of Independence, Inyo Co., Cal., has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 844, for the S½ SE¼, Sec. 23, SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 24 and N½ NE¼ Sec. 26, T. 13 S., R. 35 E., before Register and Receiver, at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, the 16th day of November, 1901.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation of said land: Jarius D. Mairs, David Rogers, Harry Burt and Clifford Baxter, all of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton.

Inquire at this office

HOTELS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF

New House. New Furniture. Low Rates

— -X- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise or tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. : COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. :

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR,

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE. NATHAN RHINE.

FREE!

We have just issued our regular

Fall & Winter Catalogue

It contains 104 pages and shows the latest ideas in CITY STYLES, quotes prices on an endless variety of merchandise, and is bound to interest you.

Send us a postal card with your name and address, and it will be sent at once, FREE.

WASSERMAN, KAUFMAN & CO.,

The Nonpariel Dry Goods Store, Sacramento, California.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]

OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.

Independence, : : : California.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending December 12, 1901:

Highest barometer.....	30.366	8
Lowest "	29.643	10
Highest temperature.....	62.9	
Lowest "	22.2	
Mean "	45.3	
Average dew point.....	9.8	
Average humidity.....	31.1	
Maximum wind velocity. direction and date.....	44 W	6
No. clear days.....	4	
No. part cloudy days.....	3	
No. cloudy days.....	0	
No. rainy days.....	0	
Precipitation for week..	0.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 1.19
" 1895-6 incomplete, 1.50
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-80, 0 00*
" 1898-9 complete, 0.10
" 1899-1900 1.15
" 1900-1901 1.43
" 1901-1902, .93

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Church Services.

There will be preaching at the M. E. Church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, subject, "Good Listeners." Preaching at Lone Pine at 11 a. m.

Sunday school at 10 o'clock a. m. Let the children all come. Everybody invited to the services.

RICHARD FYSH, Pastor.

MARRIED.

ROMERO—FUENTEZ—At Lone Pine, Cal., December 11, 1901, by A. C. Harvey J. P., Ramon Romero and Miss Annie Fuentez, both of Lone Pine.

MILLNER—SHAW—At Bishop, Cal., December 11, 1901, John F. Millner, of Benton, Cal., and Miss Margie Shaw of Bishop, Cal.

MARSH—DODGE—At Lone Pine, Cal., December 11, 1901, by Rev. Richard Fysh, Gustave F. Marsh and Elizabeth M. Dodge, both of Lone Pine.

—The groom is an industrious young man, while the bride is an estimable young lady. The young couple started for Los Angeles the same evening, where they expect to remain for a month and then return to take up their home at Lone Pine. The Independent extends congratulations and good wishes.

School closes to-day until after the holidays.

Thirteen carloads of lumber came down over the C. & C this week for the William Penn colony.

Ad. Smith got in Wednesday from Randsburg where he moved the family of Dr. Allingham.

Better pack your water pipes. It's a nasty job fixing them up after Jack Frost gets in his work.

Ed Girard came up from the Reward Wednesday and has gone to work for A. M. Squires at Mazourka.

Bert Rhine is putting up a two-story front elevation to his dwelling and finishing up the entire building.

Several carloads of horses were shipped east from Reno last week. They were going to South Africa.

There was a goodly gathering at the church Sunday evening to hear Mr. Fysh preach on "The Minister Sent".

The Inyo Mercantile Co. has received a fine lot of holiday goods, which are now on exhibition. Call and see them.

The Sunday school has charge of the Christmas tree and expects us all to lend a hand toward making it the event of the year for the little fellers.

The new furnaces being put in at the Keeler Soda Works will cost in the neighborhood of $10,000. Each brick represents a value of thirty cents.

C. D. Curless came in yesterday from Mountain Spring. Mr. Curless has been mining there for some time and reports a favorable outlook for that section.

Mrs. James Jones and Miss Allie Jones were visitors in town this week. They came down to attend the meeting of the Rebekah Lodge Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gunn left for Minnietta yesterday. Mr. Gunn is deeply interested in the sale of the Saline copper mines and met Prof. Crosby and party at Keeler.

Inquiries for asbestos deposits and for the mineral are becoming numerous. Prospectors who have deposits of this mineral will find the present time an opportunity to interest capital.

Quite a number of Bishop people have been in town this week as principals or witnesses in the Harness—Bulpitt case. The case was closed yesterday and most of them returned this morning.

It is learned from San Francisco that the map and register of mines in Inyo county compiled under the direction of State Mineralogist Aubury, will be ready for distribution about the first of April next.

Hon. T. B. Rickey came down from Carson on Wednesday's train and will spend several days here. Mr. Rickey says the weather was delightfully warm in Carson when he left and is surprised to find it so cold here.

The Reno reduction works has been put in first class order and the smelter started up on custom ores. They should send a representative to this county and there is no doubt they would secure a great deal of business.

Edw. Hanrahan arrived here last Saturday evening from San Francisco. Mr. Hanrahan has been in the employ of A. Carlisle and Co. for several years past and his health being impaired he will try the benefit of Inyo climate for a while.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1901.

Estate of John W. Stockton, deceased—George N. Stockton appointed administrator.

T. C. Harness vs. F. H. Bulpitt—This being the time to which this action had heretofore been continued, all parties appeared in court for trial. A. K. Briggs sworn and placed under the rule. Andrew Clark called by defendant and examined. Mrs. Isabella Bulpitt, Mrs. M. Powers, W. T. Bunney and Mrs. E. E. Matlack sworn and examined.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, 1901.

Harness vs. Bulpitt—J. H. Shannon resumed the stand. W. W. Yandell, M. S. McLeod, A. K. Briggs, J. E. Meroney and F. H. Bulpitt examined.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1901.

Harness vs. Bulpitt—J. E. Meroney recalled and examined; defence rests. T. H. Woodworth and U. G. Clark examined in rebuttal. J. E. Meroney recalled. Case submitted without argument. Plaintiff may prepare findings. Action taken under advisement by the Court.

Copper Experts Arrive.

George A. Tweedie of the State Mining Bureau arrived here last Saturday for the purpose of examining the Saline Valley mines. Prof. W. C. Crosby and party from Boston came down over the C. & C. Wednesday and went direct to Keeler, where they were met by necessary outfits and went direct to Saline from there. Arlie Mairs and M. Muldoon left yesterday for the mines by way of Big Pine and will meet the party at Saline. Upon the result of this investigation the first payment will be made, and to a certain extent the examination can be only superficial. Nothing can be done in the way of exploration in the limited time before December 31st. As but little more can be ascertained beyond Mr. Tweedie's report, and they were prepared to buy if what he said proved to be true, the visit of Professor Crosby can be said to be made simply for the purpose of ascertaining if his report was correct. It is probable that something definite may be learned by next week.

Prospecting In Death Valley.

Through a report from San Francisco to the Los Angeles Mining Review, it is learned that State Mineralogist Lew E. Aubury has just received a letter from Mr. G. E. Bailey, now in Death Valley, Inyo county, stating that prospectors for borax are very active and that they have made many discoveries both in San Bernardino and Inyo counties. Mr. Bailey further says there are rumors of the sale of the Tecopa gold mines, which, if so, means the active development of mines in the southeastern part of Inyo county He also states that districts near the Nevada line, and anywhere near to parties of railroad surveyors are full of prospectors, and that there are two parties at work in the northeastern corner of San Bernardino near Clark's Creek.

Mojave Notes.

Bill Withrow is in Bakersfield at the hospital trying to get his broken collar bone to grow together again.

Samuel C. Yandell left Los Angeles Monday afternoon for Phoenix and the Arizona mines.

John Strohmeyer came in from Inyo county Thursday with his big freight team. Guess he is going to load up on "the beer that made Mojave famous," ank try to get back with it before Christmas.—Tomahawk.

At the regular meeting of the Rebekah lodge last Tuesday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Miss Susie Roughney, Noble Grand: Miss Lizzie Thompson, Vice-Grand; Dr. J. D. Blair, Treasurer; Miss Rose Roeper, Secretary. The officers will be installed January 10th, when the appointive officers will be made known. Each lady member was privileged to bring an escort and a pleasant social evening ensued.

The Institute for the teachers of Inyo County will be held in the Academy Chapel, Bishop, December 17, 18, 19, and 20. 1901. An extensive programme has been prepared, State Superintendent T. J. Kirk will be in attendance and a cordial invitation is extended to all friends of education to be present.

J. J. Morton came up from Keeler yesterday returning the same evening. For some time past John Knupple, well known to old timers, has been causing a disturbance at Keeler and it is feared that he is mentally unbalanced. Mr. Morton made an affidavit as to the facts and he will be examined on a charge of insanity.

Professor Godfry's performances at the pavilion were very well attended in spite of the cold weather. The gentleman, assisted by his wife and little daughter, gave a first class acrobatic performance. He gave a thrilling tight-wire walking exhibition on Sunday afternoon the wire being stretched across the main street.

A choice display of Christmas goods was on view at Mrs. Rhine's Holiday Opening Monday evening. Everybody dropped in to take a look and all were treated with customary courtesy by Mrs. Rhine and her staff of employes. Many of the gifts were marked sold before the close of the evening.

The Independence Dancing Club gave another of their delightful hops at Mairs hall last evening. The Cruz Band furnished the music and the boys are congratulating themselves on having over bid Tonopah and secured their services or the New Years ball.

Rev. E. W. Van Deventer will be here Saturday December 21st at 2 p. m. and hold quarterly conference. He will conduct the services at the M. E. Church on Sunday, the 22nd, at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. Official members are requested to be present.

PARK PROTECTION.

Memorandum of Secretary of Interior to Congress.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report to be presented to congress at the coming session, presents an outline of the practice to govern the administration of national forest reserves as follows:

GENERAL POLICY.

Additional forest reserves should be created. * * Every effort should be made to gain the good will of residents in and near the reserves and especially to create public sentiment against forest fires and willingness to assist in reducing them. The use of real agricultural land within forest resererves for agricultural purposes should be promoted and encouraged. * * Systematic investigation of the reserves should be untertaken and every effort should be made to make them accessible and useful. Each reserve, and each part of a reserve should be dealt with on its own merits. The present system of uniform rules for diverse conditions is simply destructive. * *

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY.

1. In accordance with your intention, the chief weight should hereafter be laid on field work. * *

2. Field and office work should be brought into close contact and every unnecessary step should be removed. * *

3. As opportunity offers from time to time the office of superintendent should gradually be dispensed with and the necessary supervision over supervisors and rangers should be reached through the medium of inspectors familiar with the woods.

4. The direction, control and discipline of their subordinates in the field, and the responsibility for them and their work, should be left as largely as possible with the higher resident forest officers. * *

5. Every effort should be made to create an esprit du corps among the forest officers. To this end good work should be recognized by promotion. * *

GRAZING.

1. The government, through its forest officers, after consultation with the representatives of the various interests involved, should decide on the number of head to be grazed in each forest reserve, or each subdivision of a reserve, and should establish the boundaries between cattle range and sheep range.

2. The local associations should assign ranges to owners within the limits thus laid down, subject to official approval.

3. Both owners and the local associations should be held responsible for the observance of the terms of the permits, and for the prevention of fire and overgrazing.

4. Each sheep owner should have the exclusive right to his range, and the same should apply within reasonable limits to groups of cattle owners.

5. Permits should run for five years.

6. Residents should have precedence in all cases over tramp owners and owners from other states.

7. Local questions should be decided on local grounds and on their own merits in each separate case.

8. Since the forest reserves are usually summer ranges, provision should be made for necessary routes of transit.

9. The policy of the government should be based on regulation rather than prohibition, except in special cases, it being understood that the avoidance of overgrazing is equally in the interest of all parties.

BUSINESS PRACTICE.

1. Before the opening of the next field season the rules and regulations governing the forest reserves should be thoroughly revised and enough copies should be printed to insure familiarity with their provisions on the part of all settlers located within them and of those who make use of their resources. At present unfortunate ignorance is the rule.

2. The sale of mature live timber whose removal would benefit the forest should be encouraged.

3. The relations between the government and the purchaser should be as direct, simple and business like as possible

4. Dead, down and hopelessly injured timber should be disposed of in all cases as rapidly as possible. * *

5. Timber ready for the ax should be advertised in advance of applications and marked and measured in advance of sale whenever the conditions of the forest, the probable market and the force available will permit. * * A register of timber ready for sale should be kept for public inspection in the office of every supervisor. Market prices should rule.

7. Applications for timber cutting should reach the general land office from the field accompanied by all papers necessary for a decision. * * No other single feature of the present administration has led to so much criticism as the failure to take prompt action.

7. Authority to grant applications for small amounts of timber * should be vested * in the forest officers in the field.

8. A record of the timber sold, as well as applications for sales, should be maintained. * *

9. The cutting of unmarked timber should be strictly prohibited. * *

12. The present policy of appointing as forest officers men totally unacquainted with the conditions or requirements of their work should be discontinued.

13. Forest officers should be required to live in the reserve where they work. Exceptions should only be tolerated in the case of residents in the immediate vicinity under special circumstances.

14. Supervisors who have much work to do, as is notably the case in the Black Hills, are at present tied to the office by the amount of routine correspondence which claims their attention. Such officials should have a clerk or stenographer and should be given the assistance in the field of rangers of a higher grade than those at present employed.

15. Proper provision should be made for expenses of travel and subsistence of forest officers moving about by common carriers in the performance of their duty.

16. As occasion serves head rangers, with pay of $1,000 a year, should be given charge of ordinary rangers and should occupy to some degree the position of assistants to the supervisors. * *

17. Permanent rangers should receive not less than $75 a month * and should be required to keep as many horses as the efficient performance of their work may demand. * *

18. A set form, to be filled in with data of training experience, should accompany every application for a field position. The present form is inadequate and incomplete.

19. The first duty of forest officers is to protect the forest against fire, Rangers should be ordered, as they are now forbidden, to leave their own beats when necessary to assist in extinguishing fires on adjoining beats. * *

20. Prompt payment of temporary assistants engaged to fight fires should replace the present dilatory practice, which has seriously interfered with fire protection by discouraging the settlers.

21. The system of daily reports by forest rangers should be abolished at once. It serves no useful purpose and fails wholly to secure faithful work. On the contrary it is a constant provocation to falsehood and encourages a feeling that the report, and not the work, is the matter of first importance. * *

22. The construction of trails should be pushed throughout the reserves and the blazing of boundary lines, the collection of information regarding advisable increases or retrenchments of the reserved area, the mapping of the timber, and similar work should proceed steadily throughout the year whenever the forest officers can be spared from other field duties.

23. Every forest officer in charge of a reserve should be required at once to ascertain, map and report the patented occupied lands within such reserve, the character of such patent, and the names and occupation of the owners. Officers of local land offices should be instructed to furnish promptly any necessary information. It should be the duty of every forest officer to report at once any fraudulent entries or claims within his charge.

24. Lists of ownership of all lands within the forest reserves should be prepared at once by the general land office and placed in the hands of the field men.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

F. B. Moore and R. W. Thompson to Edward Hartman and Robert Thompson Oct. 30, 1901—Jack Pot mine Mt. Springs canyon, $2.

F. M. Reynolds et als to Roosevelt Oil Co., May 25th 1901—Oil land at Olancha-$1.

M. H. Bush to W. H. Uhlmeyer, Nov. 14, 1901—Und. ½ int in Sunny Side mine, $5.

J. H. Underhill to M. S. McLeod, Nov. 27, 1901—164.39 acres in 31-6-33, $1400.

Eastern Slope Land and Stock Association to I. P. Yaney, Aug. 10, 1901—Correction deed.

I. P. Yaney to Eastern Slope Land and Stock Association Aug. 10, 1901—Correction deed.

Samuel R. Kennedy to W. W. and Ben H. Yandell, Oct. 31, 1901—160 acres in 14-8-33, $10.

W. W. and Ben H. Yandell to Samuel R. Kennedy, Oct. 31, 1901—60 acres in 29-7-33, $10.

The Sunday edition of the Los Angeles Herald contains an Article on Owens Valley writen by James E. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds was formerly a resident of Georges Creek but has lived in Ventura for a number of years.

Old Boreas started up in a business-like manner last Tuesday and it has been very cold all the week.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY GOODS

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

EVERYBODY CORDIALLY INVITED

NATHAN RHINE

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.

Come and See Them

HOLIDAY GOODS
HOLIDAY GOODS

Come and See Them

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANOE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable
Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House...	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton.....	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton.....	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill....	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska.....	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver.....	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista.....	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne.....	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne.....	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston.....	151	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs ...	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville.....	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria.....	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction.....		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit.....	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen.....	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek ..	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence..	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine.....	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska; all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 36 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs..	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown.....	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House....	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:53 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	**TO RENO.**
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House ...	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs.	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leav- promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the mo ning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spen examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

Why a Woman

Is Able to Help Sick Women When Doctors Fail.

How gladly would men fly to woman's aid did they but understand a woman's feelings, trials, sensibilities, and peculiar organic disturbances.

Those things are known only to women, and the aid a man would give is not at his command.

To treat a case properly it is necessary to know all about it, and full information, many times, cannot be given by a woman to her family physician. She cannot bring herself to tell everything, and the physician is

MRS. G. H. CHAPPELL.

at a constant disadvantage. This is why, for the past twenty-five years, thousands of women have been confiding their troubles to us, and our advice has brought happiness and health to countless women in the U.S.

Mrs. Chappell, of Grant Park, Ill., whose portrait we publish, advises all suffering women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it cured her of inflammation of the ovaries and womb; she, therefore, speaks from knowledge, and her experience ought to give others confidence. Address Mrs. Pinkham's Laboratory, Lynn, Mass.

English Quail Stew.

For four plump quails provide four oysters, four tablespoonfuls of butter, three large cupfuls of ox tail soup or rich stock, two small glasses of port or madeira, two tablespoonfuls of onion vinegar, the same of India relish and mushroom catchup, celery salt, white pepper and four slices of crisp, brown toast. Leave the quails whole, simply opening down the breast. Put the butter in a frying pan over a hot fire and when brown lay the quails in the pan. Cover and cook ten minutes. Turn and cook ten minutes more. When browned on both sides, add the soup or stock, wine, catchup and relish. When it boils again, add celery salt and pepper to season and thicken with a tablespoonful of flour wet up in cold water. Stir it gradually until it boils. Turn each quail on its back and insert an oyster. Cook five minutes and serve on slices of toast with the liquid poured over all.

The Eight Hour Day.

The eight hour day is not such a new thing. On April 2, 1792, the town of Partridgefield, Mass., now Peru, voted "to grant £150 for repairing highways in said town, to be worked out 2 thirds in June next, at 3s 6d per Day, and the other third in September at 3s per day. Eight hours in a day to be Deemed a Day's Work."

She Agreed With Him.

Husband—But you must admit that my taste is better than yours.

Wife—Yes, of course it is.

Husband—I'm surprised to hear you say so.

Wife—Oh, there's nothing remarkable about it! The mere fact that you married me and I married you proves it.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 31st—After investigating Garfield Tea, which is quite universally acknowledged to be the best family remedy, it is not difficult to explain its success—it is the medicine for GOOD RESULTS. It is manufactured here by the Garfield Tea Co. in their new and attractive laboratory and is made wholly from simple, sweet, and withal health-giving HERBS. Garfield Tea is the ORIGINAL herb cure for constipation and sick headache.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Of course the barber expects to wait upon a good many rough customers.

SIGNIFICANT QUESTIONS.

How the Small Boy Succeeded In Breaking Bad News Gently.

"What do you want, little boy?"

"Is this where Mr. Upjohn lives, ma'am?"

"Yes."

"The Mr. Upjohn that runs the bank?"

"He is an officer in the bank."

"The Mr. Upjohn that went down town on a trolley car this morning?"

"I presume he went on a trolley car. What"—

"Is he the Mr. Upjohn that was in that horrible street car accident?"

"I haven't heard of his being in any street car accident."

"Didn't hear 'at he'd sprained his ankle jumpin' out o' the car when the train run into it?"

"No, my little boy; you frighten me. What has"—

"Didn't hear how he run into a drug store for a piece o' courtplaster to stick on a little cut he'd got over the eye?"

"Not at all. For mercy's sake"—

"He isn't in, is he, ma'am?"

"No; he's"—

"Name's John U. Upjohn, isn't it?"

"Yes, that's his name."

"Then he's the same man. He won't be here for an hour or two, I guess, 'cause he's stoppin' to have one o' his teeth tightened that got knocked a little bit loose when he was jumpin' out o' danger, y' know."

"Little boy, tell me the whole story. I think I can bear it now."

"Well, ma'am, he's in the hospittle with four ribs broke, an' one leg's in a sling, an' his nose is knocked kind o' sideways, but he's gettin' along all right, an' he'll be out again in about a month, an' here's a letter f'm the doctor tellin' y' all about it, ma'am."—Boston Traveler.

THE COOKBOOK.

A cup of butter means sixteen tablespoons. When we measure butter in a cup, we measure it packed solid.

One cup of sauce means one cup of liquid, regardless of the amount of thickening and butter that you use.

A novel and dainty way of cooking little new onions is to boil them and serve them on toast, similar to asparagus.

Stir all sauces with a wooden spoon until they thicken and begin to leave the sides of the pan. Add flavoring essences after taking the pot from the fire.

After boiling a ham let it cool in the water in which it was cooked. This helps to make it more tasty, moist and tender. The same rule applies to tongue or corned beef.

Sardines broiled in a chafing dish are nice for Sunday night suppers. Use just enough of the oil in the box to cover the bottom of the dish and keep the fish from sticking. When they are browned on both sides, sprinkle liberally with lemon juice and serve hot.

Three Ways.

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman, making a tour around the city a short time since, were observed looking through a confectioner's window at a beautiful young woman serving in the shop.

"Oh," exclaimed Mr. Patrick, "do let us be after spending half a crown with the dear craytur, that we may look at her convaniently and have a bit of chat wid her."

"You extravagant dog," said Mr. Bull. "I'm sure one-half of the money will be sufficient. But let us go in, by all means. She's a charming girl."

"Ah, wait a wee," interposed Mr. McAndrew. "Dinna ye ken it'll serve our purpose equally weel just to ask the bonnie lassie to gie us twa sixpences for a shilling and inquire where's Mr. Toompson's house and sic like. We're no hungry and may as weel save the siller."—Birmingham Mercury.

Old spiders, which have neither web nor the materials to make one, often hunt about to find out the webs of other spiders, younger and weaker than themselves, with whom they venture battle. The invader generally succeeds, and the younger spider is driven out to make a new web, and the old spider remains in possession until a stronger spider invades the web and drives it out. When thus dispossessed, the spider seldom ventures another attack, but tries to subsist upon the few insects that may fall accidentally into its clutches and eventually dies of hunger.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LUDLOW.

In His Death a Brilliant Officer and Brave Soldier Passes Away.

In the death at Morristown, N. J., of Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, the United States Army has lost one of its most brilliant officers, and the country a man who was brave in battle, of unquestioned integrity, famous the world over as an engineer and who in many important and difficult positions acquitted himself with honor. Distinguished in his bearing, Gen. Ludlow illustrated the highest type of the American soldier. He was a graduate of West Point, served in the civil war and in the Santiago campaign he was classed with the best commanders in the field.

BRIG. GEN. LUDLOW

Gen. Ludlow was a graduate of West Point and on leaving that institution in 1864 was appointed engineer on the staff of Gen. Hooker. He was assistant engineer of Gen. Sherman's army on the famous march to the sea.

In the Cuban war he commanded the extreme right wing of the American forces at Santiago. He had a brigade of regulars and displayed great bravery under heavy fire. He was rewarded with the rank of major general of volunteers, and went to Havana as military commander of the city under Gen. Brooke. He reorganized the police force and gave the Cubans many surprises by the thoroughness with which he enforced sanitary regulations and checked vice and immorality.

Gen. Ludlow returned from Cuba in March, 1900, a brigadier general in the regular army. He was appointed president of the United States Army War College and went to Europe to study the armies of foreign nations. Upon the completion of his report he was ordered to the Philippines, where he was to be military governor of the Visayas. On the outward trip he was taken sick with tuberculosis and on reaching Manila was ordered home. He returned in May, but the climate of his native land failed to benefit him and an heroic figure passes away in his death.

QUEER STORIES

The first sugar manufactured in this country was made in New Orleans in 1796.

The first table cutlery made in the United States was in Greenfield, Mass., in 1824.

In the south of China silkworms have been reared and silk manufactured for over 3,000 years.

QUEER STORIES !*! ovstwu,1tMr!!

A caterpillar can eat six hundred times its weight of food in a month.

Whereas in England only one farmer in twenty-five owns his own farm, in Norway 109,000 out of 120,000 own their farms.

There has been invented in Paris a slot machine, which not only furnishes the postage stamp, but licks it and affixes it to the envelope.

The average cost of the body of a modern long electric car is $2,000; the average price of a set of double trucks for such a car is $600, and the average cost of the motor is $1,500, making the total cost of the car $4,100.

Children with measles are wrapped in red cloth by French peasant women. Noticing this, Chatinier pasted red paper on the window where patients having measles lived, and the results, in all cases, without medicine, have been favorable. He finds that other colors, especially strong shades of violet, excite the skin, while subdued red light rests it.

In a case reported by a French physician, a woman had been growing thin and weak for three years, with all the signs of dyspepsia, and had had sixteen successive attacks of erysipelas. It was at last decided that hair dye must be the cause. Examination showed that this dye contained resorcin, and on stopping its use health has gradually returned.

There is no simple way to distinguish between olive and cottonseed oil when buying. Personal acquaintance with the dealer, his guarantee and the label of the packer are sometimes serviceable guides. A properly cultivated taste will also assist. Regarding the wholesomeness of these and other vegetable oils, there is a difference of opinion. Some people regard cottonseed oil positively injurious to health, while others believe it to be practically harmless.

The Job He Preferred.

Just after the fall of Bloemfontein soldiers were called upon, owing to the scarcity of civilians, to work the railway. The weary men were lying in camp one night after a hard day's work, when a sergeant called out:

"Any of you men want to put your names down as railway porters, drivers, stokers, or for any other appointment connected with the railway?"

The silence was broken only by snores. Then one Tommy slowly raised his head and drowsily muttered:

"Put me down as a sleeper."—London Spare Moments.

A Colonial Protest.

Japan is certainly in earnest in demanding admission for her people to Australia. Britain, on the other hand, isn't in the least degree in earnest about facilitating the exclusion of the brown man who is risinsg in the East. Being safe herself from the curse of inferior peoples in her midst to undersell her artisans and mongrelize her race and lower her standard of civilization, Britain cares very little, or understands very little, what happens or may happen to Australia in these respects.—Sydney Bulletin.

Portugal's King Is Poor.

Regal power and wealth do not always go together. The King of Portugal is probably the poorest sovereign in Europe. He is supposed to receive $410,000 a year, but it is alleged it is some time since he received anything at all, because money is uncommonly "tight" in the national exchequer. many of the royal dependents pay their tradesmen with credit notes, but no doubt in the future when Portugal, by practicing the strictest economy, rights herself they will be above par.

A COLUMBUS STATUE.

The Story of a Brass Founder's Transformation of Gambrinus.

A story is told of a brass founder who was one day visited by a friend acting as agent for one of the cities of Central America. The agent asked what it would cost to cast a statue of Christopher Columbus for the public square of the city. The amount was far in excess of the sum which the man had at his disposal. He was about leaving in despair of being able to secure the statue when the brass founder said:

"Come back in the junk yard and let us see what can be found there."

He went back, and the brass founder showed him a colossal statue of Gambrinus, recently removed from the front of a large brewing establishment. Under his feet rested a beer keg, in his hand was a large and overflowing schooner, his beard was long and shaggy, and about his brows was wreathed a garland of barley and hops.

"Why, this will never do," said the commission merchant. "I want a statue of Columbus."

"Wait until I have touched this one up. Come back in about a week and see what you think of it. If it suits you, you can have it for the amount you have at your disposal."

As soon as the visitor had gone the brass founder set two men at work on the figure of Gambrinus. They removed the beer keg from under his right foot and placed there an anchor and a coil of rope, from his hand they removed the goblet and substituted a globe, with the continents traced on it; from his brow they took the wreath of barley and hops and substituted a wreath of laurel and then proceeded to trim up his whiskers. The finishing touch consisted in putting at the base of the statue "Cristoforo Colombo."

When the commission merchant came, he was delighted with the figure and, purchasing it, shipped it to the Central American city, where it adorns the public square and is looked upon with veneration by the citizens of that town. —New York Times.

FIRES CAUSED BY NAILS.

Particularly Guarded Against by Firms That Handle Cotton.

"Speaking of insurance matters," said a listener, "I suppose the plain, old fashioned nail has caused more fires in the big establishments where machinery is used in many and complicated ways than any other little thing in existence. The only thing needed is for it to come in contact with some other hard material with sufficient force to cause a spark and heat generation. Nails have really produced a heavy per cent of the cotton fires of the country. During recent years, on account of steps taken by the owners and conductors of the larger cotton and byproduct plants at the instance of insurance men, the nail has not been such a prolific producer of fires.

"A way has been found, for instance, in cotton gins, cotton mills and in plants where cottonseed are put through manufacturing processes, of extracting nails and other weighty and flinty substances that may find lodgment in these inflammable products. Gravity is the natural force used. Nails and rocks and materials of this kind are heavier than cotton and its byproducts, and they have a tendency to force their way to the bottom of the heap. By allowing these products to pass over a rolling belt arrangement these heavier materials filter toward the bottom and are finally extracted, so that when the cotton or the cottonseed passes through the grind in the various manufacturing processes there is but little danger from fire so far as these things are concerned."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

About Writing One's Name.

People who sign their letters with wild flourishes or initials only and give no address offer one of the worst of compliments to their correspondent by egotistically assuming that their handwriting must be of such familiar importance to him or that they and their affairs are so present to his mind that further identification is unnecessary. Having their signature cut from the end of a letter and the address from its heading pasted on the envelope which incloses a reply is a bad compliment which many persons bring upon themselves by an unpardonable illegibility. It is a singular fact that accidental misspelling or mispronunciation of one's name generally constitutes a greater affront and is provocative of more annoyance than a studied insult.—All the Year Round.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TAKING When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. 50c

Once a girl hears someone say she's pretty, the whole world cannot undeceive her.

The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Sycamore, Ill., "that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain." What this great medicine did for him it has done for others.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's today.

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With many millions of families Syrup of Figs has become the ideal home laxative. The combination is a simple and wholesome one, and the method of manufacture by the California Fig Syrup Company ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product, which have commended it to the favorable consideration of the most eminent physicians and to the intelligent appreciation of all who are well informed in reference to medicinal agents.

Syrup of Figs has truly a laxative effect and acts gently without in any way disturbing the natural functions and with perfect freedom from any unpleasant after effects.

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Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

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Lime scattered plentifully around helps to keep the poultry house dry.

Self-control, steady nerves and Gilt Edge Whiskey are the best of friends. Try it. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sole proprietors for U. S. A.

There is one thing Adam and Eve were never guilty of—they didn't talk about their neighbors.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Funny, isn't it, that after a man has once given his word, he should try so hard to keep it?

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

"My husband has had dyspepsia dreadfully lately. He has been such a sufferer." "I am so sorry to hear it. I had no idea that you were without a cook."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"I wouldn't marry the best man in the world. "Of course not, you goose! The bride never marries the best man."

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply Iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

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"With poultry as with everything else it is a safe rule to market whenever fully ready.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

"You see, the wind was so fierce that our yacht-sail was torn to ribbons." "Ah! I see—a a sail of remnants."

When in doubt use Wizard Oil for pain; both suffering and doubt will vanish. Your doctor and druggist know it.

If gum-chewing didn't originate with the Arabs, why do we hear of gum Arabic?

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

In the lottery of love the man who gets an heiress draws a capital prize.

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"That slender Miss Simpson looks like a very delicate girl." "Oh, I don't know; she must have a good deal of strength to squeeze her waist in like that."

A BALD NEWSPAPER MAN.

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Everybody in the Northwest knows Col. Daniel Searles, the veteran journalist and publicist of Butte. Jan. 10, 1900, the Colonel writes: "I used a couple of bottles of Newbro's Herpicide with marvelous results. The dandruff disappeared, a new crop of hair has taken root, and the bald spot is rapidly being covered." Herpicide is the only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ that digs up the scalp in scales as it burrows its way to the root of the hair, where it destroys the vitality of the hair causing the hair, to fall out. Kill the dandruff germ with Herpicide.

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ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

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FROM POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

Here Jenny's remarks were interrupted by the loud rattling of wheels, and the halloo of many voices. Going to the door, she and Mary saw coming down the road at a furious rate the old hay cart, laden with young people from Chicopee, who had been berrying in Sturbridge and were now returning home in high glee. The horses were fantastically trimmed with ferns and evergreens, while several of the girls were ornamented in the same way. Conspicuous among the noisy group was Ella Campbell. Henry Lincoln's broad-brimmed hat was resting on her long curls, while her white sun-bonnet was tied under Henry's chin. The moment Jenny appeared the whole party set up a shout so deafening that the Widow Perkins came out in a trice to see "if the Old Harry was to pay, or what." No sooner did Henry Lincoln get sight of Mary than springing to his feet, and swinging his arm around his head, he screamed out: "Three cheers for the schoolma'am and her handsome lover, Billy! Hurrah!"

"Wasn't that smart?" said Jenny, when at last the hay cart disapeared from view, and the noise and dust had somewhat subsided. Then as she saw the tears in Mary's eyes she added, "Oh, I wouldn't care if they did tease me about Billy Bender. I'd as lief be teased about him as not."

"It isn't that," said Mary, smiling in spite of herself, at Jenny's frankness. "It isn't that. I didn't like to hear Ella sing with your brother, when she must have known he meant to annoy me."

"That certainly was wrong," returned Jenny, "but Ella isn't so much to blame as Henry, who seems to have acquired a great influence over her during the few weeks he has been at home. You know she is easily flattered, and I dare say Henry has fully gratified her vanity in that respect, for he says she is the only decent looking girl in Chicopee. But see, there comes Mrs. Mason; I guess she wonders what is keeping you so long."

The moment Mrs. Mason entered the school room, Jenny commenced talking about Mount Holyoke, her tongue running so fast that it entirely prevented anyone else from speaking until she stopped for a moment to take breath. Then Mrs. Mason very quietly remarked that if Mary wished to go to Mount Holyoke she could do so, Mary looked up inquiringly, wondering what mine had opened so suddenly at her feet; but she received no explanation until Jenny had bidden her good-by and gone. Then she learned that Mrs. Mason had just received one hundred dollars from a man in Boston, who had years before owed it to her husband, and was unable to pay it sooner. "And now," said Mrs. Mason, "there is no reason why you should not go to Mount Holyoke, if you wish to."

* * * * * * *

"Oh, what a forlorn-looking place!" exclaimed Rose Lincoln, as from the windows of the crowded vehicle in which they had come from the cars she first obtained a view of the not very handsome village of South Hadley.

Rose was in the worst of humors, for by some mischance Mary was on the same seat with herself, and consequently she was very much distressed and crowded. She, however, felt a little afraid of Aunt Martha, who she saw was inclined to favor the object of her wrath, so she restrained her fault-finding spirit until she arrived at South Hadley, where everything came in for a share of her displeasure.

"That the seminary!" said she contemptuously, as they drew up before the building. "Why, it isn't half as large or handsome as I supposed. Oh, horror! I know I shan't stay here long."

The furniture of the parlor was also very offensive to the young lady, and when Miss Lyon came in to meet them she, too, was secretly styled "a prim, fussy, slippery-tongued old maid." Jenny, however, who always saw the bright side of everything, was completely charmed with the sweet smile and placid face. After some conversation between Miss Lyon and Aunt Martha it was decided that Rose and Jenny should room together, as a matter of course, and that Mary should room with Ida. Rose had fully intended to room with Ida herself, and this decision made her very angry; but there was no help for it, and she was obliged to submit.

And now in a few days life at Mount Holyoke commenced in earnest. Although perfectly healthy, Mary looked rather delicate, and it was for this reason, perhaps, that the sweeping and dusting of several rooms were assigned to her, as her portion of the labor. Ida and Rose fared much worse, and were greatly shocked when told that they both belonged to the wash circle!

"I declare," said Rose, "it's too bad. I'll walk home before I'll do it;" and she glanced at her white hands, to make sure they were not already discolored by the dreadful soapsuds!

Jenny was delighted with her allotment, which was dish-washing.

"I'm glad I took a lesson at the poorhouse years ago," said she one day to Rose, who snappishly replied:

"I'd shut up about the poorhouse, or they'll think you the pauper instead of Madam Howard."

"Pauper? Who's a pauper?" asked Lucy Downs, eager to hear so desirable a piece of news.

Ida Selden's large black eyes rested reprovingly upon Rose, who nodded toward Mary, and forthwith Miss Downs departed with the information, which was not long in reaching Mary's ears.

"Why, Mary, what's the matter?" asked Ida, when, toward the close of the day, she found her companion weeping in her room. Without lifting her head Mary replied, "It's foolish in me to cry, I know, but why need I always be reproached with having been a pauper? I couldn't help it. I promised mother I would take care of little Allie as long as she lived, and if she went to the poorhouse I had to go too."

"And who was little Allie?" asked Ida, taking Mary's hot hands between her own.

In a few words Mary related her history, omitting her acquaintance with George Moreland, and commencing at the night when her mother died. Ida was warm-hearted and affectionate, and cared but little whether one were rich or poor if she liked them. From the first she had been interested in Mary, and now winding her arms about her neck, and kissing away her tears, she promised to love her, and to be to her as true and faithful a friend as Jenny. This promise, which was never broken, was of great benefit to Mary, drawing to her side many of the best girls in school, who soon learned to love her for herself, and not because the wealthy Miss Selden seemed so fond of her.

Soon after Mary went to Mount Holyoke she had received a letter from Billy, in which he expressed his pleasure that she was at school, but added that the fact of her being there interfered greatly with his plan of educating her himself. "Mother's ill health," said he, "prevented me from doing anything until now, and just as I am in a fair way to accomplish my object someone else has stepped in before me. But it is all right, and as you do not seem to need my services at present I shall next week leave Mr. Selden's employment, and go into Mr. Worthington's law office as clerk, hoping that when the proper time arrives I shall not be defeated in another plan which was formed in boyhood, and which has become the great object of my life."

Mary felt perplexed and troubled. Billy's letters of late had been more like those of a lover than a brother, and she could not help guessing the nature of "the plan formed in boyhood." She knew she should never love him except with a sister's love, and though she could not tell him so her next letter lacked the tone of affection with which she was accustomed to write, and was on the whole a rather formal affair. Billy, who readily perceived the change, attributed it to the right cause, and from that time his letters became far less cheerful than usual.

Mary usually cried over them, wishing more than once that Billy would transfer his affection from herself to Jenny, and it was for this reason, perhaps, that without stopping to consider the propriety of the matter, she first asked Jenny to write to him, and then encouraged her in answering his notes, which became gradually longer and longer, until at last his letters were addressed to Jenny, while the notes they contained were directed to Mary!

CHAPTER XIII.

Rapidly the days passed on at Mount Holyoke. Autumn faded into winter, whose icy breath floated for a time over the mountain tops, and then melted away at the approach of spring, which, with its swelling buds and early flowers, gave way in its turn to the long bright days of summer. And now only a few weeks remained ere the annual examination at which Ida was to be graduated.

Neither Rose nor Jenny were to return the next year, and nothing but Mr. Lincoln's firmness and good sense had prevented their being sent for when their mother first heard that they had failed to enter the middle class. Mrs. Lincoln's mortification was undoubtedly greatly increased from the fact that the despised Mary had entered in advance of her daughters. "Things are coming to a pretty pass," said she. "Yes, a pretty pass; but I might have known better than to send my children to such a school."

She insisted upon sending for Rose and Jenny, but Mr. Lincoln promptly replied that they should not come home. Still, as Rose seemed discontented, complaining that so much exercise made her side and shoulder ache, and as Jenny did not wish to remain another year unless Mary did, he consented that they should leave school at the close of the term, on condition that they went somewhere else.

"I shall never make anything of Henry," said he, "but my daughters shall receive every advantage, and perhaps one or the other of them will comfort my old age."

He had spoken truly with regard to Henry, who was studying, or pretending to study, law in the same office with Billy Bender. But his father heard no favorable accounts of him, and from time to time large bills were presented. So it is no wonder the disappointed father sighed, and turned to his daughters for the comfort his only son refused to give.

For the examination at Mount Holyoke great preparations were being made. Rose, knowing she was not to return, seemed to think all further effort on her part unnecessary; and numerous were the reprimands, to say nothing of the black marks which she received. Jenny, on the contrary, said she wished to retrieve her reputation for laziness, and leave behind a good impression. So, never before in her whole life had she behaved so well, or studied as hard as she did during the last few weeks of her stay at Mount Holyoke. Ida, who was expecting her father, aunt and cousin to be present at the anniversary, was so engrossed with her studies that she did not observe how sad and low-spirited Mary seemed. She had tasted of knowledge and now thirsted for more; but it could not be; the funds were exhausted, and she must leave the school, never perhaps to return again.

"How much I shall miss my music, and how much I shall miss you," she said one day to Ida, who was giving her a lesson.

"It's too bad you haven't a piano," returned Ida, "you are so fond of it, and improve so fast!" Then after a moment, she added, "I have a plan to propose, and may as well do it now as at any time. Next winter you must spend with me in Boston. Aunt Martha and I arranged it the last time I was at home, and we even selected your room, which is next to mine, and opposite to Aunt Martha's. Now, what does your ladyship say to it?"

"She says she can't go," answered Mary.

"Can't go!" repeated Ida. "Why not? Jenny will be in the city, and you are always happy where she is; besides, you will have a rare chance for taking music lessons of our best teachers; and then, too, you will be in the same house with George, and that alone is worth going to Boston for, I think."

Ida little suspected that her last argument was the strongest objection to Mary's going, for, much as she wished to meet George again, she felt that she would not on any account go to his home, lest he should think she came on purpose to see him. There were other reasons, too, why she did not wish to go. Henry and Rose Lincoln would both be in the city, and she knew that neither of them would scruple to do or say anything which they thought would annoy her. Mrs. Mason, too, missed her, and longed to have her at home; so she resisted all Ida's entreaties, and the next letter which went to Aunt Martha carried her refusal.

In a day or two Mary received two letters, one from Billy and one from Mrs. Mason, the latter of which contained money for the payment of her bills; but, on offering it to the principal, how was she surprised to learn that her bills had not only been regularly paid and receipted, but that ample funds were provided for the defraying of her expenses during the coming year. A faint sickness stole over Mary, for she instantly thought of Billy Bender, and the obligation she would now be under to him forever. Then it occurred to her how impossible it was that he should have earned so much in so short a time; and as soon as she could trust her voice to speak, she asked who it was that had thus befriended her.

The preceptress was not at liberty to tell, and with a secret suspicion of Aunt Martha, Mary returned to her room to read the other letter, which was still unopened. Her head grew dizzy, and her spirits faint, as she read the passionate outpouring of a heart which had cherished her image for years, and which, though fearful of rejection, would still tell her how much she was beloved. "It is no sudden fancy," said he. "Once, Mary, I believed my affection for you returned, but now you are changed. Your letters are brief and cold, and when I look around for the cause I am led to fear that I was deceived in thinking you ever loved me. If I am mistaken, tell me so; but if I am not, if you can never be my wife, I will school myself to think of you as a brother would think of an only and darling sister."

For several days Mary had not been well, and the excitement produced by Billy's letter tended to increase her illness. During the hours in which she was alone that day she had ample time for reflection, and before night she wrote a letter to Billy, in which she told him how impossible it was for her to be the wife of one whom she had always loved as an own and dear brother. This letter caused Mary so much effort, and so many bitter tears, that for several days she continued worse, and at last gave up all hope of being present at the examination.

"Oh, it's too bad!" said Ida, "for I do want you to see Cousin George, and I know he'll be disappointed, too, for I never saw anything like the interest he takes in you."

A few days afterward, as Mary was lying thinking of Billy, and wondering if she had done right in writing to him as she did, Jenny came rushing in, wild with delight.

Her father was downstairs, together with Ida's father, George and Aunt Martha. "Most the first thing I did," said she, "was to inquire after Billy Bender! I guess Aunt Martha was shocked, for she looked so queer. George laughed, and Mr. Selden said he was doing well, and was one of the finest young men in Boston."

During the whole of George's stay at Mount Holyoke Rose managed to keep him at her side, entertaining him occasionally with unkind remarks concerning Mary, who, she said, was undoubtedly feigning her sickness so as not to appear in her classes where she knew she could do herself no credit; "but," said she, "as soon as the examination is over she'll get well fast enough and bother us with her company at Chicopee."

In this Rose was mistaken, for when the exercises closed Mary was still too ill to ride, and it was decided that she should remain a few days until Mrs. Mason could come for her. With many tears Ida and Jenny bade their young friend good-by, but Rose, when asked to go up and see her, turned away disdainfully, amusing herself during their absence by talking and laughing with George Moreland.

The room in which Mary lay commanded a view of the yard and gateway; and after Aunt Martha, Ida and Jenny had left, she arose, and stealing to the window, looked out upon the company as they departed. She could readily divine which was George Moreland, for Rose Lincoln's shawl and satchel were thrown over his arm, while Rose herself walked close to his elbow, apparently engrossing his whole attention. Once he turned around, but fearful of being observed, Mary drew back behind the window curtain, and thus lost a view of his face.

(To be continued.)

Zulus of the Railroads.

"Do you know what a Zulu is?" said an old railroad man. The traveling man who was waiting for his train smiled in a way that was meant to indicate he knew all the species of Zulus that ever existed, and told the railroad man about the Africans, called Zulus, who maintained that continent's reputation for fighting before the Boers stepped in.

Little was doing in the railroad man's line just then, so he listened.

"Well, they may be Zulus all right enough," he remarked, "but they are not the sort of Zulus that travel on railroads. There is the kind that runs into these yards," and he pointed down the track, where a box car stood.

A stone pipe protruded through a hole in the door. The pipe was at an angle of about 35 degrees. A cloud of smoke was coming from it. Four blooded horses and a man were the occupants of that. The man was the Zulu. Taking care of valuable stock en route from one market to another was his business. He was a type of a class that railroad men on every line haev named the Zulus. They fit up the center of the cars for a sort of living room, and there in the midst of their animals live as happily as the road's president who passes them in his private car.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Caution is often tossed to the winds but never brought back by them.

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The Lumber Camp and Its Equipment, the Day's Work and the Part that Each Man Takes in It, the Felling of Great Trees and Moving Logs to the Landings, and the Biggest Saw Mill in the World.

HAULING THE LOGS ON THE SKIDWAY TO THE LANDING.

The lumber industry of this country ranks among its most important. In the New England States, in New York and Pennsylvania, in the Virginias, in the Southern States, in the Northern Central States, and in the far West, especially in the Northwestern States, it employs millions of capital and thousands of men. It is true that in the New England and Middle States the industry is declining, the stock having been depleted, still it is yet important as the statistics show. During the past season Maine has manufactured nearly half a billion feet of logs, Pennsylvania over a half billion and the Virginias nearly as much. Michigan has exceeded its record, and Wisconsin and Minnesota have nearly equaled their best outputs. The Southern States, with the assistance of modern and improved machinery, have increased their output, especially Texas, whose operations are reported larger than those of any other State east of the Rocky Mountains. The Northwestern States, however, are to be credited with the largest increase, says Williamsport Grit, though Idaho has made strides which will soon place it in the foremost rank of lumber producing States. Of the former, Washington at present stands out most conspicuous and supplies a most interesting subject for consideration.

RAFTING LOGS AT THE FOOT OF A LANDING ON PUGET SOUND.

The lumber business of Washington is represented by figures that are almost incomprehensible. The Pacific Lumber Trade Journal presents statistics relating to the State, which show a total of 24,002 men employed the year round, receiving daily wages amounting to $55,645, making a grand total for the year of $14,265,175. Here are the figures in detail:

Where employed.	No.	Wages paid. Daily.	Wages paid. Yearly.
Sawmills	7,025	$14,050	$ 4,215,000
Shingle mills	3,800	10,450	2,090,000
Logging camps	8,026	20,065	5,016,250
Sash and door factories	631	1,420	425,925
Planing mills and box factories	1,140	2,565	769,500
Barrel, tub and pail factories	148	323	96,900
Shingle bolt camps	2,000	3,800	760,000
Retail yards	217	434	130,200
Miscellaneous	1,015	2,538	761,400
Totals	24,002	$55,645	$14,265,175

The daily output of the Western Washington mills alone is astounding. Each day there are 7,425,000 feet of lumber turned out and 28,580,000 feet of shingles. This is the product of 352 mills.

In the Logging Camp.

Right in the heart of the forest the lumber camp is located, and with its carpet of fragrant pine needles, its canopy of green branches and the little brook of pure spring water flowing past the door of the cook house, it is an ideal spot. It is such a spot as the city bred people travel hundreds of miles to find during the hot summer months, and yet this is a place where the men congregate at night, and after the evening meal gather around the fire and swap stories, totally oblivious of their surroundings and of the beauties of nature.

But this is their shop—it is to them what the machine shop is to the mechanic; what the store is to the tired clerk, and the office to the business man—for it is here that they toil for their daily bread. Many of them have been bred in the forest, and the scragly cedars and the tall firs are an old story to them. To them it is nothing that their daily lifet is one of constant danger, for many a poor fellow has been carried into camp before the close of the day's work maimed and bleeding and perhaps crushed in hideous manner by some accident—perhaps a tree falling on him and pinning him beneath its tremendous weight, or perhaps struck by a flying stick sent through the air like a rocket when the great tree crashes to earth. It is a matter of everyday occurrence to them.

The day's work commences when day breaks, and the men are hurrying to their places in the forest. The horses are taken from the stables, and before long steam has been raised in the many small boilers and the forest takes on an air of activity that only a few hours before seemed impossible. All through the long day the "fellers" are busy with their assistants and many a giant of the forest is laid low; the sawyers cut the big stick up into the proper lengths; the "swamper" clears away the brush; the "barker" strips off the rough bark; the "hook-tender" performs his part of the work; the "hand-skidder" causes the log to be conveyed to the railroad, and the work of the man of the logging camp is over.

With the completion of the railroad and branches, landings, skid-roads from the landings, camp buildings, consisting of cook house, bunk house, barn and blacksmith shop, then it is that the actual work of logging commences. Every man has his particular work to do, and his business is to do his work well and to keep ahead of the fellow back of him. The first ones to start out are the "feller" and his "helper." Their business is to fell the trees. The position of "feller" requires a man of experience and good judgment, for he must fell the trees so they will not break up; he must fell them near the skid-road, so they may be as accessible as possible. This may, on the face of it, seem easy, but when it is taken into consideration that the trees lean in all directions, and that the wind blows from all points of the compass, it is evident that it requires experience, skill and a lot of hard work to "throw a tree" in a different direction from that in which it would naturally fall. This is accomplished, first, by under-cutting on the side toward which it is to fall; and, second, when the tree is nearly sawed through to the undercut, by driving steel wedges in the saw kerf on the opposite side of the tree to that in which the "feller" wants it to go. Many of these "fellers" become so expert that they can fell a tree so that it will fall and drive a stake set upright in the ground 100 feet away.

The sawyers, usually two in number, follow the "fellers," and having had instructions from the foreman as to what lengths are required, they saw the trees into the proper lengths in a good and workmanlike manner. This is a particular part of the work, for if the saw is allowed to run so that the cut varies six to eight inches from a straight line, in a log four feet in diameter or more, it would entail a serious loss.

Following the sawyers comes the "swamper." His work consists in clearing all brush, windfalls, etc., away from the space lying between the tree and the nearest skid-road. Sometimes the services of a team of horses are required to haul the old logs out of the way. The "swamper" is a busy man, and if so disposed is always able to find something to do.

Along the Skid Road.

Following the "swamper" are the "barkers." Their number depends largely upon the time of the year when the cutting is being done. In the spring, when the sap is running, and the bark comes off easily, two or three men are able to do the same amount of work which requires double that number later in the season. The bark of the Douglas fir tree is sometimes eight or ten inches thick, making it impossible to drag the log unless the bark is at least stripped from the side which lies next to the skids. The barkers usually cut through the bark along the top of the log with their broad-bladed barking axes, then use their barking irons to pry it off down each side of the log. These barking irons resemble nothing so much as a steel crow bar, with one end flattened and bent a little to facilitate the prying off of the bark.

When the log is barked the "hook tender" is the next man to take it in charge. He casts his eye along all sides of the log and decides on which side it will "ride" most easily, after which he "snips" or bevels the end of the log on that side which it is to ride, in order to keep the log from bunting against a skid and throwing it out of place. A log well sniped and riding along easily on its proper side is the proof a "hook-tender's" skill. The "hook-tender" has charge of the log until the team takes it away to the skid-road, and in this connection the "hand-skidder" comes in.

The latter gets small skids, five or six inches in diameter, and arranges them along the path the log is to take to the skid-road. The log being all barked and sniped and the hand skids arranged, the team comes along with the wire rope and steel block. The log is first rolled on its "riding side;" then the block and tackle are used several times, depending on the distance and the nature of the ground, until it is dragged to the skid-road, where the team hitches to it direct and starts for the landing. Not the least important workman in the logging camp is the "greaser," who goes in front of the log with a pailful of grease and a stick with a cloth on one end, with which he swipes grease on every skid, so that the log will slip over easily. On the return trip he follows the team and sweeps off every skid, so that the road will be clean for the next log.

From four to ten horses are required to haul the logs, depending upon the size of the timber. The locomotive also plays an important part and it winds its way in and out among the stumps and valleys back to the landing for another load. The logs are rolled from the cars on to the roadway down which they slide into the water where they are arranged into rafts with from thirty to fifty logs to each section; then they are ready for the tug to take them to market.

Such a crew of men will put in during the entire season an average of about 3,000 feet a day. If the logger wishes to increase his output he must put in another crew, as each man in a crew has his particular work to do and merely to increase the number of men in a crew is to lighten the work of some particular one without increasing the output. Such a division of labor and apportionment of work as described forms what is commonly termed a logging camp. In comparing the old way of logging, where oxen were used in place of horses and also in place of the railroad, it is evident that steam and horses can do more, and in less time, than oxen, and it is only a question of time when the horse will join the ox and modern machinery will supplant the one as it has already done the other. The exit of the steam locomotive is also prophesied in the near future, and with it may go the "feller," for it is within the bounds of possibility that the giants of the forest will be laid low by means of a hot electric wire and silent motors will carry the logs to the water's edge.

Largest Mill in the World.

The largest cargo lumber mill in the world is situated at Port Blakeley, nine miles across Puget Sound from Seattle. The mill proper is situated in a sheltered cove, and as the steamer approaches the boom limits containing millions of feet of logs can be seen. The mill is situated at the upper end of the cove, and the mill and yard area exceeds ten acres. The mill proper is of the two-story kind, the dimensions being 102x450 feet, which enable it to saw the largest timbers in the woods.

Last year the output of the Port Blakeley mill exceeded 109,000,000 feet, more than the output of any other mill in the United States. The company caters exclusively to the cargo trade, and vessels may be seen at their docks almost any time loading for nearly every port in the world.

PORT BLAKELEY SAWMILL, LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Begone, Dull Care!

A Droitwich barber was just finishing lathering a customer, and was talking volubly, as usual.

"Yes, sir," he said, "there's no carelessness allowed by our employer. Every time we cut a customer's face we are fined sixpence, and if we make an ugly gash it costs us a shilling."

Then, picking up and brandishing his razor, he added: "But I don't care a rap to-day. I've just won a sovereign."—London Answers.

It is not safe for a girl to let her steady see her in kitchen duds until after the wedding invitations are out. After that he can't get away.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

$3 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20.....1901

Maclay regards the Schley verdict as a vindication of himself. Some people would not know what had happened if they were kicked.

The court house at Bakersfild is now heated by the use of oil as fuel. Wood is becoming scarce in the San Joaquin valley and oil will soon come into use in every county for heating purposes.

President Roosevelt recommended in his message the creation of a new cabinet office, the incumbent of which shall be designated Secretary of Commerce and Industries. He had not a word to say about the creation of a cabinet office of Mines and Mining.

The United States is now recognized all over the globe as a "world power" that fears nothing and will protect her own people, not only from Chinese invasion, but from all undesirable and dangerous classes of immigrants, anarchists especially, included.

The adverse verdict of a majority of the Schley court of Inquiry has not injured the admiral a particle in the estimation of the people; on the contrary it has helped him. With the calm judgment of history the names of Dewey and Schley will stand pre-eminent.

Since it has been assured that the Chinese exclusion bill will be re-enacted Minister Wu has not been so bland and diplomatic as usual. He is now quoted as saying: "The American people are biased beyond argument and reason does not appeal to them." Mr. Wu is getting woozy.

The Immigration Restriction League is busily engaged in the task of educating congress up to the point of adopting a thorough educational standard as a requisite for admission of immigrants and as public opinion favors the idea it is quite probable we may have such a standard provided at this session of Congress.

This is the season of the year when the purse strings relax and the little folks expect to be remembered by Santa Claus. The stores are putting on their holiday attire and never before have our dealers so well anticipated every wish of the people. There are presents for big and little at prices within the reach of all. For the next two weeks love will have an inuing and happy boys and girls will be sorry that "Christmas comes but once a year."

Some interesting figures are presented by the commercial agency of R. G. Dun & Co. relative to the present and past living expenses in the United States. The general conclusion is to the effect that prices to consumers are now 30 per cent higher than they were a few years ago. This example is given: "If a man purchased his supplies for one year on December 1 of this year and they would have cost $101.37, while the same quantities of the same articles would aggregate only $72.45 on July 1, 1897." These comparative figures are derived from yearly statements of prices for staples.

Mrs. Stanford has formally turned over her fortune of $30,000,000 to the Stanford University and that college now has the largest endowment of any educational institution in the world. The immense revenue to be derived will be better appreciated when we compare Mrs. Stanford's gift to the $10,000,000 Andrew Carnegie is to give to found a national university at Washington. The boys and girls of California are exceedingly fortunate. With two Universities like the State now has there will be no excuse for an ambitious boy or girl not having a finished education if they only have the grit to work for it.

The following are the views of the conservative London Mining Journal as to the prospects of the copper market in the near future with special reference to the European demand: "Apart from the question of American stocks, which must constitute the dominating factor for some time to come, the present price of copper is amply justified from a European statistical point of view. Here in England the rate of consumption has been satisfactorily maintained, and, with the impending electrification of several railways, the equipment of further underground tubes in London, the adoption of electric lighting and electric tramways by various municipalities, coupled with the busy state of our leading locomotive builders and the free use of copper for various purposes, there seems no reason to anticipate any diminution of our domestic demand for some considerable time to come. On the continent the conditions are certainly less favorable, particularly in Germany where a commercial crisis of some severity has had to be faced. In sighing for fresh commercial worlds to conquer, Germany rather overshot the mark during the prosperity of 1898–9. Signs of renewed activity are, however, not wanting, and a better demand for copper is again reported to be springing up. France has shown some falling off since last year, but in much less marked degree than Germany. Russia, on the other hand, seems likely to largely augment the purchases of copper. In anticipation of this, the intended establishment of a large copper smelting works in the neighborhood of the Caucasus is reported. With any sensibly increased demand, a temporary copper famine is not the remote contingency some people may imagine, and this seems to have dawned on the ursine operators, very few bears being met with now on the floor of the London Metal Exchange."

STANDARD TIME.

A Table of the Hour Reckonings of All Nations.

The difficulty of appreciating the difference in time that prevails between different countries is very general, and the following list is printed for the purpose of a ready reference guide by which to calculate the time of any occurrence in another country. All nations except Spain, Portugal and Russia calculate their time from the meridian of Greenwich, accepting as standard some even hour meridian east or west of Greenwich. For instance:

Western European time, or that of the meridian of Greenwich, is legal in England, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg.

Central European time, or one hour east of Greenwich, is legal in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Kongo Free State, Denmark, Italy, Servia, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland.

Eastern European time, or two hours east of Greenwich, is adopted by Bulgaria, Roumania, Natal and Turkey in Europe.

Eight hours east of Greenwich applies to the Philippines.

Nine hours east of Greenwich is adopted by central Australia and Japan.

Ten hours east of Greenwich is official in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania.

Eleven and a half hours east has been adopted by New Zealand.

The United States, Canada and Mexico have adopted the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth hours west of Greenwich.

The Hawaiian Islands adopt the meridian of 10½ hours west.

In Spain the meridian of Madrid, 14 minutes 45 seconds west of Greenwich, is legal; in Portugal, that of Lisbon, or 36 minutes 39 seconds west, and in Russia, that of St. Petersburg, or 2 hours, 1 minute and 13 seconds east of Greenwich.—Detroit Free Press.

THE PIANO AT ITS BEST.

Four Times a Year None Too Often to Have a Piano Tuned.

"There are plenty of people," said a piano tuner, "who let their pianos go one, two, three years without tuning, and in some cases pianos thus neglected may not get very, very woefully off, but a piano should be tuned every three months. That would be none too often to keep it in order.

"As a matter of fact, a piano begins to get out of tune again at once after it has been tuned. How could it be otherwise? Nothing stands still. This difference would at first be so slight as scarcely to be perceptible to any but the practiced and sensitive ear of an expert tuner, but it is there. Doesn't a clock begin to run down as soon as it is wound up? Four times a year a piano ought to be tuned, but only a comparatively small percentage of people give their pianos that attention which is needed to keep them in their most perfect loveliness of tone. Piano makers and dealers of course are looking after the tuning of their pianos in stock scrupulously and carefully all the time. You don't hear pianos out of tune in a piano wareroom. They never let them get out of tune there. They aim, in fact, at keeping them as near perfection as they can.

"We are pretty sure to find in every new piano something pleasing and attractive. Some share at least of this pleasing quality comes from its being in perfect tune. In fact, to keep any piano at its best it must be kept in tune, and to attain the results most satisfactory to all, to the owner and the neighbors alike, a tuning tonic should be administered to every piano not less than four times a year."—New York Sun.

Two Anecdotes of Colonel Ingersoll.

Senators Morrill, Voorhees and Gorman were conversing together outside the senate chamber. Colonel Ingersoll chanced to pass by. Mr. Voorhees greeted him and said: "We are discussing the meaning of 'improbable.' What is your definition of the word?" Promptly Colonel Ingersoll replied, "It is a negro going in an opposite direction from a brass band."

Colonel Ingersoll was a temperate man, but not a teetotaler. One day Mrs. James G. Blaine was passing through Fifteenth street opposite the treasury department, when out from a liquid refreshment saloon came Colonel Ingersoll and a friend. "My dear colonel," said she, "you would not be seen coming out of such a place, would you?" "My dear madam," replied he, "would you expect me to stay there all the time?"—Washington Times.

Making the Choir Sing.

Many conscientious ministers have had trouble with wayward choirs, but not all have had Dr. Samuel West's witty address or management. There had been difficulty with the singers, and they had given out that they should not sing on the next Sunday. This was told to Dr. West. "Well, well, we will see," he said and on Sunday morning gave out his hymn. After reading it he said very emphatically, "You will begin with the second verse:

"Let those refuse to sing
Who never knew our God."

The hymn was sung.

An Englishman's Manners.

Note, as has long been noted, that the only manners the Englishman cares about are what our country cousins call "table manners." He can lay enormous stress upon these without seeming to thaw out, for they really express nothing, and meticulous nicety in the forms of eating and drinking pleases his innate sense of refinement and chimes in with his dislike for making a mess. Yet a certain Frenchman may not have been far wrong, after all, in saying that "the English would surely not frown so upon a man's mopping up sauce with a piece of bread if they themselves had ever had any sauce worth mopping up." It may be that the Englishman's perfection of deportment at meals comes in part from a lack of temptation to do otherwise. But the truth is none the less apparent that the complicated conventions regarding what to do and what to avoid at table that obtain in England do not in any way involve that outward expressiveness which the Englishman abhors. He can obey them without prejudice to his impassivity. And this cult of impassiveness, of self repression, is essentially Spartan—that of the savage.—Scribner's.

His Final Request.

A Scotch farmer, celebrated in his neighborhood for his immense strength and skill in athletic exercises, very frequently had the pleasure of contending with people who came to try their strength against him. Lord D., a great pugilistic amateur, went from London on purpose to fight the athletic Scot. The latter was working in an inclosure at a little distance from his house when the noble lord arrived. His lordship tied his horse to a tree and addressed the farmer. "Friend, I have heard marvelous reports of your skill and have come a long way to see which of us two is the better wrestler."

The Scotchman, without answering, seized the nobleman, pitched him over the hedge and then set about working again. When Lord D. got up, "Well," said the farmer, "have you anything to say to me?"

"No," replied his lordship, "but perhaps you'd be good enough to throw me my horse."—Public Opinion.

Fooled the Passengers.

A man sitting in an electric car the other day pulled out of his pocket his handkerchief, when out sprang what seemed to be a snake. It wriggled and jumped around on the floor at a great rate. The ladies screamed and huddled together, the men made for it, and one stamped his foot on it, but upon examination it proved to be a copper wound bass piano wire, which the man with the handkerchief had coiled up in his pocket and, having become uncoiled, jumped to the floor. How the women looked daggers at him after they became quieted down was a caution. He soon got off, we presume to put it in the piano that needed it, not because of the looks of the women.—Salem Gazette.

Once Was Enough.

This is one of General Miles' stories. In the Confederate army, Longstreet's corps was making a night march. About 4 o'clock in the morning, when every one was worn out, a Georgia regiment stopped. A Georgia soldier put his rifle up against the tents on the other side of where Longstreet was.

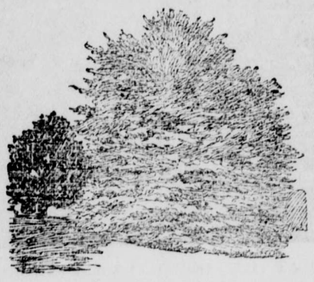
"Well," he said, "this is pretty hard—to fight all day and march all night. But I suppose I can do it for love of my country." He continued: "I can go hungry, I can fight, if need be, I can die for my country, because I love my country. But when this war is over I'll be blowed if I'll ever love another country!"—Woman's Journal.

Plant Selling and Fruit Raising.

Apropos of systems of strawberry culture, a correspondent of Gardening remarks: Above all, do not allow the runners to set too thick in the row, unless you are in the plant business. Plant selling and fruit raising is not, as a rule, a desirable combination. Every spring we sell a few thousand plants from our narrow matted rows—dug along the edges—but it is done more as an accommodation to the neighbors than a money making scheme. Every time a plant is dug from such rows we feel that just so much fruit is being taken up, besides injuring the adjoining plant roots more or less. Whether the price obtained from this weeding out process offsets the loss and injury is a question in our minds, with a big letter Q. It is the writer's humble opinion that the operation comes more properly under the heading of charity than finance.

A Beautiful Ornamented Tree.

Among the especially beautiful ornaments of our gardens the cut leaved beech holds a high place in common



CUT LEAVED BEECH.

with its ally, the fern leaved beech. A fine specimen is the more highly valued from the variety being of rather slow growth. Few finer specimens may be seen, says Meehan's Monthly, than the one here illustrated, which is growing on the grounds of a rare lover of gardening of Wynnewood, Pa.

A Scoop.

"What did your wife do when she found those poker chips in your overcoat pocket?" asked the practical joker.

"She took the matter very coolly. She found out where they came from and sent a messenger boy to get them cashed."—Washington Star.

Quick and Effective.

Willie—How did you break your wife of the "advanced woman" craze?

Wise—Told her everybody thought it meant "advanced" in years.—Kansas City Independent.

Vaseline Pancakes.

Cæsar's creek, on the Florida coast, was named after a famous old pirate called Black Cæsar, whose profession added to the risks of marine insurance. After the pirates the Florida wreckers came, of whom H. A. Willoughby, in his "Across the Everglades," tells this story:

A large steamer was stranded on the reef not far from Cape Florida. No sooner had she struck than the news spread rapidly along the shore. The people for 20 miles around gathered on the beach opposite the stranded steamer. Among them were a number of Indians from the Everglades, who chanced to be down there and knew what a "wreck" meant to the wreckers.

The steamer, loaded with an assorted cargo, began to break up, and barrels, cases and boxes drifted gradually ashore. There were casks of wine, boxes of soap, cases of bottles of wine and iron and a hundred other articles. The Indians seized upon the wine and soon were in a condition that allowed the white men to secure the more valuable prizes.

The squaws struck a bonanza in a case of vaseline. They thought it a new variety of the white man's frying fat and, starting a fire, fried pancakes in it. What a dish—pancakes a la Seminole!

Messages by Vibration.

Curiously enough, the fact appears, according to a recent traveler among the Indians of Catuquinarn, between the rivers Embrya and Embyrasu, that these people have long employed a wireless telephony, but rather after the order of unwritten science.

It is made by digging a hole in the ground inside a house and laying the bottom with coarse sand, well piled. On this is laid a wooden drum or hollow cylinder of wood, half filled with fine sand and layers of broken wood, bone and powdered mica—the upper part of the cylinder, which is empty, rising above the floor of the hut and closed first by leather, then by wood, and lastly by india rubber. Outside, the cylinder is packed round with fragments of wood, leather and resins, and covered with hard rubber at the level of the soil.

To use this peculiar apparatus the drum is struck by a wooden hammer, and the vibration is evidently transmitted through the soil. The answer is heard in the drum, which acts as a resonator, and messages are thus sent over 1,500 yards from house to house.

Tired Eyes.

A correspondent of Popular Science News tells of a party of Alpine climbers who, having spent five hours among the snows of the mountains, returned to their homes after dark. A great change had to all appearance taken place since the night before. Instead of being illuminated in the usual way, the place was supplied with green lights.

It took the travelers a little time to realize that they were suffering from Daltonism, or color blindness, superinduced by eye fatigue. The intense light caused by the sun shining upon the snow had for the time rendered them unable to judge of colors and given rise to their curious mistake. Three hours elapsed before the eyes regained their normal condition.

Chevreul explains that the eye cannot gaze long upon a given color without tending to become insensible to it. When the eye looks long upon a color, it should be rested by the complementary color. Thus an eye that has grown tired with green should be rested by red, which is green's complementary color.

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F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement, accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours,

F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

LEGAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF THE Inyo Marble Company of California, a Corporation, for a United States Patent.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 16, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of Chapter Six of Title Thirty-two, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Inyo Marble Company of California, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, whose Post Office address is Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal., claiming 120 acres of the mineral deposit bearing marble, lying and being situated within the Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California, has made application to the United States for a patent for the said mining claim, which is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the official plat herewith posted, and by the field notes of survey thereof, now filed in the office of the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, which field notes of survey describe the boundaries and extent of said claim on the surface, with magnetic variation at fifteen degrees thirty minutes East in June, 1892, as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the original location corner at the N. E. corner of the S. W. ¼ of Section 14, Township 16 South, Range 37 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. Whence the ¼ Section corner between Sections 14 and 15 bears West 40.00 chains distant the ¼ section corner between 14 and 23 bears South 40.00 chains distant, set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked 1. No. 1.

Thence, the magnetic variation being 15 degrees East, North 14.50 chains. To a ridge spur bears N. W. descending along West slope of spur, 40 chains, 2640 feet. No location corner to be found. At point identified by claimants set post 4 in. square 4½ ft. long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked 1 No. 2.

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, West descending 13.50 chains cross gulch 10 lks. wide, course North ascend 18 chains. Top of spur bears N. 50 degrees W. descend 27 chains, 1782 feet cross wash 25 lks. wide course S. 70 degrees W. 30 chains, 1980 feet. No location corner to be found. At point identified by claimants set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked 1 No. 3 cor. to sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 bears N. 89 degrees 30 minutes W. 10.00 chains distant.

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, South descending gradually 4.50 chains cross wash 25 lks. wide, course West and gradual descent 10.00 chains top of low point of spur bears West gradual descent. 20.00 chains S. W. corner boarding house bears S. 56 degrees 30 minutes E. 9 chains. 24.00 chains S. W. cor. boarding house bears S. 64 degrees 30 minutes E. 7.50 chains. S. W. corner of office upon which location notice is posted bears S. 81 degrees 00 minutes E. 9.00 chains S. W. corner of blacksmith shop at upper excavation of quarry bears N. 61 degrees E. 7.50 chains. 40.00 chains, 2640 feet to original location corner set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long in rock mound which I marked 1 No. 4.

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, East 2.75 chains road from excavation at quarry bears N. and S. 4.50 chains cross railroad side track from quarry connecting with main line of the Carson and Colorado railroad bears N. 18 degrees 30 minutes E. and S. 18 degrees 30 minutes W. 7.75 chains. Road to quarry bears N. W. and S. E. 10.00 chains S. W. corner of boarding house bears N. 9 degrees 30 minutes W. S. W corner of blacksmith shop at excavation at upper quarry bears N. 10 degrees W. 20 chs. excavation at lower quarry bears N. 8 degrees W. 19.00 chs. excavation at upper quarry 150 ft. above lower quarry bears N. 11 degrees W. 21.00 chs. 13.00 chains cross railroad switch track from office to upper marble quarry N. W. and S. E. 29.00 chains excavation in deposit of marble 10 lks. to left. 30.00 chains, 1980 feet to corner No. 1, at place of beginning.

Containing an area of 120 acres.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of Inyo county at Independence in the County and State aforesaid in book "F" Land, Water and Mining Claims, p. 471, said mineral deposit being shown upon the plat posted herewith, as near as can be determined from present developments. The claim being for 120 acres of the surface ground shown upon the official plat posted herewith, the said claim being designated as Lot No. 37 in the official plat posted herewith.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, premises, or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law, and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by law, within sixty days from the date of the first publication hereof, with the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, in the State of California, they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, Inyo County, California, for 60 days (10 weeks) which paper I hereby designate as the paper published nearest said land.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

First publication, November 22, 1901.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff, vs. William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D. Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Doe, Charles Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D. Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company, a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation, Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Doe, Charles Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within said County; if served elsewhere within thirty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer the Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed:] In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of Cal.

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff vs. William Remsen, et als., Defendants.

Summons.

W. A. HARRIS, 508 Stimson Building, Los Angeles Cal., and MACK & FORBES Independence, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE CO., OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 19th day of November, 1901, an assessment, No. 3, of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1902 will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 10th day of February, 1902, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

HOTELS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND

U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE

FREE!

We have just issued our regular

Fall & Winter Catalogue

It contains 104 pages and shows the latest ideas in CITY STYLES, quotes prices on an endless variety of merchandise, and is bound to interest you.

Send us a postal card with your name and address, and it will be sent at once, FREE.

WASSERMAN, KAUFMAN & CO.,

The Nonpareil Dry Goods Store, Sacramento, California.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING,

SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]

OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.

Independence, : : : California.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES ATTENDED by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

WILL practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending December 19, 1901:

Highest barometer	30.321	17
Lowest "	30.062	14
Highest temperature	64.9	19
Lowest "	21.2	13
Mean "	44.7	
Average dew point	7.6	
Average humidity	21.8	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	30 NW	13
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	0.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 1.66
" 1895-6 incomplete, 1.57
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-80, 0.00*
" 1898-9 complete, 0.30
" 1899-1900 1.60
" 1900-1901 1.48
" 1901-1902 .93

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Church Services.

Rev. E. W. Van Deventer, D. D., will preach at the M. E. Church Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Communion after sermon in the evening. Quarterly Conference at the church on Saturday at 2 p. m. Cordial invitation to all.

Rev. Richard Fysh will preach at Georges Creek on Sunday, December 29th, at 2:30 p. m.

Sunday school at 10 o'clock a. m. Let the children all come. Everybody invited to the services.

RICHARD FYSH, Pastor.

BORN.

MORTON—At Lone Pine, Cal., December 12, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Morton, a daughter.

The days will begin to lengthen after to-morrow.

The Piutes will have a pow-wow at Georges Creek next week.

Tommy Kehoe has got back from Los Angeles and is greatly improved by his trip.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge No. 221 F. & A. M. to-morrow night. Election of officers.

Fred Schabbell Sr., is quite ill at Camp Independence, Dr. Blair was sent for this morning.

The Cruz Orchestra will give a grand ball at Lone Pine on Chrismas night, December 25th.

Rev. E. W. Van Deventer arrived at Independence last evening and is the guest of Rev. Mr. Fysh.

The Tonopah paper contains sixteen saloon advertisements. There appears to be no hotel there.

Mrs. John E. Jones of Round Valley is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Walter, at Camp Independence.

Mrs. W. A. Lamar arrived home last Monday from San Jose. Her health has improved very much.

The Inyo Mercantile Co. has a beautiful display of Christmas goods on exhibition. Call and see them.

Gus. and Garfield Goodale passed through town yesterday on their way to Bakersfield. They have bought a place over there.

Superintendent Squires has temporarily suspended work at Mazourka because of the cold weather. Their water supply is cut off.

The ladies of town are busy getting a Christmas tree ready, and all the little folks should come out and bring the big ones in tow.

John Strohmeyer pulled out of Mojave last Friday for Independence. There were three other big teams and all heavily loaded with holiday goods.

Mrs. Leon Marx arrived from Globe, Arizona, on last Saturday's stage and will spend Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schabbell, at Camp Independence.

C. F. Singletary, a well known mining man of San Jose, was at Independence this week. He expects to spend considerable time looking over the mining situation here.

It is reported that the leases on Tonopah mines which expire on January 1st, will be extended for another term of months, but the royalties will be gauged by the richness of the ore extracted.

Henry Levy is making a number of improvements on the Independence Hotel. The saloon building is to be altered and refitted and a new billiard table will soon be added to the equipment.

Ben. T. Williams came up from Keeler Wednesday morning and will spend the holidays at Independence. He has been at Cerro Gordo for some time past but says that owing to the cold weather work will be suspended for some time.

Messrs. Watson, Crosby and Tweedie went north yesterday morning on their way to San Francisco with samples from the Saline copper mines. Nothing definite is known concerning the result of their examination and probably will not be until assays have been made.

John Clarke has his stage line from Candelaria to Tonopah in good running order. Stages leave Candelaria Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 10 o'clock, arriving in Tonopah the same evening at 10 p. m. The line is thoroughly equipped with good stock and fine coaches and the service is excellent. Fare, $7.00.

Our Heaviest Taxpayers.

As a matter of public interest we publish the following list of taxpayers of this county who pay taxes to the amount of one hundred dollars or over. A resume of the figures shows that farm and stock interests pay by far the largest amount, aggregating $9,485.78. This includes the heaviest taxpayer in the county, T. B. Rickey, $1,294.22; next in order being mining interests, $3,274.90, of which the Pacific Borax Co. pays $1,241. 10; merchants pay $1,517.72 and canal companies $901.98.

T. B. Rickey	$1294 22
Pacific Borax Co	1241 10
Inyo Development Co	687 27
C. B. Rawson Estate	591 68
Frank Shaw	557 26
Hillside Water Co	478 97
Ratcliff Gold Mining Co	430 00
E. H. Edwards	390 72
Gustave Sanger	365 98
James G. Birchim	355 80
L. F. J. Wrinkle	307 34
Western Borax Borax Co	302 72
O. I. Mairs	301 80
Mrs. F. Rhine	290 45
R. W. Ford	258 67
C & C. R. R. R. Co*	251 50
Thomas Williams	250 44
Mrs. Helen Wright	248 94
John Shepherd	243 42
Fred and James Crocker	225 56
Marks & Cohn	218 81
Reward Gold Mining Co	217 37
T. C. Boland	215 77
Wm. Watterson	210 79
John S. McGee	200 38
Robert Love	197 63
A. A. Cashbaugh Estate	192 64
Spencer Estate	189 31
C. M. Persons	180 00
S. J. Newlon	177 64
John Baxter	174 24
E. Robinson	165 59
Inyo Canal Co	163 40
Oh, Be Joyful Mining Co	161 25
Mrs. Mollie Conklin	159 51
F. H. Bulpitt	157 27
Mark Watterson	156 50
John R. Turner	155 81
Mineral Hill Gold Mining Co	150 50
A. K. Engley	142 22
A. S. Kilpatrick	139 07
Cambrian Milling Co	137 99
Bishop Creek Ditch Co	137 60
W. W. Watterson	135 56
J. S. Turner	134 70
W. H. Wells	132 42
Frank Andrews	129 75
John B. Clarke	129 32
A. W. Eibeshutz	127 62
John Barlow	123 22
Allen Matlick	122 06
James J. McBride	122 01
George C. Kinney	120 59
R. P. Hession	118 52
Mrs. A. Steward	117 33
W. D. Roberts	113 86
John Symons Estate	112 74
Thomas Hughes	110 32
Inyo Mining & Development Co.	109 99
Wm. Barrows Estate	107 50
R. H. Blake	103 38
John Dehy	101 50
Campbell Estate	101 22
F. E. Russell	100 30

*Does not include taxes on road-bed, which are paid to the State.

Grand Jury Report.

To the Honorable Walter A. Lamar, Judge of the Superior Court in and for the County of Inyo State of California.

We, the Grand Jury, impaneled in the said Superior Court on the 17th day of December, A. D., 1901, herewith respectfully submit a partial report, as follows:

1. We find that the County Hospital has sixteen male inmates and one female inmate; that they are well cared for and that the buildings and surroundings are kept in a neat and comfortable condition.

2. We have examined the books of the various county officers and find them kept in good systematic form and legible; and that the moneys in the hands of the Treasurer agree with the balance as shown by his books at this date. As we have appointed a committee to employ an expert to review all of the books, we can only make a partial report on this subject at this time and will make our final report on February 18th, A. D., 1902, to which day we have adjourned.

3. We have examined the county court-house and its surroundings and find the various offices kept in a neat manner and that the property generally is in a good condition, but would recommend that the Board of Supervisors make some suitable arrangement for the disposal of the surplus fittings and furniture which are stored in the various offices and attic of the court-house.

4. It having been reported to this jury that minors are in the habit of visiting saloons and places of public resort where gambling is going on, and also participating in the games, we respectfully ask that our peace officers be called upon to enforce the law upon such subjects more stringently.

5. We find that the County Treasurer has no office nor furniture and recommend that he be furnished the same.

6. No criminal matters having been brought to our notice, we feel that our county is to be congratulated upon the moral and law-abiding condition of our citizens.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. S. GORMAN,
Foreman of said Grand Jury.

Dated December 18th, A. D., 1901.

Henry T. Thomsen arrived at Independence Wednesday evening from Mendocino county, where he is engaged in the stock business. He will spend a week visiting with relatives at Camp Independence and will visit his sisters, Mrs. W. D. Roberts and Mrs. John E. Jones at Round Valley, before returning home.

Wm. E. Cox Esq., of the William Penn Colonial Association, was at Independence Wednesday. Mr. Cox states that a party of four gentleman from Long Beach has been examing the Eastside lands for the past week and that as the result of its investigations about fourteen families will come and settle.

The thirteen carloads of lumber that came south last week were not for the W. P. C. A.

Teachers' Institute.

The Inyo County Teachers' Institute, which has been in session at Bishop this week, adjourns to-day. Following is the program which has been presented:

Music, "America."
Invocation.....Rev. A. Clark
Roll Call.
Remarks.....County Superintendent
"Duties and Qualifications of a Teacher," Miss M. Richards.
"The Teacher In and Out of School," Miss Lucy Harper.
Discussion .....Institute
Address, State Superintendent T. J. Kirk
Lecture, "The Child," Prof. A. B. Coffey
Music.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Music.
Lecture, "Getting There,"..Prof. Coffey

WEDNESDAY.

Roll Call. Music.
"Primary Language," Miss M. Peterson
"Primary Geography," Miss M. Chalfant
"Primary History,".....Miss M. Isbell
"Applied Kindergarten,"....
....Miss M. Bradshaw
"First Grade Work,"Miss I. Cunningham
Discussion .....Institute
Lecture, "The Child and Environment," Prof. Alexander B. Coffey.
Music.

1:30 P. M.

Music.
"Nature Study,".....Miss E. Gunter
"Art Study,".....Miss H. Buss
Discussion .....Institute
"Poetry in Schools,"..Mrs. Mary Austin
"Unperceived Force in Character Building,".....Miss M. Truscott
"Correlation,".....Miss G. Turner
Lecture.....State Superintendent Kirk
Lecture, "The Expression of Life,"
....Prof. Coffey
Music.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Music.
Lecture, "Young America," Prof. Coffey

THURSDAY.

Roll Call. Music.
"Intermediate Reading," Miss M Meysan
"Books,".....Mrs. R. S. Bigelow
Discussion .....Institute
"Music,".....Miss M. Johnson
"Relation of Parent, Child, and School," Mrs. M. E. T. Stevens.
"Use and Abuse of an Institute,"....
.....J. W. Hanby
Lecture, "The Child and Nature,"
.....Prof. Coffey

1:30 P. M.

Music.
"School Government," Mrs. E. M. Clarke
Discussion .....Institute
"Verbs,".....Miss L. Shirley
Discussion .....Institute
"Culture of Imagination," A. E. Janvier
Discussion .....Institute
"What Shall I Do,".....Miss L. Darrah
Lecture..... State Superintendent Kirk
Lecture, Language: Its Purpose and Mode,".....Prof. Coffey
Music.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Music.
Lecture, ...Prof. Coffey
Address.....J. H. Shannon

FRIDAY.

Music.
"Reading,".....Miss Clara Reynolds
"Educational Notes," Miss L. Hallengren
Lecture, "The Lesson of History."
....Prof. Coffey
Miscellaneous Business.
Reports of Committees.
Adjournment.
"Auld Lang Syne."

Hotel Arrivals.

The following persons registered at the local hotels during the week:

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL.

Y. C. Valencia and wife, A. Lyons, Bakersfield; J. L. Laird, L. E. Girard, A. M. Squires, Mazourka; W. N. Cook, J. Pascoe, Reward: Jas. Jenkins, Frank Dearborn, P. Ruiz, Lone Pine; Frank Shaw, M. Merton, E. Powers, J. S. McGee, A. S. Kilpatrick, Bishop; C. F. Singletery, San Jose.

NORMAN HOUSE.

T. B. Rickey, Carson, J. W. Leeper, Kernville; W. H. Wells, Round Valley; W. J. Dunn, R. W. Scottt A. L. Kinsley, D. Delaney, M. S. McLeod, R. W. Ford, W. Watterson, Bishop; W. H. Uhlmeyer, A. C. McDonald, Big Pine; G. E. Little, Whittier; Wm. E. Cox, Los Angeles; J. W. Eewby, Reward.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

Chas. M. Green to Ramon Cannas, Oct. 10, 1901—Jenkins ranch, Lone Pine, $350.

Lilian E. Dunlap to Frank Shaw, July 23, 1900—80 acres in 22—6—32, $340.

Sophia T. Huntress and Margaret Watson to Mabel E Geiger, Oct. 29, 1901—W ½ lots 6 and 7, Block S, Academy addition to town of Bishop, $10.

Christmas Tree.

There will be a Christmas tree at the M. E. Church, Christmas eve. The following are the committees:

Tree—Chas. Mulholland, Paul Mairs.

Decoration—Mrs. Moffatt, Miss Lizzie Thompson, Paul Mairs, Chas. Mulholland.

Finance—Mrs. P. W. Forbes, Miss Maud Cook.

Program—Mesdames Nettie Webb, Mary Austin, Leora Rhine, Sophia Frank, Lily Meroney.

Purchasing—Mesdames Nellie Densmore, Sadie Mulholland, Mr. J. Meroney.

Mr. Geo. Willis, Assistant Santa Claus.

Invitation is extended to every one to put presents on the tree. All are requested to hand presents to the Committee on Decoration not later than 5:30 Tuesday afternoon. The programme is to commence at 7 p. m. sharp. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The Independence Social Club will give a grand ball on New Year's Eve, December 31st. The services of the Cruz Orchestra has been secured and special features will be added which will make it the affair of the season.

Dr. Clifford Baxter, D. D. S., will be at Independence next Monday, the 23rd., to remain about ten days. All parties having dental work requiring attention are requested to make an appointment at an early date.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY GOODS

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

EVERYBODY CORDIALLY INVITED

NATHAN RHINE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND BALL

—AT—

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

—ON—

New Year's Eve, Dec. 31

MUSIC BY THE

CRUZ ORCHESTRA

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday.....February 2, 1901
" .....March 2, 1901
" .....March 30, 1901
" .....April 27, 1901
" .....June 1, 1901
" .....June 29, 1901
" .....July 27, 1901
" .....August 24, 1901
" .....September 21, 1901
" .....October 26, 1901
" .....November 23, 1901
" .....December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

FOR MEDICINAL AND HOUSEHOLD USES TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

Inyo Mercantile Co.,--Inc.

Come and See Them

HOLIDAY GOODS HOLIDAY GOODS

Come and See Them

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

BERTRAND RHINE,
President and Manager

Agents for

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Massachusetts

We sell direct Foreign Exchange, payable in all parts of the world

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal

Prices Reasonable

Quality Best

Agency—

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:40 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:20 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	45	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	**No 4.**
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:20 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	229	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:25 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8:00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.,

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:00 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	**TO RENO.**
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spen examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

The Duty of Mothers.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment, and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination: but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham's Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., and secure from a woman the most efficient advice without charge.

MISS PFALZGRAF

Mrs. August Pfalzgraf, of South Byron, Wis., mother of the young lady whose portrait we here publish, wrote in January, 1899, saying her daughter had suffered for two years with irregular menstruation—had headache all the time, and pain in her side, feet swelled, and was generally miserable. She received an answer promptly with advice, and under date of March, 1899, the mother writes again that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her daughter of all pains and irregularity.

Nothing in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's great medicine for regulating woman's peculiar monthly troubles.

Cholly—"Your papa kicked me out when I asked him for your hand." Miss Gabby—"Papa is so intense. He puts his soul into everything he undertakes."

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Some men act "as cool as a cucumber," and look about as seedy.

FAKE HAIR PREPARATIONS.

Do Hair No Good, But Often Cause It to Fall Out.

Many hair preparations are "fake" because they are merely scalp irritants. They often cause a dryness, making the hair brittle, and, finally, lifeless. Dandruff is the cause of all trouble with hair. It is a germ disease. The germ makes cuticle scales as it digs to the root of the hair, where it destroys the hair's vitality, causing the hair to fall out. To cure Dandruff, the germ must be killed. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Newbro's Herpicide is the only preparation that kills the dandruff germ, thereby leaving the hair to grow luxuriantly.

The prosperous publican does not advertise his big bar-gains.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

"So Miss Primrose has purchased a kodak?" "Yes, I presume she thinks she can catch a man that way."

Time proves all things. It has seen Wizard Oil cure pain for over forty years. Many people know this.

As a rule, men who mind their own business have mind enough to make good business men.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

A doctor's fees, for instance, would you call them ill-gotten gains?

Advice to Students.

To Whom It May Concern: The best College to attend for the purpose of becoming practical Stenographers is, in our judgment, the Gallagher-Marsh, Parrott Building, S. F., Cal. Ernest A. Gurvin, L. A. Washburne, W. J. Nicholson, Official Reporters Supreme Court, State of Cal. Send for catalogue.

"Make the best of things" is excellent advice to give your cook.

We learned recently that the A. Van der Naillen School of Electrical Engineering of San Francisco were compelled to refuse taking in any more students in Electrical Engineering until November 20th. This evidently shows the demand for electrical engineers throughout the country.

The life-saver generally manages to find employment in divers of places.

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

"Dolly acts like one possessed." "Yes, she is engaged to me."

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

"How is it that Dr. N. has so many patients?" "Oh, his wife gives a dinner every month, and the people who get dyspepsia there keep him busy."

RAILWAY RUMBLES.

Our miles of railroad track exceed by more than 10,000 all the tracks of Europe.

The Dominion of Canada has granted $88,884,557 and 39,725,130 acres of land to railways.

More than 45,000,000 passengers a year go through the North Union and South Union stations in Boston.

In most European railways the principal difference between second class and first class lies in the color of the seat cushions, first class being usually red, second class gray.

The average cost of the body of a modern long electric car is $2,000, the average price of a set of double trucks for such a car is $600, and the average cost of the motor is $1,500, making the total cost of the car $4,100.

Some of the Austrian railways have followed the German custom of selling numbered seats in the cars of fast trains, both first and second class. An extra charge of from about 25 to 50 cents is made for these seats, according to distance.

The other day, just as a train was about to leave Kutas, in Hungary, for Palfalva, an official appeared and put seals on the wheels of the engine. The passengers had to get off and walk. The company was 296 crowns in arrears in payment of taxes. Next day the taxes were paid, and the train proceeded.

Insect Plagues.

The insect plagues of summer are no matter of jest. Man must strive with them as he strives against the other hostile forces of nature. He must fight the Hessian fly or the wheat crop will not be garnered, he must fight the weevil or the grain will perish in the bins, he must fight the army worm or the cattle will starve in the pastures, he must fight the tent caterpillar and the borer or his forests will wither and the streams disappear. The entomologist, therefore, wages the war of civilization against forces all the more terrible because of their minuteness and apparent insignificance.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HIS LIFE THREATENED

EXPERIENCE OF A TROOPER IN THE EIGHTH OHIO CAVALRY.

The Incident Occurred When the Regiment Was at Camp Charleston and Narrowly Escaped a Fatal Ending.

The chief bugler of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry in the stirring days of the Civil war was Thomas J. Patton, who now lives, at 70 years of age, in Urbana, Ohio. As in the case of many others his life was threatened in after years by the results of an almost forgotten accident. While his regiment was at Camp Charleston, Mr. Patton was thrown from his horse, sustaining a sprained ankle and the fracture of three ribs. In an interview just published by the Champaign Democrat, of Urbana, he says:

"It was almost eleven years ago that I was stricken with partial paralysis, the result of my fall at Camp Charleston. I lost my appetite, my kidneys were affected and I was confined to my bed under medical treatment. The disease affected my right hand so that I could not lift it. I suffered an almost entire loss of memory and could not talk except with great effort."

"But you seem well and hearty now," said the reporter. "How did you regain your health?"

"I am well and hearty," answered the veteran. "It came about in this way. Four years ago I read in a newspaper of a case similar to mine that had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I purchased some. They are the best medicine in the world. Not only did they help my paralysis but they built up my health in every way. Since taking them I have not been troubled with catarrh, from which I had before been a constant sufferer. I feel better and brighter now than I have for years."

It is a well established fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific not only for partial paralysis, but for locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, nervous headache, rheumatism, anaemia, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box; six boxes for $2.50.

A Salmon's Leap.

One of the directors of the Norwegian fisheries has been endeavoring to discover the height a salmon will leap when clearing a waterfall which obstructs its passage up stream. Masts were placed below the fall to insure accurate measurements. It is stated that a fish can leap to the height of twenty feet. When a fish failed to clear the fall at one bound, it remained in the falling water and then, with a rapid twist of the body, gave a spring and was successful.

AN ASIATIC DESPOT.

Abdur Rahman Khan, the Dead Ameer of Afghanistan.

Abdur Rahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, whose death occurred recently, was one of the most picturesque and powerful figures in Asia. He was born in 1830 and had been on the throne 21 years. His life was a stormy one. For 12 years of his early manhood he was an exile, kept out of Afghanistan by the jealous fears of his uncle, Shere Ali, against whom he had sided when Ali and the other two sons of the famous Dost Mahomed were fighting for the throne. It was in 1868 that he fled the country and for 10 years before, in 1880, he re-entered Afghanistan to ascend the throne, he was the guest of the Czar, living on Russia's bounty in the city of Samarcand. The Russians have accused him of the grossest ingratitude in these later years when he has treated Russia almost as an enemy.

ABDUR KHAN.

The opportunity of Abdur Rahman Khan, the exile, came in 1880 and he was equal to it. Shere Ali had been driven from the throne of Cabul. A fugitive from the British vengeance that was pursuing the great men of the Afghans who connived at the murder of British subjects, he died in the northern part of his country. His son, Yakoub Khan, had hardly been proclaimed Ameer when the British mission under Sir Louis Cavagnari, was massacred in Cabul and Yakoub was dethroned and led a prisoner to India. Meanwhile Abdur Rahman had crossed the border, assured of the support of some of the leading men, and proclaimed himself Ameer. His coming was welcomed by the British and his rule began in 1880.

Afghanistan's 4,000,000 people are made up of many diverse and even antagonistic elements. He put down with a heavy hand the uprising of the Ghilzais, who numbered about one-fourth of his people. He compelled the wildest tribesmen among the mountains to pay taxes and the taxes he levied were no bagatelle. He had never pretended to govern his country on rosewater principles. Nobody asserts that he won the love of his people, but he established his supremacy, became the ruler of a united Afghanistan and received general recognition as the strongest Ameer since the days of the old Duranis. He established various industries and acquainted his people with some of the best features of civilized life.

His heir is Habib Oullah, who is 39 years of age.

BARBERS WHO MAKE MONEY.

Those Who Serve Patrons at Their Homes Get Large Tips.

The itinerant barber of to-day who corresponds to the early idea of this personage by going from place to place, attending his clients in their homes and not awaiting them in his own or his employer's shop, is by no means a figure of the past in New York, but prospers here still. These barbers are workmen who have acquired a following of their own and find customers enough who want to be shaved at home to insure them a living. They are able with a limited number to get along, as the expense involved is not great.

There is, for instance, no rent, and this makes it possible for a barber to succeed with a more limited number of regular patrons than might otherwise be thought necessary. The number of these men has greatly increased during the past years and they represent the barbers who are fearful of undertaking the responsibility of their own shops and are yet desirous of being more independent than the ordinary employe. The most successful of these barbers are usually more desirably placed than their employers. They have no responsibility and earn a regular income as well as being treated with consideration by their bosses, who are always anxious to keep such men. The itinerant barbers who serve their clients at their own homes are able to do this at only a slight advance on the usual amount. Sent out from the shops they receive four times as much as would be asked in them.—New York Sun.

TILE GRAIN ELEVATORS.

During the past two years numerous departures from the old methods of building elevators have been made and in most instances the innovations have resulted favorably. Steel bin elevators, with two, three or four bins detached

A TILE GRAIN ELEVATOR.

from the machinery building, are now quite common. At Duluth there are several made of concrete.

The bins shown in the picture, while not comprising part of a wheat elevator, are no less remarkable on that account. There are eighteen of them with a combined capacity of half a million bushels, and they form part of the plant being erected in Minneapolis.

The material used is principally tile with steel bands running through part of it. From the outside nothing but tile is in sight. The elevator will cost $200,000 when completed.

Begone, Dull Care!

A Droitwich barber was just finishing lathering a customer, and was talking volubly, as usual.

"Yes, sir," he said, "there's no carelessness allowed by our employer. Every time we cut a customer's face we are fined sixpence, and if we make an ugly gash it costs us a shilling."

Then, picking up and brandishing his razor, he added: "But I don't care a rap to-day. I've just won a sovereign."—London Answers.

Another girl who has been all kissed up will shortly marry another man.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequaled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

PACIFIC REGALIA COMPANY.

Business of This Industry Requires a Larger Factory and More Capital.

The Pacific Regalia Company, of Portland, Or., has been re-incorporated by Paul Pferdner, J. L. Mitchell, John S. Pinney, T. B. McDevitt and May Pferdner, with $50,000 capital stock. The company manufactures badges, buttons, regalia and lodge supplies of all kinds. The factory now operates 30 machines of various kinds and will be still further enlarged to accomodate its growing business.

A DARWINIAN THEORY.

Why the Drowning Man Always Throws Up His Hands.

The usual idea that a drowning man is stretching out his hands for aid or "catching at straws" is not altogether satisfactory. A possible explanation has lately been suggested, and this supposes that the drowning man, losing all his acquired habits and even some of those inherited from more recent parents, in his terror goes back to the instinctive movements of his arboreal ancestors, and the movements of the drowning man are those of a frightened ape seeking safety by clinging to the nearest tree.

The movement is certainly instinctive, for it can only be eliminated by considerable training and voluntary efforts, and yet it is fatal to the individual, for the specific gravity of no human body is so nearly that of water that the removal of the arms from the supporting fluid at once sinks the face beneath the surface. In cases of so called "cramps" the victim, often a highly trained swimmer, generally throws up the hands, but these cases are probably due to heart failure, and a similar movement takes place on land when the subject receives a fatal heart wound, and it is even a common expression of shock or astonishment. The ordinary movements of walking or running would keep a man's face above water, but these curious climbing movements of both hands and feet make floating impossible and are responsible for many deaths by drowning.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

How the Paving Value of Asphalt Was Brought to Notice.

All forms of bituminous pavements, whether manufactured from natural or artificial asphalt, are in fact artificial stone pavements. The industry started with the use of the natural rock asphalt from the mines in the Val de Travers, Canton Neufchatel, Switzerland. The mines were discovered in 1721, but it was 1849 that its utility as a road covering was first noticed. The rock was then being mined for the purpose of extracting the bitumen contained in it for use in medicine and arts. It is a limestone found impregnated with bitumen, of which it yields on analysis from 8 to 14 per cent.

It was observed that pieces of rock which fell from the wagon were crushed by the weight of wheels, and under the combined influence of the traffic and heat of the sun a good road surface was produced. A macadam road of asphalt rock was then made which gave very good results, and finally in 1854 a portion of the Rue Bergere was laid in Paris of compressed asphalt on a concrete foundation. In 1858 a still larger sample was laid, and from that time it has been laid year by year in Paris. From Paris it extended to London, being laid on Threadneedle street in 1869 and Cheapside in 1870 and in successive years on other streets.—Municipal Journal and Engineer.

Silence You Can See.

There is no such thing as silence in this world. It is an impossibility. That is partly the reason why science has enabled us to see it.

The explanation of the paradox is this: Silence, as we understand it, simply means that there are sounds too delicate or too loud for the ear to register. In other words, when we can't hear anything we call that condition "silence." But wherever you are there are sounds around you. Even in the deepest mine the air vibrates and makes a sound. An instrument has been invented that will catch these sounds and permit of the vibrations being represented pictorially on a screen, and in that way you may see silence and properly understand what it means.

By comparing the pictures of noises with those of that condition of things known as silence we gain an idea of the difference between a noisy night, for instance, and one when "absolute silence reigns," as the novelist puts it. It is rather surprising to find so much disturbance at the time when everything appears to be perfectly quiet.—Pearson's Weekly.

Wife—How do you like my new hat?

Husband—The idea of paying big prices for—

Wife—Big prices! Why, I made it myself.

Husband—Um—yes—er—as I was saying, the idea of paying big prices for such monstrosities as the milliners are showing! Now, your hat is a work of art. Looks as if it came from Paris. Beautiful, my dear!—New York Weekly.

Diplomatic.

The late Lord Savile used to say, according to The Candid Friend, "that high diplomatists had always to be on their guard against intriguing women, mainly Russian agents, who would use any wile to extract information. During the Russo-Turkish war, when Europe was always on the verge of a crisis and Russian statesmen were most anxious to know what England would do under given circumstances, a lady came up to him suddenly at a ball and said:

"I hear that the Russians have made a forced march and entered Constantinople," hoping no doubt that he would be surprised into some indiscreet expression.

He merely replied:

"Ineed! And I suppose the sultan has conferred on them the order of the Turkish Bath!"

The lady continued gravely:

"And they say in Paris that if England does not interfere the eastern question is settled in favor of Russia."

"And that," replied his excellency, "is, I suppose, the new judgment of Paris."

Wood Too Hard to Burn.

There are certain kinds of wood that are too hard to burn, or refuse to ignite for some other reason, such as ironwood and the good brier root, but it is a curiosity to come across a piece of common deal—the soft, light wood of which so many boxes are made—that cannot be set fire to.

The piece of wood in question was common white deal from Sweden, but was remarkable for its comparative weight. It had formed part of a boat belonging to a whaler and had been dragged below the surface of the water to the depth of more than half a mile by a harpooned whale. The length of line and the short distance from the point of descent after being struck at which the whale rose to the surface was a proof of the depth to which it had dragged the boat.

Only part of the boat came up again at the end of the line, and it was taken on board when the whale had been killed. That piece of wood was so hard that it would not burn in a gas jet. The weight of water had compressed it.—London Standard.

No Limit to New Ideas.

There never has been a time when the individual has stood for so much as he does at present. There has never been a time when individuality and personal initiative brought such amazing rewards. There never has been a time when the individual could or did exert so much influence as at present. There is no individual today so insignificant that, if he became the medium of a new or potent idea, he would be prevented by uncontrollable conditions from expressing his idea and reaping his just reward.

In all ages up to this man has been, owing to his limitations of physical force, a plaything of conditions, a slave of his environment. Skill and intelligence were but two of the factors in his progress, bounded and restrained by limitations to their employment. Now, however, with universal energy at the disposal of each individual, this terrestrial sphere scarce puts bounds to his field of influence.—Cassier's Magazine.

Fruit Acids Kill Germs.

A writer in a scientific periodical states that it is not generally known that fruit acids are germicidal. "The juice," he says, "of limes and lemons is as deadly to cholera germs as corrosive sublimate or sulphur fumes or formaldehyde or any other disinfectant. It is so powerful a germicide that if the juice of one lime or lemon be squeezed into a glass of water that is then left standing for ten or fifteen minutes the water will be disinfected. It makes little difference where the water has been obtained or whether it has been boiled or filtered." As boiled or filtered water is not always obtainable this is worth remembering.

What You Put In Your Mouth.

It is through the mouth that most malignant germs find their way into the body, and therefore one would think that it was hardly necessary to warn people against the risks they are running in using it as a sort of third hand. One would imagine that hardly any one needed cautioning against holding money with the lips, and yet an immense number of otherwise thoroughly cleanly people indulge in this dirty, dangerous practice.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE

"Nan, what first attracted your attention to me?" "Well, Robert, if you must know, it was your silly-looking little moustache."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

We never saw a fireman who couldn't play on a piano or a pipe organ.

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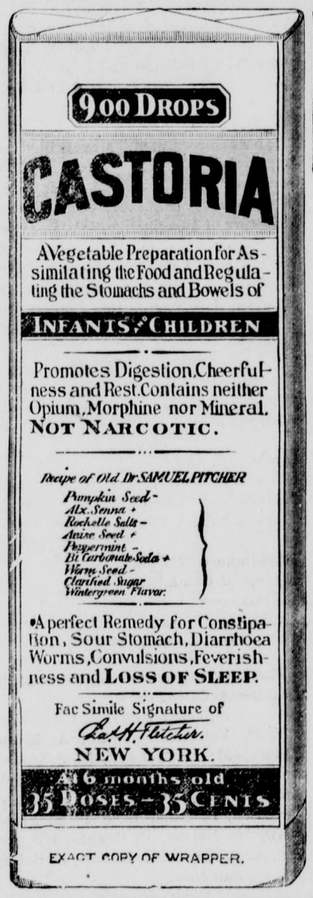

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The poison ejected from the fangs of the rattlesnake is not more surely fatal than the virus of Contagious Blood Poison, which pollutes and vitiates the blood, destroys the tissues and bones and eats like a canker sore into the flesh.

This disease appears first in the form of a little sore or blister; soon the glands begin to swell, pimples break out on the body, the mouth and throat become sore, making it painful to eat or swallow; dreadful ulcers appear on the tongue, copper colored splotches and other characteristic signs of Blood Poison come as the disease progresses, and the destructive virus takes deeper hold upon the system. The medical men are as sorely perplexed over the character of this blood poison as ever; they tell you to take mercury and potash alternately for three years, but the stomach of no human being can stand this treatment long; besides, they do not cure the disease permanently, as thousands know from experience.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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FROM POORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER XIV.

Mary returned home and a few days later was solicited to take charge of a small select school. But Mrs. Mason thought it best for her to return to Mount Holyoke and accordingly she declined Mr. Knight's offer, greatly to his disappointment, and that of many others.

One morning about a week after her return she announced her intention of visiting her mother's grave. "I am accustomed to so much exercise," said she, "that I can easily walk three miles, and perhaps on my way home I shall get a ride."

Mrs. Mason made no objection, and Mary was soon on her way. She was a rapid walker, and almost before she was aware of it reached the village. As she came near Mrs. Campbell's the wish naturally arose that Ella should accompany her. Looking up, she saw her sister in the garden and called to her.

"Wha-a-t?" was the very loud and uncivil answer which came back to her, and in a moment Ella appeared round the corner of the house, carelessly swinging her straw hat and humming a fashionable song. On seeing her sister she drew back the corners of her mouth into something which she intended for a smile, and said, "Why, I thought it was Bridget calling me, you looked so much like her in that gingham sunbonnet. Won't you come in?"

"Thank you," returned Mary. "I was going to mother's grave, and thought perhaps you would like to accompany me."

"Oh, no," said Ella, in her usual drawling tone, "I don't know as I want to go. I was there last week, and saw the monument."

"What monument?" asked Mary, and Ella replied:

"Why, didn't you know that Mrs. Mason, or the town, or somebody, had bought a monument, with mother's and father's and Franky's and Allie's names on it?"

Mary, hurrying on, soon reached the graveyard, where, as Ella had said, there stood by her parents' graves a large, handsome monument. William Bender was the first person who came into her mind, and as she thought of all that had passed between them, and of this last proof of his affection, she seated herself among the tall grass and flowers which grew upon her mother's grave and burst into tears. She had not sat there long ere she was roused by the sound of a footstep. Looking up, she saw before her the young gentleman who the year previous had visited her school in Rice Corner. Seating himself respectfully by her side, he spoke of the three graves, and asked if they were her friends who slept there. There was something so kind and affectionate in his voice and manner that Mary could not repress her tears, and, snatching up her bonnet, which she had thrown aside, she hid her face in it and again wept.

For a time Mr. Stuart suffered her to weep, and then gently removed the gingham bonnet, and, holding her hand between his, he tried to divert her mind by talking upon other topics, asking her how she had been employed during the year, and appearing greatly pleased when told that she had been at Mount Holyoke. Observing at length that her eyes constantly rested upon the monument, he spoke of that, praising its beauty and asking if it were her taste.

"No," said she. "I never saw it until to-day, and did not even know it was here."

"Someone wished to surprise you, I dare say," returned Mr. Stuart "It was manufactured in Boston, I see. Have you friends there?"

Mary replied that she had one, a Mr. Bender, to which Mr. Stuart quickly rejoined. "Is it William Bender? I have heard of him through our mutual friend, George Moreland, whom you perhaps have seen."

Mary felt the earnest gaze of the large, dark eyes which were fixed upon her face, and coloring deeply, she replied that they came from England in the same vessel.

"Indeed!" said Mr. Stuart. "When I return to the city shall I refresh his memory a little with regard to you?"

"I'd rather you would not," answered Mary. "Our paths in life are very different; and he, of course, would feel no interest in me."

"Am I to conclude that you, too, feel no interest in him?" returned Mr. Stuart, and again his large eyes reseted on Mary's face with a curious expression.

But she made no reply, and, soon rising up said it was time for her to go home.

* * * * * * *

Vacation was over, and again in the halls of Mount Holyoke was heard the tread of many feet, and the sound of youthful voices as one by one the pupils came back to their accustomed places. For a time Mary was undecided whether to return or not, for much as she desired an education she could not help feeling delicate about receiving it from a stranger, but Mrs. Mason, to whom all her thoughts and feelings were confided, advised her to return, and accordingly the first day of the term found her again at Mount Holyoke, where she was warmly welcomed by her teachers and companions. Still, it did not seem like the olden time, for Ida was not there, and Jenny's merry laugh was gone.

Patiently and perseveringly through the year she studied, storing her mind with useful knowledge; and when at last the annual examination came, not one in the senior class stood higher, or was graduated with more honor than herself. Mrs. Mason, who was there, listened with all a parent's pride and fondness to her adopted child, as she promptly responded to every question. But it was not Mrs. Mason's presence alone which incited Mary to do so well. Among the crowd of spectators she caught a glimpse of a face which twice before she had seen—once in the school room at Rice Corner and once in the graveyard at Chicopee. Turn which way she would, she felt rather than saw how intently Mr. Stuart watched her, and when at last the exercises were over, and she with others arose to receive her diploma, she involuntarily glanced in the direction whence she knew he sat. For an instant their eyes met, and in the expression of his she read an approval warmer than words could have expressed.

That night Mary sat alone in her room, listening almost nervously to the sound of every footstep, and half-starting up if it came near her door. But for certain reasons Mr. Stuart did not think proper to call, and while Mary was confidently expecting him he was several miles on his way home.

In a day or two Mary returned to Chicopee, but did not, like Ella, lay her books aside and consider her education finished. Two or three hours each morning were devoted to study, or reading of some kind. For several weeks nothing was allowed to interfere with this arrangement, but at the end of that time the quiet of Mrs. Mason's house was disturbed by the unexpected arrival of Aunt Martha and Ida, who came up to Chicopee for the purpose of inducing Mrs. Mason and Mary to spend the coming winter in Boston. At first Mrs. Mason hesitated, but every objection which either she or Mary raised was so easily put aside that she finally consented, saying she would be ready to go about the middle of November.

CHAPTER XV.

"Come this way, Mary. I'll show you your chamber. It's right here next to mine," said Ida Selden, as on the evening of her friend's arrival she led her up to a handsomely furnished apartment, which for many weeks had borne the title of "Mary's room."

"Oh, how pleasant!" was Mary's exclamation, as she surveyed the room in which everything was arranged with such perfect taste.

Mary was too happy to speak, and, dropping into the easy-chair, she burst into tears. In a moment Ida, too, was seated in the same chair, with her arm around Mary's neck. Then, as her own eyes chanced to fall upon some vases, she brought one of them to Mary, saying, "See, these are for you—a present from one who bade me present them with his compliments to the little girl who nursed him on board the Windermere, and who cried because he called her ugly!"

Mary's heart was almost audible in its beating, and her cheeks took on the hue of the cushions on which she reclined. Returning the vase to the mantelpiece, Ida came back to her side, and, bending close to her face, whispered: "Cousin George told me of you years ago, when he first came here, but I forgot all about it, and when we were at Mount Holyoke I never suspected that you were the little girl he used to talk so much about. But a few days before he went away he reminded me of it again, and then I understood why he was so much interested in you. I wonder you never told me you knew him, for, of course, you like him. You can't help it."

Mary only heard a part of what Ida said. "Just before he went away." Was he gone, and should she not see him after all? A cloud gathered upon her brow, and Ida, readily divining its cause, replied, "Yes, George is gone. Either he or father must go to New Orleans, and so George, of course, went. Isn't it too bad? I cried and fretted, but he only pulled my ears, and said he should think I'd be glad, for he knew we wouldn't want a six-footer domineering over us, and following us everywhere, as he would surely do were he at home."

Mary felt more disappointed than she was willing to acknowledge, and for a moment she half-wished herself back in Chicopee, but soon recovering her equanimity, she ventured to ask how long George was to be gone.

"Until April, I believe," said Ida; "but anyway you are to stay until he comes, for Aunt Martha promised to keep you. I don't know exactly what George said to her about you, but they talked together more than two hours, and she says you are to take music lessons and drawing lessons, and all that. George is very fond of music."

The next morning between 10 and 11 the doorbell rang, and in a moment Jenny Lincoln, whose father's house was just opposite, came tripping into the parlor. She had lost in a measure that rotundity of person so offensive to her mother, and it seemed to Mary that there was a thoughtful expression on her face never seen there before, but in all other respects she was the same affectionate, merry-hearted Jenny.

"I just this minute heard you were here, and came over just as I was," said she. After asking Mary if she wasn't sorry George had gone, and if she expected to find Mr. Stuart, she said, "I suppose you know Ella is here, and breaking everybody's heart, of course. She went to a concert with us last evening, and looked perfectly beautiful. Henry says she is the handsomest girl he ever saw, and I do hope she'll make something of him, but I'm afraid he is only trifling with her."

If there was a person in the world whom Mary thoroughly detested it was Henry Lincoln, and her eyes sparkled and flashed so indignantly that Ida noticed it, and secretly thought that Henry Lincoln would for once find his match. After a time Mary turned to Jenny, saying, "You haven't told me a word about—about William Bender. Is he well?"

Jenny blushed deeply, and, hastily replying that he was the last time she saw him, started up, whispering in Mary's ear, "Oh, I've got so much to tell you—but I must go now."

Ida accompanied her to the door, and asked why Rose, too, did not call. In her usual frank, open way Jenny answered, "You know why. Rose is so queer."

Ida understood her, and replied, "Very well; but tell her that if she doesn't see fit to notice my visitors I certainly shall not be polite to hers."

This message had the desired effect, for Rose, who was daily expecting a Miss King from Philadelphia, felt that nothing would mortify her more than to be neglected by Ida, who was rather a leader among the young fashionables. Accordingly, after a long consultation with her mother, she concluded it best to call upon Mary. In the course of the afternoon, chancing to be near the front window, she saw Mr. Selden's carriage drive away from his door with Ida and her visitor.

"Now is my time," thought she; and without a word to her mother or Jenny she threw on her bonnet and shawl, and in her thin French slippers stepped across the street and rang Mr. Selden's doorbell. Of course she was "so disappointed not to find the young ladies at home," and, leaving her card for them, tripped back highly pleased with her own cleverness.

Meantime Ida and Mary were enjoying their ride about the city, until, coming suddenly upon an organ grinder and monkey, the spirited horses became frightened and ran, upsetting the carriage and dragging it some distance. Fortunately Ida was only bruised, but Mary received a severe cut upon her head, which, with the fright, caused her to faint. A young man who was passing down the street, and saw the accident, immediately came to the rescue; and when Mary awoke to consciousness Billy Bender was supporting her and gently pushing back from her face the thick braids of her long hair.

"Who is she? Who is she?" asked the eager voices of the group around; but no one answered until a young gentleman, issuing from one of the fashionable saloons, came blustering up, demanding "what the row was."

Upon seeing Ida, his manner changed instantly, and he ordered the crowd to "stand back," at the same time forcing his way forward until he caught a sight of Mary's face.

"Whew! Bill," said he, "your old flame, the pauper, isn't it?"

It was fortunate for Henry Lincoln that Billy Bender's arms were both in use, otherwise he might have measured his length upon the sidewalk. As it was, Billy frowned angrily upon him, and in a fierce whisper bade him beware how he used Miss Howard's name. By this time the horses were caught, another carriage procured, and Mary, still supported by Billy Bender, was carefully lifted into it and borne back to Mr. Selden's house.

Many of Ida's friends, hearing of the accident, flocked in to see and to inquire after the young lady who was injured. Among the first who called was Lizzie Upton from Chicopee. On her way home she stopped at Mrs. Campbell's, where she was immediately beset by Ella, to know "who the beautiful young lady was that Henry Lincoln had so heroically saved from a violent death—dragging her out from under the horses' heels!"

Lizzie looked at her a moment in surprise, and then replied, "Why, Miss Campbell, is it possible you don't know it was your own sister?"

It was Henry Lincoln himself who had given Ella her information, without, however, telling the lady's name; and now, when she learned that 'twas Mary, she was too much surprised to answer, and Lizzie continued: "I think you are laboring under a mistake. It was not Mr. Lincoln who saved your sister's life, but a young law student, whom you perhaps have seen walking with George Moreland."

Ella replied that she never saw George Moreland, as he left Boston before she came; and then as she did not seem at all anxious to know whether Mary was much injured or not, Lizzie soon took her leave. Long after she was gone Ella sat alone in the parlor, wondering why Henry should tell her such a falsehood, and if he really thought Mary beautiful. Poor, simple Ella! She was fast learning to live on Henry Lincoln's smile, to believe each word that he said; to watch nervously for his coming, and to weep if he stayed away.

(To be continued.)

MAKING GIRLS HAPPY ON FARMS

Mrs. Meredith Tells About the School for Farmers' Wives in Minnesota.

What the West is doing in the way of training girls to live happy lives on farms was very ably shown at Huntington hall, Boston, recently by Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, preceptress of the school of agriculture of Minnesota university.

Mrs. Meredith has herself conducted a successful stock farm for many years, and she believes thoroughly in the farm life for young people.

"The farm home," she said, "is to my mind the ideal home, and I am glad to say the thought in our school is always to educate the girl for the life she will have to live.

"At first we had only boys in the school, but when these, noticing that their sisters and sweethearts needed to learn just what they were learning, begged us to take girls, too, we did so, and now for four years we have been training farmers' daughters to make happy farm homes.

"Our girls study side by side with the boys the different breeds of live stock and the various developments of plant life. A farmer's wife needs to know how to tell a shorthorn from a longhorn, and what season is best for planting corn.

"We have been hearing in the past much about the man's desire to get away from the farm. The reason for his restlessness lies in the dissatisfaction of his women folk with farm life. They needed to be taught that it was interesting to make a farm home.

"We give our girls special work adapted to women in the home, such as cookery, which extends through the three years, dairy chemistry, and plant life. Butter-making is not drudgery to the girl who understands the why of it, and sewing is rapidly ceasing to become a lost art now that girls see that patterns are comprehensible things and not Chinese puzzles.

"The girl is taught, too, about textiles, a most interesting subject from the farmer's standpoint; and she attends lectures on household art in which suitability is shown to be the desideratum of a purchase of furniture.

"The application made in our school of mechanical drawing—that of designing model farmhouses—will have a great influence on the coming farm home of Minnesota. When the present generation build houses they will be convenient ones."

ONLY ONE SURVIVES.

SEXTETTE OF INDIANANS WHO WERE FAMOUS.

General Lew Wallace and His Noted Contemporaries of the Hoosier State—Harrison, Hendricks, Gray, Gresham and Voorhees.

General Lew Wallace is the sole survivor of a sextette of famous Indianans who were contemporaneous and who stood in the front rank among Americans of their day. Less than a score of years ago the names of Gresham, Gray, Harrison, Hendricks, Voorhees and Wallace were familiar to every one who kept in touch with national politics. These men were conspicuous figures at national conventions of their respective parties and high honors were conferred upon them. In the early 80's they were a dominant force in statecraft. Gresham was in Arthur's cabinet; Harrison, in the Senate, was a leader talked of for the Presidency; Wallace was minister to Turkey and enjoying his greatest popularity as the author of a novel read in every home where literature finds a place; Hendricks was the favorite of the Western Democrats for the Presidential nomination, and in the convention of 1884 was given second place with Cleveland on the ticket; Isaac P. Gray was Governor of the State; and Daniel W. Voorhees, the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," was making the Senate chamber ring with his thundering eloquence or winning golden opinions by his suavity and tact. To-day the grass peeps forth over

GEN. LEW WALLACE.

the graves of all except Wallace. He is still active. His mind is alert, his memory clear and his imagination powerful. There are no clogs in the machinery of his ponderous brain, the products of which are no less entertaining and instructive than in days gone by, though his best work is undoubtedly done, and the soldier-statesman-author-artist will be remembered in years to come for what he has already accomplished, rather than for what is yet to come.

Born in Brookville, Franklin County, Ind., April 10, 1827, Lew Wallace was the son of David Wallace, who was Governor of Indiana in 1837. He was studying law when the Mexican war broke out and enlisted in the First Indiana Infantry. After the war he took up the practice of law in Crawfordsville. For four years he served in the Indiana State Senate. He was a Democrat then, but he left the party shortly before the war broke out. Governor Morton called upon him to raise six regiments in response to Lincoln's call for volunteers, which he did, and went to the front as Colonel of one of them, which he himself uniformed. He was speedily promoted to a brigadier generalship and commanded the center wing of the army at Fort Donaldson. So conspicuously did his ability shine on this occasion that he was promoted to a major generalship and commanded a division at Shiloh and Corinth. He saved Cincinnati from capture by Gen. Kirby Smith in 1863. With 5,800 men he intercepted the march of Gen. Jubal Early, who had 25,000 men, preventing his entrance into Washington, and in July, 1864, fought the battle of Monocacy, which resulted in a Union defeat. Gen. Halleck promptly relieved Wallace of the command of the Eighth Army Corps, but he was reinstated by order of Gen. Grant, who declared that Wallace's generalship at Monocacy was beyond criticism. He was one of the members of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln. He was Governor of Utah from 1878 to 1881, and in 1881 was appointed minister to Turkey. While in Constantinople he became intimate with the Sultan, and studied Turkish character. After his return from Constantinople Gen. Wallace resumed his residence at Crawfordsville.

MEN WHO REFUSED TITLES.

Distinguished Englishmen Who Regarded Rank as an Empty Honor.

Not all Englishmen are seeking titles of nobility. At least there have been many subjects of the crown who might have worn coronets, but declined to accept them for varying reasons that were at least sufficient to themselves. The late William Ewart Gladstone was a notable example of the latter order of humanity, for the peerage which time after time was held out to him was always rigidly rejected.

Swinburne might have had a "Sir" before his name had he chosen to accept the baronetcy which was offered him some years ago, but with true democratic independence he refused to accept a title which, after all, could do little to enhance his fame.

Similarly, Mr. Watts, R. A., whose pictures are known the wide world over, could have ranked with Lord Leighton had not he stoutly asserted his objection to titles and elected to remain as he was.

Lord Tennyson, when first approached on the question of accepting a peerage, was strongly opposed to the idea, but eventually succumbed to the offer on the ground that his son would inherit the title and that he was therefore justified in taking it.

It is rumored that the late Professor Huxley was offered a knighthood by Mr. Gladstone—an offer which was politely but firmly declined. A similar honor was proposed to his distinguished contemporary, Professor Tyndall, and was also declined without hesitation.

It is an open secret that Charles Dickens might have added the word "bart" to his illustrious name had he chosen to do so.

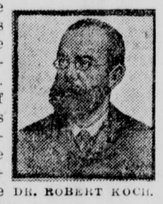
A few years before the demise of Verdi, the illustrious composer, the late King Humbert sent for the maestro and offered him a dukedom in recognition of his services to music. Verdi refused the gracious offer with dignified courtesy, whereupon the king admitted that he was quite right.

"For," said his majesty, "all the titles in Italy could not make you greater than you are."

DR. ROBERT KOCH.

Discoverer of Phthisis Bacillus, and Foremost Bacteriologist of the Age.

Dr. Robert Koch, discoverer of phthisis bacillus, and who has announced that bovine tuberculosis cannot be transmitted to the human system, is regarded as the foremost bacteriologist of the age. He is 65 years of age, and at 29 was a country physician in a little German village, attending to rude farmers and peasants.



DR. ROBERT KOCH.

In 1880 he entered the University of Bonn as an assistant, and two years later made himself world famous by the announcement that he had discovered the bacillus of tubercle—the dread creator of consumption. The idea of innoculation followed in the train of his discovery, and patients flocked to his laboratory by thousands. He was appointed professor of hygiene and of bacteriology in the University of Berlin and given free scope to prosecute his studies of the cholera bacillus and other dread germs hostile to human life. Dr. Koch is as modest as he is famous.

Palms for Arid Plains.

The Department of Agriculture seems to entertain the belief that the date palm may solve the problem of what to do with the arid and alkali lands of Arizona, California and other Western States. Experiments have been made in the past by the department and experiment stations, but renewed interest is being taken by the section of plant introduction of the Department of Agriculture, and Prof. D. G. Fairchild, agricultural explorer for the department, now traveling in Africa, has procured a number of suckers, or offshoots, from the delta of the Nile, which he has shipped to the department and which will be distributed in the southwestern part of this country.

In the United States the date is an article of luxury, but in its native country it is a most important food, many regions in Arabia and the Sahara being uninhabitable but for the date palm. The United States annually imports nearly $1,000,000 worth of dates, but it is possible, the department believes, to raise all the dates needed in this country. The date palm, although grown profitably only in arid and semi-arid regions, is not in the proper sense of the word a desert plant. It requires a fairly abundant, and, above all, a constant supply of water at the roots, and at the same time it delights in a perfectly dry and very hot climate. The date palm is able to stand much more cold than an orange tree, but not so much as a peach tree.

Noisy Sunbeams.

Fill a glass vessel with lampblack, colored silk or worsted. Focus the rays of the sun in a lens—that is, hold a magnifying glass so that the rays pass through it before they fall on the glass vessel. Then revolve in the light, between the lens and the vessel, a disk with an opening or a slit in it, so that the light is alternately falling on the vessel and being shut out. Now listen, and you will hear a noise when the light passes through the slit, but there will be silence when it is shut out. You must place your ear close to the glass, holding the silk or other substance.

Another experiment is to use a prism instead of an ordinary lens. This makes a rainbow, and as the rays pass through the slit it is possible to tell that some parts of the solar spectrum—as it is called—produce a sound as they fall on the glass vessel, while other parts have no effect.

The Museum Beetle.

The museum beetle is as queer a fellow as the bookworm. He lives in museums only and eats exhibits. Wool, furs, bric-a-brac, wood, pictures, chemicals—anything which a museum contains is fare for the museum beetle, and he often does great damage to collections. He is small and dust-colored. Caretakers know him well and are ever on the lookout for him, but despite their zeal he manages somehow to thrive and multiply, and there is probably not a museum in the land that is not pestered with him.

Light Bad on the Eyes.

By the advice of eminent oculists the authorities of Munich have decided no longer to use gas or petroleum for lighting schoolrooms.

SULTAN IN DANGER.

POWERFUL PARTY CLAMORS FOR HIS RETIREMENT.

Would Place on the Throne the Former Sultan, Murad V., Who Has Been Confined in a Prison Palace for Twenty-five Years.

The efforts being made to release from captivity a former Sultan of Turkey, Murat V., who has been confined in the palace of Cheragan since his deposition in 1876, recall an interesting chapter of political life in that wonderful city of intrigue, ambition, love and cruelty, Constantinople. From its very foundation, Constantinople has been the theater of much that was tragical and much that was melodramatic, yet no period is of more absorbing interest to the student of history than that covering the reign of the last three Sultans, Abdul-Aziz, Murat V. and Abdul Hamid II., whom an English poet has called Abdul the Damned.

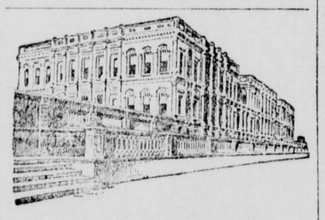
MURAT V.

The story opens in 1861, when the Sultan Aziz, the representative of the Young Turkey party and consequently of progress and advancement, ascended the throne. The beginning of his reign was marked with many evidences of modern advancement. He established free schools, built railroads, founded a navy, and in many other ways evidenced his appreciation of the spirit of modern progress. As a reformer he desired to visit other European countries to study conditions and determine how far their application might be made at home. He evaded the Mohammedan law which declares that all the ground upon which the Sultan treads must be his own by having Turkish earth placed beneath the soles of all his boots and shoes. But his junket turned out sadly. He acquired a hatred for European civilization and on his return home he dismissed all his liberal ministers, spent the nation's money like a drunken spendthrift, sent all over the world for the most beautiful women for his harem and devoted himself entirely to pleasure. He developed a mania for building palaces because of a prophecy that when he ceased building then would he die. After five years of idle and licentious life he was aroused one day by being told that he was Sultan no longer. He and his mother and fourteen of his wives were conveyed to the old seraglio and the Young Turkey party placed his nephew, Murat V., on the throne.

ABDUL-HAMID.

A Second Dethronement.

Much was expected of Murat. He had received a liberal education, was



PRISON OF SULTAN MURAT V.

known to be favorably inclined to western civilization, and the reform element confidently expected the establishment of a constitutional government. But it was not to be.

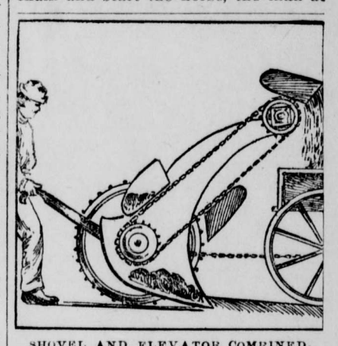
A few days after the ascension of Murat the ex-Sultan, Aziz, died. He became Azizat, either by assassination or through suicide. The latter theory was held by some, the former by others, among them one Tcherkess Hassan, whose sister was the favorite wife of Aziz. Hassan set out on a tour of revenge. He armed himself with a revolver and a knife and forced an entrance into the Beylerbey Palace, where the ministers of the Young Turkey party were in session. Before he was disarmed he had killed seven persons and wounded eight others. Next day he was hanged.

The reform party was completely disorganized by the killing and wounding of so many of their ablest members and the Old Turkey party, or reactionaries, seized the reins of power. They deposed Murat V. and placed Abdul Hamed, his brother, on the throne. Murat has since been confined in the Cheragan palace.

After the lapse of so many years the reform party are plotting for the forced retirement of the present Sultan and the placing of Murat on the throne. They have a fair chance of succeeding. Abdul Hamid has made a sorry ruler, and there is a strong belief in Turkey that a change of rulers would be beneficial. The present Sultan has spent more money on his harem than on his army and navy. He has reduced the peasants to abject poverty and the country has been going from bad to worse since his enthronement. He lives in perpetual fear of assassination and at any time one may hear of his passing away.

WAGON-LOADING ATTACHMENT.

In excavating dirt in large quantities it is common practice to use teams and scrapers to draw the dirt to a dump, or else to employ a large number of men to shovel the dirt into carts to be drawn away. The former method is slow work, in view of the small loads which can be taken, while the latter is expensive because of the cost of labor and the necessity of keeping the teams idle while the loading is going on. Adam Gehringer, of Philadelphia, Pa., has just patented an apparatus which should overcome these objections, a picture of his invention being shown herewith. It consists of two traction wheels, supporting a steel frame, on which are mounted three buckets on an endless chain. The lower part of the frame is scoop-shaped, to take up the dirt, and the buckets revolve through the back portion of the scoop to receive the load which is to be elevated to the wagon. All that is necessary is to attach the loader to the cart by a short chain and start the horse, the man at



SHOVEL AND ELEVATOR COMBINED.

the handles guiding the elevator into the proper position to discharge the dirt into the wagon. There is nothing complicated about the apparatus, and it is not liable to break or get out of order.

ONLY 48 1-2 INCHES TALL.

A Diminutive Specimen of Humanity Now in a Hampshire Town.

The smallest man in New Hampshire and one of the most diminutive in the United States is Archie L. Brown, of Goffstown, who boasts a stature of but 48½ inches and who weighs only 90 pounds.

A. L. BROWN

Mr. Brown was born in Marlboro, Mass., July 18, 1876. His parents are of average height and no other in the family differs in physical appearance from mankind generally. He has lived in Brockton and Boston, Mass., and appeared in all the theaters of the latter city. His feet and hands correspond in size with the rest of his body, he wearing a child's size shoe, No. 10, and a No. 5 glove.

The dwarf is of a musical turn of mind and plays with skill upon the banjo, organ and zither. Also, he is a pleasing speaker and frequently entertains large assemblies. He is able to support himself by selling popcorn and does a thriving business. Mr. Brown is a member of the Epworth League and the Sons of Veterans.

The Bridge-Builder.

In a series of articles on "Careers of Danger and Daring," in the St. Nicholas, the description of the bridge-builder is mostly confined to the workmen on the great bridge over the East River, New York. It is nerve-testing even to read of the hazards which these men run. A foreman speaks of them thus:

"See those timbers right at the top that come together in a point? Well, the boys walk those cross-timbers all the time. It's nothing on the ground, but up there with the wind blowing—well, you try it!

"I saw one fellow do a thing that knocked me. He stopped half-way across a timber not over eight inches wide, took out his match-box, stood on his right foot, lifted his left foot, and struck a match on his left heel. Then he nursed the flame in his hands, got his pipe going good and walked across the timber."

"Why didn't he wait to light his pipe until he got across?"

The foreman shook his head: "I give it up. He just happened to think of it then, and he did it."

Mr. Thommason's Troubles.

When I came home yesterday the maid met me at the door.

"Mr. Thommason," she said, "some one with a bill was here yesterday."

I glanced in the parlor and saw that the room was full of neighbors.

"Some one with a bill?" I queried; "was it the lawyer?"

"No," answered Marie, with a smile, "it was the stork."

I have since heard that some people say that the dialogue between the maidservant and myself was arranged beforehand, so as to give out the impression in the neighborhood that I was a wit, but that's a lie.—Indianapolis Sun.

Honesty a Primary Requisite.

Brains and great executive ability are potent factors in a man's success, but without the firmest and most thoroughly grounded principles of cardinal honesty they are factors which cannot make for success. It is the combination of great ability and sterling integrity that places men in control of large interests and keeps them there.—Ladies' Home Journal.

To Make Good Tea or Coffee.

To make good tea and coffee the water should be taken at the first bubble. Remember, continued boiling causes the water to part with its gases and become flat. This is the cause of much bad tea and coffee.—Ladies' Home Journal.

When people discover a man's weakness they hit it every time they shoot.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

Issued Every Friday

$3 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27.....1901

There is to be another whisky trust, but there is no danger that the beverage will be placed beyond the reach of the masses.

The censure passed upon Schley by the marjority of the inquiry court was of the red tape sort. Admiral Dewey cares little for red tape He judges by results.

Senator Hanna receives more mail thanany other Senator. It averages three bushels a day. Apparently a great many people believe that Mr. Hanna is still it.

It costs the government eight times more to carry the mails than it costs the express companies to have their matter hauled. Postmaster Smith should animadvert on this fact.

The pleasure of these sunny days in California is marred a little by reading about the fearful snowstorms in the East and learning what o ls o ne Americans are who stay in such a blizzard blasted land when they can come West and frolic.

The San Francisco Call is shocked to find an anti-monarchical sentiment among the miners in the Yukon territory, but this is not surprising for the Call is one of the papers that is grieved to find an anti-imperialistic sentiment in the United States,

The proposed tariff commission will serve a two-fold purpose—it will make a place for political favorites at good salaries but more than that, it will give Congress an excuse for postponing an action demanded by the people and opposed by the trust beneficiaries of the tariff.

Admiral Schley can afford to take the mild censure of Admirals Benham and Ramsey, since he has the indorsement of Admiral Dewey. The country will accept the judgment of the hero of Manila bay in preference to that of men who may yet hope for favors from the navy department.

Secretary Gage has recommended the repeal of what are known as the "miscellaneous war taxes." He says "they are in their nature vexatious, in some instances oppressive, and separately considered yield but small revenue." The recommendation suits the country and Congress should live up to it.

A statistician estimates that if all the armies of Europe were drawn up in a long procession, with their artillery, baggage-wagons and other equipments, the line would extend for upward of 24,000 miles, or virtually form a continous array all round the globe; and that is the kind of military ring the workingmen of Europe have to support.

The Carson News says, "protection is a defensive and not an offensive policy." That depends upon how it is applied. When it enables a domestic trust to sell at a profit its products in a foreign country for less than it charges home consumers, it can hardly be regarded as defensive of the pockets and purses of those who pay the premium.

The New York Journal prints an article describing the plans for the laying of the Pacific cable, eight thousand miles long, from San Francisco to Manila by way of Guam and Honolulu. The article says that the laying of the cable is assured, the Pacific Commercial Company, John W. Mackay, president, having been organized to put it down. The cost will be about twenty million dollars.

The President can extend the scope of civil service examination almost indefinitely without further legislation. He can by personal influence, compel cabinet officers and bureau heads to observe the spirit of law strictly instead of hiding evasion of it under the letter. He can do much to protect them as well as himself from the continual solicitation of members of congress, which is the most hostile influence the civil service has to fear.—Minneapolis Tribune.

That no definite action was taken at the meeting of representatives of the refining companies respecting prices of lead is evidenced in the report telegraphed from New York last Tuesday, in which it was stated that the "price is now $4. The report sent out last week was that a price of $3.50 had been agreed upon. A second report from New York received last Wednesday states that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Smelting and Refining Company, it was decided to cut the price of lead from 4.37½ cents a pound to 4 cents.

The national irrigation movement is gaining much headway. The President's message and the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior have very recently called the attention of the whole country to the importance of the subject, and strongly urged that Congress should take action upon it—the reclamation of the arid public lands, so as to open them up to home builders, having been endorsed in the platforms of both the great political parties in the last national campaign. In a nutshell, the central and controlling motive and object of the national irrigation movement is to create millions of happy and prosperous American homes in parts of our territory now utterly desolate and uninhabitable, and to do this in a way that will, beyond all question, benefit every class of our people and every section of our country. The movement is gaining strength with remarkable rapidity as its objects are coming to be generally understood throughout the country.

PUZZLES FOR JUDGES

SIMPLE WORDS THAT HAVE TANGLED UP ENGLISH COURTS.

Some Terms of Almost Everyday Use That Proved to Be Too Profound For the Intelligence of the Learned Bench and Bar.

In a case that came before a famous lord justice some time ago the counsel for the prosecution in the evidence had to mention a "blouse."

The judge asked what a blouse was, and it was explained that this was part of a lady's dress. But the case came to a dead stop for the time, for the judge did not know which part, and after some hesitation the barrister admitted that he wasn't sure. Several learned brothers gave their opinion, some opining a blouse was the upper half of a lady's costume, while others insisted it must be the lower half. The entire court, filled with learned celebrities whose heads held all the laws of Britain, from pitch and toss to manslaughter, argued it out, but nobody was sure. The judge thought it was the lower half, but a junior barrister who had lately been married said he thought that that half was called a skirt, but did not feel certain. At length a lady was called, who set the court right.

Another odd dilemma happened not long ago when in the Hobson "horse faking" case the word "fetlock" arose. A fetlock, as everybody knows, is the ankle of a horse. The court asked what it was, however, and the prosecuting counsel was nonplused. The witnesses were out of court save one, and he knew nothing. The judge thought a fetlock was a sort of hind knee, otherwise "hock," but one learned brother was quite certain it was the lock of hair that hangs over a horse's forehead. The defendant's solicitor opined it was that part of the harness which slips over the tail, the crupper, and another legal celebrity agreed with the judge. Finally the court had to call a stable groom to clear up the mystery.

In a case that was settled some years since the recorder was brought up short by a phrase used by the counsel for defense, who spoke of a transaction concerning a pound of "blacklead." This is a common and useful article, but the counsel on being asked to explain its nature said it was a black substance used for boot polishing. The recorder thought it was a mineral used in lead pencils, but another barrister asserted it to be a "tough kind of lead used for roofing houses." The case was brought to a standstill, and one lawyer, unsurpassed in legal knowledge, declared that blacklead was a slang term for pig iron as produced in the north country. A fourth expounder of the law vaguely suggested it was the opposite of white lead, and finally a domestic servant put the court right, and the assembly at last learned that it was used for blacking stoves.

Another dilemma was produced a little while ago on the western circuit by the introduction of the words "dry nurse" in an address to the court. This bewildered the judge, who asked if a dry nurse was a nurse who dried babies after they had been washed. That solution did not occur to the learned counsel, who, after some hesitation, said he thought it meant a nurse who was not addicted to drinking and therefore most suitable to look after infants. Nobody seemed to know what the term really meant, though several more guesses were made, the last of them that a dry nurse was one who could not amuse children.

The court was again nonplused by a statement made that somebody concerned in the case supposed to suffer from melancholia was really "as jolly as a sandboy." The judge wanted to know what a sandboy was in order to form some idea as to the exact degree of jollity involved. The counsel could not tell him, though one suggested it was a boy who sanded the roads and the other thought it might be a lad building sand castles on the seashore. The whole court stopped to discuss what a sandboy was and why he was jolly, but they could not solve the problem.

It is hardly believable that anybody should not know what a "snaffle" is, but a London magistrate recently desired to be informed, and nobody could tell him what a snaffle might be. A solicitor thought it was the same thing as the "curb," and the clerk had an idea it was a kind of cold in the head which horses caught, causing them to snuffle a good deal.—London Answers.

A Famous Temple.

The most magnificent work of architecture in the world is the Taj Mahal, in Agra, Hindustan. It was erected by Shah Jehan to the memory of his favorite queen. It is octagonal in form, of pure white marble, inlaid with jasper, carnelian, turquoise, agate, amethysts and sapphires. The work took 22,000 men 20 years to complete, and though there were free gifts and the labor was free the cost is estimated at $10,000,000.

Helping Him.

Mr. Backward—Well—er—yes, since you ask me, I was thinking of consulting a fortune teller.

Miss Coy—To find out whom you will marry, eh?

Mr. Backward—Why—er—yes. I—

Miss Coy—Why not ask me and save the fortune teller's fee toward the price of the ring?—Philadelphia Press.

An Order Could Be Filled.

Customer (in Boston restaurant)—Waiter, have you any fried eels?

Waiter—We have eels, sir, and they are susceptible of being fried.—Leslie's Weekly.

The first mention of stamps is in the letters of the old Bishop Synesius of Cyrene, on the Greek coast of Africa, 400 years after the Christian era.

PERT PERSONALS.

A few weeks ago John L. Sullivan wanted to fight Spain. Who has tied him?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Edna Wallace Hopper, having legally eliminated her last name, is no longer a "grass" Hopper.—Chicago Times-Herald.

John Shoemaker and Ella Glew were married in a Denver suburb last Sunday. Ella will no doubt stick to him until the last.—Denver Post.

While not an impartial participant in the proceedings, Don Carlos manages to attract a great deal of attention by his performance on the coach line.—Washington Star.

REVEALMENT.

Let me tell how rhythm with its rhyme should row:
As the laugh of leaves when soft zephyrs blow;
As the waves with gracile hand
Write their names upon the sand.

Let me tell how music with its verse should mate:
As the dark with dawn, rapt, inviolate;
As the soil and sun disclose
Sweet communion in a rose.

Let me tell how fancy from the heart should leap:
As the cloud full fraught rises from the deep;
As the spring at God's behest
Wakes, and, lo, the world is blest!

—Clarence Urmy in Independent.

ON THEIR SEA LEGS.

Cattle and Horses Do Not Get Frightened In Rough Weather.

"Do the horses and cattle get frightened and make much disturbance in rough weather?" asked the writer of a New York dealer who ships cattle abroad.

"Bless you, no. They've got sea legs that would put an old salt to shame. Occasionally a horse will lose his ballance, but a bullock is the greatest balancer you ever saw. They are knowing brutes too. You know, we put them four in a pen. Well, you'll never find all four standing up or lying down at one time. They figure the thing out and decide how they'll get the most room and most comfort. So two of them stand up while two lie down. When they get tired, they shift the watch.

"The horses like to be talked to when there's a big sea on and things are pretty lively. They always like certain men better than others. So do the cattle. We have one man who can do anything with them. Every bullock and horse on the boat knows him by the time we've been out two days. He comes in handy when there's an accident.

"It's mighty seldom that a serious accident happens nowadays, but once in awhile a horse or a bullock does get thrown and breaks a leg or does some bad damage. We don't carry a veterinary. The men know as much about ordinary cattle and horse ailments as any vet, and if one of the brutes breaks his leg there's nothing for it but to kill him. A veterinary couldn't do anything for him.

"The company charges from $6 to $20 a head for carrying cattle and from $27 to $250 a head for horses. When the government inspectors stopped overcrowding, they cut down the carrying capacity of some boats 75 head. That made a pretty big hole in the ship's profits in the course of a year."—Exchange.

Lincoln's Swear Word.

One story that is told of Lincoln relates to that extreme, correctively critical attitude which Secretary Seward always maintained toward the president.

Mr. Lincoln and the secretary had managed to escape from a man who had been boring them, and as they reached the house the president threw himself into an armchair and exclaimed:

"By jings, governor, we are here!"

Mr. Seward replied by asking in a reproving tone:

"Mr. President, where did you learn that inelegant expression?"

Mr. Lincoln immediately turned to several young men who had entered the room in time to hear the exclamation and said:

"Young gentlemen, excuse me for swearing before you. 'By jings' is swearing, for my good old mother taught me that anything that had a 'by' before it is swearing. I won't do so any more."—Youth's Companion.

Only Sunburned.

Last summer two little girls in a College avenue family were repeatedly remonstrated with by their indulgent mother for playing bareheaded in the sun. "You will be burned so badly," said she to them finally, "that people will think you are black children." Her warning had little effect, however, and she gave up trying to keep their hats on.

One day she sent them to a neighbor a block or so distant to make some inquiries concerning a washwoman. Mrs. S., the neighbor in question, mistook them for the children of a Mrs. Black who lived in another street nearby.

"You are the little Black children, are you not?" she asked.

"Oh, no," came the prompt response from the elder. "Only sunburned."—Indianapolis News.

Wonderful Stones.

The brain of the tortoise was supposed to contain a wonderful stone which was efficacious in extinguishing fire and when placed under the tongue would produce prophetic inspiration. Another stone possessing the latter property was to be found in the eye of the hyena. The head of the cat, however, was thought to contain what would undoubtedly have been the most wonderful and most desirable treasure of all could it have only had a real instead of an imaginary existence, for that man who was so fortunate as to possess this precious stone would have all his wishes granted.—Chambers' Journal.

A RARE VOLUME BY PENN.

Only Known Copy Is Owned by Quakers In Philadelphia.

The only known copy of Penn's issue of "Magna Charta," published in 1687 by the Bradford Press, is the property of the Meeting For Sufferings, a representative body of the Friends' yearly meeting in Philadelphia. Its title is "The Excellent Privilege of Liberty and Propriety; Being the Birthright of the Freeborn Subjects of England." The copy is not generally open to the public.

The peculiar significance of this book is that a half dozen years after Penn founded his colony he wished to have the colonists keenly realize that they would have to stand for their rights in the new country as well as the old, where they had been so cruelly persecuted. He wrote this book in order that they might be informed on the constitution of their local government and know what were the legal bases of their rights as citizens.

Curiously enough the only proof there is that this work was William Penn's is the statement made by Chief Justice David Lloyd in 1728, a great Quaker leader who was Penn's attorney general at the time the book was issued. Chief Justice Lloyd was also at that time an intimate friend of William Penn and consequently knew whereof he spoke.

The volume was reproduced in facsimile by the Philobiblon club in 1897 for a limited number of subscribers. The original volume, however, must always remain the rare thing that it is, one of the best expressions of liberty under law that the mind of the great founder could conceive.—Philadelphia Press.

After a Struggle.

"Georgie," said a fond mother to a little 4-year-old, "you must take the umbrella to school with you, or you will get wet. It rains hard."

"I want the little one," he said, meaning the parasol.

"No, my dear. That is for dry weather. You must take this and go like a good boy."

Georgie did as he was bid and got to school comfortably.

After school hours it had stopped raining, and Georgie trudged home with the remnants of the umbrella under his arm.

"Oh, Georgie, what have you been doing with my umbrella?" said his mother when she saw the state it was in.

"You should have let me had the little one," said he. "This was such a great one it took four of us to pull it through the door."—Leslie's Weekly.

Muzzling the Ox.

One morning our washwoman, a lady of color—very dark color—came hastily in and, without any preliminaries, exclaimed: "Sparatualism? What is sparatualism, Miss Coga?"

My sister explained as well as she could and asked why she wished to know.

"Well, you see," she went on excitedly, "Sarah—she's my daughter, you know, and she went last week to live with a lady what says she is a sparatualist, and she says if Sarah takes anything she'll know it. Sarah's going to leave!"—Harper's Magazine.

The heaviest precious stone is the zircon, which is 4½ times heavier than an equal quantity of water. The lightest is the opal, only twice as heavy as water.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

S. A. FRASER,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Independence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF

DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours,

F. A. WERMAN, 739 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

LECAL.

Application for Patent.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF THE Inyo Marble Company of California, a Corporation, for a United States Patent.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Nov. 16, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of Chapter Six of Title thirty-two, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Inyo Marble Company of California, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, whose Post Office address is Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building San Francisco, Cal., claiming 120 acres of the mineral deposit bearing marble, lying and being situated within the Mining District, County of Inyo and State of California, has made application to the United States for a patent for the said mining claim, which is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the official plat herewith posted, and by the field notes of survey thereof, now filed in the office of the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, which field notes of survey describe the boundaries and extent of said claim on the surface, with magnetic variation at fifteen degrees thirty minutes East in June, 1892, as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the original location corner at the N. E. corner of the S. W. ¼ of Section 14, Township 16 South, Range 37 East, Mount Diablo Meridian. Whence the ¼ Section corner between Sections 14 and 15 bears West 40.00 chains distant the ¼ section corner between 14 and 23 bears South 40.00 chains distant, set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked 1. No. 1.

Thence, the magnetic variation being 15 degrees East, North 14.50 chains. To a 11 spur bears N. W. descending along West slope of spur, 40 chains, 2640 feet. No location corner to be found. At point identified by claimants set post 4 in. square 4½ ft. long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked 1 No. 2

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, West descending 15.50 chains cross gulch 10 lks. wide, course North ascend 18 chains. Top of spur bears N. 50 degrees W. descend 27 chains, 1782 feet cross wash 25 lks. wide course S. 70 degrees W. 36 chains, 1980 feet. No location corner to be found. At point identified by claimants set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long 12 in. in ground with rock mound marked 1 No. 3, to sections 10, 11, 14, and to bears N. 89 degrees 30 minutes W. 10.00 chains distant.

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, South descending gradually 4.50 chains cross wash 25 lks. wide, course West and gradual descent. 16.00 chains top of low point of spur bears West gradual descent. 23.50 chains S. W. corner boarding house bears S. 50 degrees 30 minutes E. 9 chains. 24.00 chains S. W. cor. lodging house bears S. 61 degrees 00 minutes E. 7.00 chains. S. W. corner of office upon which location notice is posted bears S. 81 degrees 00 minutes E. 9.00 chains S. W. corner of blacksmith shop at upper excavation of quarry bears N. 61 degrees E. 7.50 chains 40.00 chains, 2640 feet to original location corner set post 4 in. square 4½ feet long in rock mound which I marked 1 No. 4.

Thence deflecting to left 90 degrees, East 2.75 chains road from excavation at quarry bears N. and S. 4.50 chains cross railroad side track from quarry connecting with main line of the Carson and Colorado railroad bears N. 18 degrees 30 minutes E. and S. 18 degrees 30 minutes W. 7.75 chains. Road to quarry bears N. W. and S. E. 10.00 chains S. W. corner of boarding house bears N. 9 degrees 30 minutes W. S. W. corner of blacksmith shop at excavation at upper quarry bears N. 10 degrees W. 20 chs. excavation at lower quarry bears N. 8 degrees W. 19.00 chs. excavation at upper quarry 150 ft. above lower quarry bears N. 11 degrees W. 21.00 chs. 13.00 chains cross railroad switch track from office to upper marble quarry N. W. and S. E. 19.00 chains excavation in deposit of marble 10 lks. to left. 40.00 chains, 1980 feet to corner No. 1, at place of beginning.

Containing an area of 120 acres.

The said mining claim being of record in the office of the Recorder of Inyo county at Independence in the County and State aforesaid in book "F" Land, Water and Mining Claims, p. 271, said mineral deposit being shown upon the plat posted herewith, as near as can be determined from present developments. This claim being for 120 acres of the surface ground shown upon the official plat posted herewith, the said claim being designated as Lot No. 37 in the official plat posted herewith.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, premises, or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law, and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by law, within sixty days from the date of the first publication hereof, with the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, in the State of California, they will be barred, in virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice be published in the Inyo Independent, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, Inyo County, California, for 60 days (10 weeks) which paper I hereby designate as the paper published nearest said land.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

First publication, November 22, 1901.

SUMMONS.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff, vs. William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D. Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company a Corporation Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Roe, Charles Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Inyo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to William Remsen, Peter A. Graff, Yellett D. Dechert, Nelson G. Fairman, Surprise Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, Inyo Consolidated Mining Company, a Corporation, Surprise Valley Mining and Water Company, a Corporation, Surprise Canyon Mill and Water Company, a Corporation, Richmond Mining and Milling Company, a Corporation, John Doe, Richard Doe, Charles Doe, John Roe, Richard Roe, Charles Roe, Bartholomew Doe, Anson Doe and Robert Doe, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within said County; if served elsewhere within thirty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer the Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint, as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of October, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

[Endorsed:] In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of Cal.

W. E. Pedley, Plaintiff vs. William Remsen, et al., Defendants.

Summons.

W. A. HARRIS, 508 Stimson Building, Los Angeles, Cal., and MACK & FORBES Independence, Cal., Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

INYO MARBLE CO., OF CALIFORNIA.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Inyo Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 29th day of November, 1901, an assessment, No. 39, of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1902 will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 10th day of February, 1902, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE—Room 31, 10th Floor, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.

HOTELS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF

New House, New Furniture, Low Rates

— -x- —

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise or tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to my care. JOHN CLARKE.

jo29-tf

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

NATHAN RHINE NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE. NATHAN RHINE.

FREE!

We have just issued our regular

Fall & Winter Catalogue

It contains 104 pages and shows the latest ideas in CITY STYLES, quotes prices on an endless variety of merchandise, and is bound to interest you.

Send us a postal card with your name and address, and it will be sent at once, FREE.

WASSERMAN, KAUFMAN & CO.,

The Nonpariel Dry Goods Store, Sacramento, California.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - . Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

W. G. DIXON, C. E.,

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

HYDRAULICS, MAPPING, LETTERING, SPECIALTIES.

OFFICE—AT COURT HOUSE.

RESIDENCE—BIG PINE, CAL.

—o—x—o—

ALL WORK WILL BE QUICKLY AND accurately done.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. D. BLAIR, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[COUNTY PHYSICIAN]

OFFICE—AT HIS DRUG STORE.

Independence, : : California.

J. C. BAXTER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT MY prices are right, and my work equal to the best. Will make professional visits to all towns in the County on stated occasions. HOME OFFICE—Masonic Building, Independence.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27.....1901

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending December 26, 1901:

Highest barometer	30.306	20
Lowest "	29.901	23
Highest temperature	65.5	23
Lowest "	27.2	26
Mean "	45.1	
Average dew point	11.8	
Average humidity	24.7	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	30 N	24
No. clear days	6	
No. part cloudy days	1	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	0.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 1.80
" 1895-6 incomplete, 1.58
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-80, 0.00*
" 1898-9 complete, 0.30
" 1899-1900 1.60
" 1900-1901 1.48
" 1901-1902, .93

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Church Services.

Rev. Richard Fysh will preach next Sunday at Lone at 11 a. m.; at Georges Creek, 2:30 p. m.; at Independence, 7 p. m. Cordial invitation to all.

Sunday school at 10 o'clock a. m. Let the children all come. Everybody invited to the services.

RICHARD FYSH, Pastor.

BORN.

COE—At Big Pine December 26, 1901. to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coe, a son.

DIED.

TRASK—At Camp Independence, December 20, 1901, Marvin W. Trask, a native of Missouri, aged 52 yrs.

GREGG—At Big Pine, Cal., December 24, 1901, Stephen Gregg, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Gregg, aged 22 yrs.

J. E. Parker has gone to Tonopah.

Charley McKay was down from Bishop early in the week

The Board of Education met in regular session this morning.

John J. Valentine, president of the Wells Fargo company is dead.

W. A. Tricky, of Bishop has been spending several days in town.

Ered Stewart came up from Keeler to attend the meeting of the Board of Education.

J. L. Frost, who has been clerking for Mrs. N. Rhine, left for San Francisco this week.

A man named Fry passed through town this week with an eight-horse team en route for Tonopah.

Black Jack has now got a new $75 phonograph and the small boys are correspondingly happy.

Mrs. Mamie C. Clarke is visiting with friends at Independence. She expects to return to Bishop to-morrow.

John Strohmeyer got in from Mojave with the big team on Wednesday. He had on over eight tons of freight.

Work on the Black Eagle mine has been temporarily suspended and the men came to town last Saturday to spend the holidays.

Several couple from Independende attended the ball at Lone Pine Christmas night, and all report having had a most enjoyable time.

A play and a minstrel show are in course of preparation and will be given soon, but the date of each has not yet been decided upon.

Dr. Clifford Baxter D. D. S., has opened his office in the Independence Hotel. Anybody requiring dental work done will find him there.

Henry Levy expects to leave for San Francisco in a few days and will take a month's vacation. He will take his son Milt and place him in school there.

Hon. T. B. Rickey left Saturday for his home in Carson. Mr. Rickey says that his cattle are looking better than he ever saw them at this time of the year.

Walter Hanby got back from back from Bishop early in the week. He has been engaged to expert the county books under instructions from the grand jury.

George Parish passed through town yesterday with a six-horse team en route for Tonopah. Since leaving here about ten years ago he has spent several years in Central and South America.

John Schober came in last Monday from Mohave with an eight-animal team loaded with freight for Bishop. Mr. Schober has been teaming in the vicinity of Bakersfield for the past year.

Painter Reynolds with the assistance of Paul Mairs has about completed his job on the Court House. The building looks very much better both inside and out, the work exhibiting good taste.

Another long-lost mine has been found. This time it is the "Lost Dutchman." At the rate long-lost mines are now being found it will not be long before there will not be many more to find and seachers will discover themselves in the sad position of Othello—their occupation gone.

Bev. Hunter left for Florida yesterday with thirty head of horses and mules for that market. He expects to be gone about two months. He has made several trips to the South with horses and claims that even with the greater cost of freight he can do better there than he can in California.

The New Year Ball.

The social event of the season will be the Grand Ball at Mairs Hall in New Year eve.

The Cruz Orchestra of Lone Pine is especially engaged to furnish music for the occasion, which will ensure to the dancers, all that can be desired to pass a pleasant evening. Judging from the interest displayed by the ladies for the past week in the preparation of special gowns for the occasion, it is expected that the showing to be made will surpass that of the style exhibited on the opening night at Grau's Grand Opera. Among the special features of the evening will be a Minuet, to be danced by Mr. Dehy.

Among the costumes will be noticed the following:

Paul Mairs, black gown decollete trimmed with pink silk, ornaments a skinned heel; Ivan Bunney, white organdie and white slippers, hair dressed high to cover the cow-lick, ornament, a rabbit's foot; Howard Mairs, pink tulle with black velvet shoulder knots, ornament, a lonely blue-bell; Will Dehy, red organdie with red silk slip, ornament, a wish-bone; Lester Laird, black organdie, decollete, trimmed with berthe of red roses, jewels opals and pearls; Norm. Mairs, pink nuns-veiling, ornament, a single white rose; Guy Reed, black skirt and fancy white bodice, ornament, a glass eye; Julian Eibeshutz, pink taffeta waist with kangaroo dip, black skirt, hair pompadour, ornaments, cold feet; Chas. Mulholland, yellow crepe de chine, with red hair ornament and freckles to match; Otto Bradshaw, pale blue silk, edged with swans-down, a curry-comb fan: Pete Mairs, cream colored chiffon with black velvet bolero, ornament, a marble heart; Jacob Vagt, baby blue grenadine, ornament, a fetching smile; Louis Schabbell, black velvet and point lace, ornament, a stove lifter; John Bell, white flour sacking with draw string at the neck, ornament, a graceful carriage.

The Grand March will start promptly 8:30 p. m. and will be led by Mr. Paul Mairs.

The affair will pe in charge of the following committees:

General Manager, Chas. Mulholland. Floor Directors, Paul Mairs, Jake Vagt. Caller, Harry Cook. Tickets, $1.50.

Supper at the Norman House.

Chistmas Tree.

The church was filled to overflowing Christmas eve with folks old and young, for this was the time when peace and goodwill brings all together in a spirit of good-fellowship. A stately pine that had sighed and whispered to itself for years up on Mt. Kearsarge, was now surprised to find itself the center of an admiring crowd. A hundred tapers glimmered on its green branches and it was heavily laden with a lot of pretty toys to gladden the children's hearts. Perhaps what pleased the beautiful tree most was the ecstatic gaze of a hundred children and and a tremor of delight stirred the boughs when Santa Claus himself pronounced her a thing of beauty. Though many a longing look was cast treeward and some of the program fell on deaf ears, the children were good while the following was rendered.

Voluntary ..... Wm. Rasmussen
Tableau, Arrival of fairies and brownies.
Recitation ..... Fay Bunney
Anthem ..... Choir
Recitation ..... Genevive Fysh
Song ..... Lulu Moffatt
Remarks ..... Rev. R. Fysh
Recitation ..... Edith Gorman
Solo ..... Irma Webb
Recitation ..... Lulu Moffatt
Song ..... Children
Recitation ..... Freda Rhine
Arrival of Santa Claus and distribution of gifts.

Stevie Gregg Dead.

Stevie Gregg, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Gregg, died at Big Pine last Tuesday. The primary cause of his death was Brights disease, from which he has been suffering for several years. He contracted pneumonia whice hastened his end. Stevie was an amiable boy with a kind and lovable disposition. We knew him from infancy and he was always one of our prime favorites. His early childhood was passed at Independence and his former schoolmates received the news of his death with sincere grief. The bereaved parents have the heartfelt sympathy of this community.

Marvin W. Trask died at the Hospital last Friday and was buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Independence on Saturday; the deceased was an old resident of this county. He had been ill for a long time and his death was not unexpected. A brother lives in San Francisco and the burial arrangements were made under telegraphic instructions from him.

Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. at its regular meeting held last Saturday evening, elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing Masonic year: Thomas C. Boland, W. M.; Irving H. Mulhollond, S. W.; John S. Gorman, J. W.; John E. Meroney, Sec.; Omie I. Mairs, Treas.

John Baxter got back from Los Angeles last Tuesday and is greatly improved in health. He consulted Dr. Bicknell and by his advice underwent an operation for hydrocele at the California Hospital. Mr. Baxter speaks very highly of the treatment he received there.

The trouble which has been experienced in securing twelve men to try the alleged Modoc lynchers is probably explainable on the presumption that the citizens called upon to perform the duty fear that they will be a hung jury in the end.

Look out for your water pipes. A heavy frost is predicted for to-night. The weather report shows that we are considerably short on water supply. The lack of rainfall begins to look serious.

Prof. Thomas Cara will be in town on Monday and Tuesday of next week. The Proffessor is a first class piano tuner and will tune your piano for $8.

Tonopah Production.

The ore production of Tonopah has blocked every smelter on the Pacific Coast. Selby is flooded with the rich ore of this camp and gave orders to ship no more. The smelters of Everett and Tacoma have enough on hand to keep them busy for two months to come, and the orders have been received to "ship no more for the present; our yards are piled high with Tonopah ore."

The Company has just made arrangements with Captain Davis of the Black Point mill at Dayton to run his mill exclusively on the ores ot this place. Mr. Davis has leased a nearby mill and will in a few days drop its stamps on Tonopah rock. There is enough ore now upon the dumps to keep a 90-stamp mill running steadily for one year. Tonopah bids fair to outrival Nome in richness, and in production the famous Treadwell of Alaska will have to look to its laurels. Before another year shall have elapsed Tonopah's bullion production will be the largest of any mining district in the world. To-day its wealth is fabulous and with the proper machinery to develop and penetrate the bowels of this district its production will increase millions of dollars. The Comstock has yielded over six hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Tonopah will do better than that.—Bonanza.

Fr m Tonopah

J. S. Stotler came down from Tonopah yesterday and will visit Ballarat and Los Angeles before returning. He says that John McSweeny and Neil McLean are doing very well in the teaming business. Just now there is a stagnation in business owing to the fact that the smelters are choked up with Tonopah ore and the producers cannot get return on their product. It has been found impracticable to work the ore in the Dayton mills. At Sodaville the platforms are all full and thousands of tons of $200 ore are piled up in the sagebrush. The same condition prevails at Candelaria. At the mines the leasers only have sacks enough to make an outside wall, the interior space being piled full of high grade ore loose. The Company is building concrete foundations and installing new machinery with which to sink two double compartment shafts to a depth of 500 feet. He estimates that there is $4,000,000 of ore piled up on the dumps. Golden, and others who have the means, will doubtless install plants for treating their low grade ores, while the small leasers will probably sell to the Company. A new hotel is about completed and will be open for business in about two weeks. Mr. Stotler says it is by far the greatest camp he ever saw.

Hotel Arrivals.

The following persons registered at the local hotels during the week:

NORMAN HOUSE.

N. M. Hollinay, Los Angeles, Geo. McConnell, Keeler, Dr. J. P, Porter, wife and daughter, S. F., R. L. Charles, wife and daughter, S. F., Prof. Thos. Cara, Reno, Dr. J. M. McArthur, Isabella, C. F. Meyers, John Meyers, Harry Cook, Mazourka, Chas. Peterson, Fish Spring, Wm. M. Downer, San Francisco, Jack Reed, Frank Lenot, Owen Jones, Black Eagle, J. S. Stotler, Tonopah, J. H. Shannon, Bishop.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL.

J. C. Newlon, P. Knowlton, J. W. Newby, Geo. St Clair, Reward, D. K. Zimmerman, Tonopah, Fred Burckhardt, Henry Burckhardt, Lone Pine, W. A. Trickey, Clay Hampton, Bishop, Chas. Rose, Tinnemaha, M. Marks, S. F., W. G. Dixon, Big Pine.

Delightful Entertainment

The Porter—Charles Concert Company gave two performances in town this week and gave us a rare musical treat. They have followed the east slope of the Sierras from Reno and will go as far south as Keeler. Mr. and Mrs. Porter rank with the best soloists in the state, and the illustrated songs make a pleasing and realistic variety. The company has an extensive repetoire, the program of the two evenings being entirely different. They intend to visit us again next year and their coming will be looked forward to with great pleasure by our people.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorded since last report:

Geo. W. Davis and wife to F. A. Hyde Dec. 2, 1901—224.35 acres, including Keeler townsite.

F. A. Hyde to Inyo Development Co., Dec. 6, 1901—Same land as above, $5.00 All lots in townsite of Keeler reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1901.

Estate of John J. McKay, deceased—Final account allowed and settled. Decree of distribution made.

Two hundred hoboes are in the vicinity of Tehachapi on their way south to spend the winter in a more congenial clime The southern cities and counties are preparing with rock piles to entertain the weary tourists.

Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF THIRD TOWNSHIP, COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

BEN. H. YANDELL, Plaintiff,
vs.
L. H. R. VON RUECAU and W. J. CHAMBERS, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA send greeting to L. H. R. Von Ruecau and W. J. Chambers, defendants.

You are hereby directed to appear before me at my office, at Independence in said Township and answer the complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Justice's Court of Third Township, County of Inyo, State of California, within five days after service on you of this summons,—if served within city and county, township or city in which this action is brought; or, if served out of said township or city, but in this county, within ten days; or within twenty days if served elsewhere.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required the said plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint, as arising upon contract, or he will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand this 10th day of August, 1901. A. V. DAVIDSON.

Justice of the Peace of said Township.

Ben. H. Yandell, in pro. per., attorney for plaintiff.

Seasonable Goods,

New Dry Goods,

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY GOODS

THE REGULAR LINE OF

Farming Implements,

Miners' Needs,

Tourists' Outfits,

Family Supplies.

EVERYBODY CORDIALLY INVITED

NATHAN RHINE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND BALL
—AT—
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
—ON—
New Year's Eve, Dec. 31
MUSIC BY THE
CRUZ ORCHESTRA

INYO LODGE No. 221, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1901, will be held at Masonic Hall, Independence, as follows:

Saturday ..... February 2, 1901
" ..... March 2, 1901
" ..... March 30, 1901
" ..... April 27, 1901
" ..... June 1, 1901
" ..... June 29, 1901
" ..... July 27, 1901
" ..... August 24, 1901
" ..... September 21, 1901
" ..... October 26, 1901
" ..... November 23, 1901
" ..... December 21, 1901

P. H. MACK, W. M.

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MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
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Prices Reasonable
Quality Best

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FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal., and
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., Ld.,
Of London, England

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:30 a m	Ar 5:10 p m
Dayton	6	11:15 a m	4:35 p m
Clifton	18	12:00 m	3:50 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:20 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	42	1:45 p m	2:05 p m
Mason	48	1:55 p m	1:55 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:00 p m	12:45 p m
Gillis	78	3:40 p m	12:00 m
Hawthorne	100	4:50 p m	10:50 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	A 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	9:40 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	182	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:50 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	298	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Meals at Wabuska: all trains.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an impcsing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—on soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTEND'T
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:42 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NU CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE.

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leavpromptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the mo ning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spen examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 2,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

TOPICS OF MOMENT TO AGRICULTURISTS

Experiences of Successful Farmers Succinctly Told for the Benefit of Ambitious Tillers of the Soil.

APPLES FOR EXPORT TRADE.

One of the leading growers of Albemarle Pippins, of Virginia, one of the chief money crops of the Blue Ridge section of Virginia and adjoining States, is the winter apple adapted to the export trade, the requirements of which are very exacting. Still with proper selection of land upon which to plant, and a thorough knowledge of the special conditions requisite for the growing and maturing of the several varieties marketed abroad, there is certainly no crop that can be raised along the Blue Ridge Mountains that gives as good returns for the money invested. Nearly all the successful apple orchards in Virginia are grown in rough mountain coves in black stony soil, and some of the most successful are on land almost worthless for general farming purposes. The writer visited an orchard a few days since from which the crop was sold two years ago for $4,500 on the trees, leaving the culls, which were sold for $500. The land upon which this orchard was planted was bought thirty years ago for two dolars an acre. It is a mountain cove with northeast exposure, black soil and very stony, and the variety grown was the Albemarle or Yellow Newton Pippin.

From the first introduction the Albemarle Pippin has been a favorite in the English market, owing to its good shipping qualities and exceeding fine flavor; and it is not unusual to see them selling in the wholesale markets of Liverpool for twice or three times the price commanded by other American apples; it is not unusual for them to sell in the English markets at from $8.00 to $10.00 per barrel. There are two distinct varieties of this apple—the "Yellow" and the "Green." The Yellow Albemarle or Newton Pippin is far superior to the green and is decidedly the one to plant for the export trade on account of its large size, bright color and better keeping qualities.

This apple is very susceptible to the influences of soil, climate and elevation. The tree is rather slender and of slow growth, becoming large and spreading as it attains age. It is always characterized by a rough bark. It is very slow to beging bearing, but in a favorable locality is an abundant producer every other year after it attains the age of fifteen years. It succeeds best in a mountain cove with a northeast or southeast exposure. It must have the morning sun and a high elevation to prevent it from clouding.

The Pippin should never be planted on ordinary flat or ridge land, for it is impossible to produce fine export fruit on such land, and a pippin orchard that does not produce good export fruit is a very poor investment, for poor pippins will not command as much on the market as good red apples. and it will positively not bear except every other year, and in many localities where the bets of red apples are grown it will not bear at all. It is generally conceded that the pippin in point of flavor stands at the head of winter apples. It is a good keeper when properly handled, but shows bruises very distinctly and requires careful packing. Unless certain that the pippin can be grown to a high state of perfection, one had best plant something else.

WHY ORCHARD TREES FAIL.

While 250,000,000 trees were sold by nurserymen last spring, only 150,000,000 are alive to-day, including all planted by fruit growers in past years. This is as nearly as I can quote Professor Bailey's first words before the recent Nurserymen's Association at Niagara Falls, says a correspondent of "Green's Fruit Grower." I quote from memory and may not be quite accurate in figures in every instance. Only one tree in sixteen lives at all. Only one in five lives to yield any fruit. Only one in one hundred that lives gives anything like good results. The loss of seeds is equally as great. These facts indicate great carelessness, or lack of experience in planting trees or seeds, yet the loss is no greater than that which seems to occur to the usual forces of nature, though in nature there is no waste of substance. The robin hatches, say, five young birds each season. If all the young lived, in ten years the increase from one pair of birds would amount to 50,000 birds; thus the world would be overrun with robins. In nature not one seed in one thousand lives to make a plant or tree, and of those that live not one in one hundred ever reaches the blossoming stage. Not one fish egg of 1,000 hatches, and but few that hatch survive long enough to reach mature size. If all the fish eggs hatched and all young fishes lived, the waters of the earth would become solid with fish, so as to impede navigation.

It is not the fault of nurserymen that more trees sold and planted do not live to produce abundant harvests of fine fruit. Many people who plant trees have not the experience necessary to make them live and thrive. Many planters do not do as well as they know how to do in planting trees. If every planter made all of his trees live and produce as they might the markets would be flooded. John Burrows considers the personality of each tree and vine. As we passed over his place he would remark: "This tree or vine needs more pruning; this vine was pruned too closely; that one needs spraying; the other needs having its fruit thinned," etc. He knows the personal needs of each. Time sifts out all dross, hence nurserymen should be watchful. If poor varieties are sold they will be discarded later. If you sell poor trees your trade will diminish. The careless planting of trees by the orchardist creates a larger demand from nurserymen. While it is your duty to instruct the fruit grower who plants your products, you are not responsible if that man neglects your advice.

WOULD GROW ALL TOBACCO IN AMERICA.

Secretary Wilson announced to-day that experts of the Agricultural Department will hunt all over the United States and its possessions for conditions favorable to the cultivation of filler tobacco, such as is now raised in Cuba, so that if possible all the filler tobacco used in this country eventually may be raised within the boundaries of the United States.

"The United States," he said, "is now paying $8,000,000 for wrapper tobacco. We have succeeded in finding in this country the conditions under which all the wrapper tobacco we need can be raised here, and experts of the Department of Agriculture for the first time are seeking soils adaptable to the cultivation of the fine filler product. We have parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Texas selected for the investigation of our experts, and land for similar purposes will be selected in all our new island possessions with a view to ascertaining how and under what conditions the filler product can be built up here."—From a Washington Letter.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

If we were asked to name the greatest improvements that have been made in farming within the past fifty years, we would name the introduction of the Early Rose potato, which opened the way for so many other new varieties, that have not only increased our potato crop and improved the quality, but have shortened the growing season so that they are no longer left to ripen until the ground freezes over them. The next, in order of time, was the building of the silo, and filling it so that the farm stock, and especially milch cows, can have succulent feed in the winter. The Babcock test, which enables the dairyman to know the amount of butter fat in the milk of each cow, that he may select the best and send the poor ones to the slaughter. It is not as generally used as it should be, but it has helped when properly used on the farm or at the creamery where milk is bought upon its value for butter-making. The centrifugal cream separator is not only saving much loss of cream, but giving a better, because cleaner, butter. The corn shedder, that has led Western farmers to save the corn fodder that was formerly wasted, really adds millions of dollars to the value of the corn crop each year, or will when generally used, and it will be as much a part of the equipment of the corn grower as reapers and binders and thrashing machines are of the wheat grower.—American Cultivator.

GIRDLED TREES.

Standing near a blacksmith shop at Highlands Cal., are two or three large orange trees that have been divested of every particle of bark for a distance of two feet along the main trunk of the trees. Strange that the plants do not die. But somehow they continue in fair condition, and show no indication of giving up the battle for life. There are few exogenous plants that will survive the entire loss of bark in this way. The American tulip tree presents some noted examples of life under these conditions. The orange tree is subject to but one serious disease in California, and it is doubtful if another plant in all this section shows so much vitality. But the Highland case is the first on record where it lives without bark, and feeds through the hard-wood cells of the interior of the trunk.

BEES ARE BAROMETERS.

Such should be the title of these insects, for whoever observes them carefully finds it easy enough to foretell exactly the kind of weather to be expected. At least that is the opinion of many raisers of bees.

Generally the bee stays at home when rain is in the air. When the sky is simply dark and cloudy these busy workers do not leave their dwelling all at once. A few go out at first, as though the queen had sent out messengers to study the state of the atmosphere.

The greater number remain on observation until the clouds begin to dissipate and then the battalions entire rush out in search of their nectar. A bee never goes out in a fog.

In Arizona the orchardists are fixing a shelter for their orange trees. The cost will be about $500 an acre, but it is thought this protection against the heat of the midday summer sun and the danger of frost will almost pay, in one season, for this expenditure.

A DOMESTIC COMEDY.

THE VARIED RESULTS OF REARRANGING THE FURNITURE.

Mrs. Blank's Mania For Changing the Appearance of the Rooms Brought Trouble to the Male Contingent and Sorrow to Herself.

"Do you change the position of the furniture when you clean a room?" inquired housewife No. 1 of a friend in the course of a heart to heart talk.

"Do I? Why, yes, indeed! I don't feel as if the room is cleaned unless I change the furniture a little bit. Do you?"

"Well, I usually change the ornaments around and so forth, but in the spring and fall I like to change everything in a room—completely alter the whole appearance of it. Then I fancy the things are all new, and they seem to look prettier somehow. But, do you know, my husband doesn't like it at all!"

"Neither does mine! Isn't that singular? Men are so peculiar!"

"Yes, indeed they are!"

So many housekeepers share the views of these two that a story with a moral will not be out of place.

It was the other night only that Mr. Blank went unsuspiciously up stairs to bed at an unusually early hour, leaving his wife reading in the sitting room. He had a headache and carried a goblet of water in his right hand. Fearlessly advancing into the dark bedroom Mr. Blank suddenly felt both legs violently cut from under him. He clutched wildly at the air and said several things of an exclamatory nature, but there was nothing to save him. He went down.

"Good gracious, Henry!" ejaculated Mrs. Blank, hurrying to the scene of disaster. "What is the matter? Where are you? Why don't you light the gas?" Suiting the action to the word, she beheld her husband sprawling across the bed; the glass he had carried had discharged its contents across the pillowshams and shivered on the floor.

Mr. Blank did the talking for the next ten minutes. He said that of all the blankety blank folly of which the mind could conceive this of changing furniture around was the worst. He said it was a pretty thing for a man to walk into his own room and have to fall over things in the dark. He said he wouldn't stand it; the furniture must be replaced where it formerly stood.

"I shan't do anything of the kind," replied Mrs. Blank. "It looks very much nicer where it is. Why don't you feel where you are going when you get into a dark room?"

"S'pose you'd like me to crawl in on all fours!" snarled Mr. Blank. "I couldn't feel where the bed was unless I happened to touch the footboard. I thought I could walk clear over to the bureau. I tell you it's a confounded crank you have on this subject. Some day you'll precipitate a serious accident."

"If any one precipitates, it'll be you, I should think," retorted Mrs. Blank icily. And the furniture remained where it was.

It was the next evening that Master Blank undertook to carry a pile of schoolbooks from the dining room to the sitting room. He had a bottle of ink in his hand, and he thought he knew exactly where the center table was. In the course of his peregrinations in search of it, however, he came into violent collision with the glass door of the bookcase, which he broke. There were also inky traces discernible on the carpet when Mrs. Blank came in. This time there was some balm for her feelings. She could spank Master Blank and did it with the best will in the world.

Her own downfall was not long in coming, however, although for a few days only minor inconveniences were met with, such as the abrasion of ankles against chair rockers and slight bruises received by means of sudden contact with unforeseen obstacles. Last evening Mrs. Blank undertook to transfer the cage of her pet parrot from the window where it spends the day to the snug corner where it passes the night. She did not trouble to light the gas, and by some unaccountable mental lapse she had forgotten the precise point at which a tabouret, on which stood a jardiniere, was stationed. She charged into the tabouret with considerable force, was overbalanced by the weight of the cage in her arms and took a header with a resounding crash. The parrot shrieked, and, unable to distinguish friend from foe, inflicted a severe bite on her mistress' finger. Mr. Blank came in hurriedly, picked up his wife and assisted in making an inventory of sundry contusions. Then they lifted the parrot cage, badly bent, and the jardiniere with a piece chipped out of it and the tabouret somewhat scratched, and then Mr. Blank observed quietly:

"I have just one thing to ask you, Mrs. Blank. Was I right?"

"No, you were not!" retorted Mrs. Blank savagely. "Serious accident? What's serious about this. I should like to know? For goodness' sake, Henry, don't stand there trying to look like a martyr! If you must have the furniture moved back, I'll move it!" And she did.—Philadelphia Record.

Preoccupation.

"Why do you speak so slightingly of that eminent scientist?"

"I didn't mean to speak slightingly of him," answered the young man with the striped shirt front, "but it does seem peculiar to me that a man who knows just when the next comet will arrive and just how far it is to the moon should be so utterly ignorant when it comes to a question of when it's time for dinner or what train to take to get to the nearest town."

The London Lancet having given King Edward a "clean bill of health," the preliminary arrangements for the coronation ceremonies may now proceed without further misgivings.

An ex-treasurer of Arlington, Mass., comes pretty close to holding the guilt record. He has pleaded guilty to an indictment of twenty-eight counts.

It is singular and significant how monstrous each corporate combination appears to the organs of the opposition combination.

As a practical reformer the new ruler of Afghanistan might act as tutor for some more enlightened potentates.

S. F. N. U. No. 47, 1901

SYRUP OF FIGS

IS AN EXCELLENT FAMILY LAXATIVE—IT IS REFRESHING TO THE TASTE AND ACTS PLEASANTLY AND GENTLY. IT ASSISTS ONE TO OVERCOME HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY

With many millions of families Syrup of Figs has become the ideal home laxative. The combination is a simple and wholesome one, and the method of manufacture by the California Fig Syrup Company ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product, which have commended it to the favorable consideration of the most eminent physicians and to the intelligent appreciation of all who are well informed in reference to medicinal agents.

Syrup of Figs has truly a laxative effect and acts gently without in any way disturbing the natural functions and with perfect freedom from any unpleasant after effects.

In the process of manufacturing, figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinally laxative principles of the combination are obtained from plants known to act most beneficially on the system.

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"NOBBY SPUN ROLL"

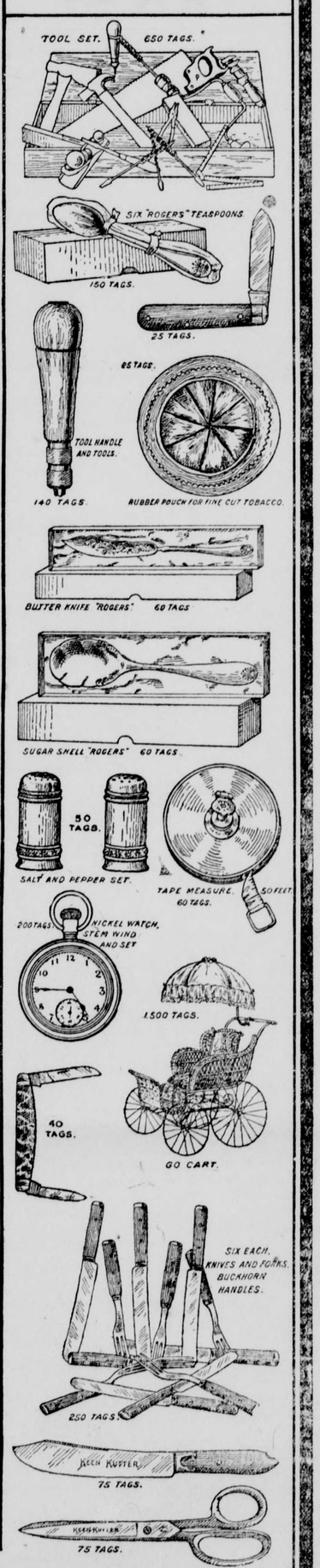
"PIPER HEIDSIECK"

"BOOT JACK"

"OLE VARGINY" (PLUG SMOKING.)

"OLD PEACH & HONEY"

1902.



"E. Rice, Greenville," "J. T.," "Good Luck," "Cross Bow," "Old Honesty," "Brandywine," "Jolly Tar," "Standard Navy," "Planet," "Neptune," "Razor," "Tennessee Cross Tie," "Granger Twist." 9

(Two "Granger Twist" tags being equal to one of others mentioned.)

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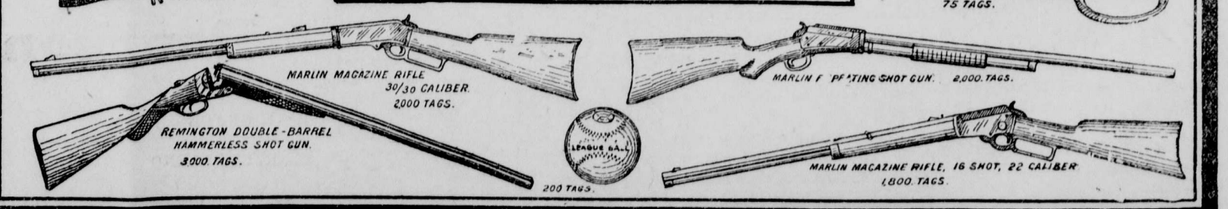
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